

EXHIBIT C

Company code: 688772

Company abbreviation: Zhuhai Guanyu

Bond conversion code: 118024

Abbreviation of Convertible Bonds: Guanyu Convertible Bonds



Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd

2023 Annual Report

Important

1. The Board of Directors, the Board of Supervisors, and the directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company guarantee the authenticity and accuracy of the contents of the annual report.

Completeness, no false records, misleading statements or material omissions, and bear individual and joint legal liability.

2. The company was not profitable at the time of listing and has not yet achieved profitability

☐ Yes ☒ No

III. Major Risk Warning

The Company has disclosed in detail the possible risks in "Section 3 Management Discussion and Analysis" of this report, "IV. Risk Factors", and drew investors' attention to the risks.

4. All directors of the company attend the meeting of the board of directors.

5. Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership) issued a standard unqualified audit report for the Company.

6. Xu Yanming, the person in charge of the company, Wang Wei, the person in charge of accounting, and Gao Xinliangsheng, the person in charge of the accounting institution (accounting supervisor).

Ming: Ensure the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the financial reports in the annual report.

7. The profit distribution plan or the plan for the conversion of provident fund into share capital for the reporting period approved by the board of directors

As of December 31, 2023, the distributable profit of the parent company at the end of the period was RMB1,194,265,181.76. In 2023, the company intends to distribute profits based on the total share capital registered on the record date of the implementation of equity distribution minus the shares in the company's special securities account for repurchase. The profit distribution plan is as follows: The company intends to distribute a cash dividend of RMB 0.27 (tax included) per share to all shareholders. Based on the company's total share capital of 1,121,857,134 shares as of March 31, 2024, and the share capital of 1,116,101,009 shares after deducting 5,756,125 shares in the company's repurchase special securities account, the total proposed cash dividend is RMB 301,347,272.43 (tax included), accounting for 87.55% of the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the company's 2023 consolidated statements. In 2023, the company will not convert capital reserve into share capital, and will not give bonus shares.

If there is a change in the total share capital of the company due to the conversion of convertible bonds into shares, repurchase of shares, equity incentives, etc., from the date of adoption of this proposal to the registration date of the implementation of equity distribution, the company intends to maintain the distribution ratio per share unchanged and adjust the total amount of distribution accordingly.

8. Whether there are special arrangements for corporate governance and other important matters

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Risk Statements for Forward-Looking Statements

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The forward-looking statements of the Company's future plans and development strategies involved in this report do not constitute the Company's substantive commitment to investors, and investors are advised to pay attention to investment risks.

10. Whether there is any non-operational occupation of funds by controlling shareholders and other related parties

not

11. Whether there is any violation of the prescribed decision-making procedures to provide external guarantees

not

12. Whether more than half of the directors cannot guarantee the authenticity, accuracy and completeness of the annual report disclosed by the company

not

XIII. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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A directory of documents for reference	Financial statements containing the signatures and seals of the person in charge of the company, the person in charge of accounting, and the person in charge of the accounting institution (accounting supervisor).
	The original audit report containing the seal of the accounting firm and the signature and seal of the certified public accountant
	The main body of all corporate documents and announcements that have been publicly disclosed during the reporting period

Section I paraphrase

1. Interpretation

In this report, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the following meanings:

Definitions of commonly used terms		
Company, the Company, the Issuer, Zhuhai Guanyu	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd
Zhuhai Preda	finger	Zhuhai Preda Investment Co., Ltd. is the controlling shareholder of the Company
Zhuhai Purida No. 2	finger	Zhuhai Preda No. 2 Investment Co., Ltd. (formerly known as: Chongqing Preda Enterprise Management Co., Ltd.), an enterprise controlled by Zhuhai Preda as the controlling shareholder, is an employee shareholding platform
Zhuhai Pumingda	finger	Zhuhai Pumingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Kaimingda	finger	Zhuhai Kaimingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Jiyu	finger	Zhuhai Jiyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Xuyu	finger	Zhuhai Xuyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Zegaopu	finger	Zhuhai Zegaopu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Hui Zeming	finger	Zhuhai Hui Zeming Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Puyu	finger	Zhuhai Puyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2	finger	Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), employee stock ownership platform
Zhuhai Puyun	finger	Zhuhai Puyun Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), the controlling shareholder of Zhuhai Puruida
Zhuhai Puze	finger	Zhuhai Puze Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), a shareholder of Zhuhai Preda No. 2, an employee shareholding platform
Zhuhai Guanqi	finger	Zhuhai Guanqi Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhejiang Guanyu employee shareholding platform
Anyi Zheyin	finger	Anyi Zheyin Huijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership), formerly known as "Gongqingcheng Zheyin Huijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)", is a shareholder of the Company
Anyi Huijia	finger	Anyi Huijia Equity Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership), formerly known as "Gongqingcheng Huijia Equity Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)", is a shareholder of the Company
ECSC Huaxin No. 1	finger	Xiamen Yikehui Huaxin No. 1 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership), a shareholder of the Company
ECC Huaxin No. 2	finger	Xiamen Yikehui Huaxin No.2 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership), a shareholder of the Company
Zibo Huaxin No. 3	finger	Zibo Yikehui Huaxin No. 3 Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), formerly known as "Xiamen Yikehui Huaxin No. 3 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)", is a shareholder of the Company
Zibo spin wood	finger	Zibo Xuanmu Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), formerly known as "Ningbo Xuanmu Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)", is a shareholder of the Company
Zhuhai cold spring	finger	Zhuhai Cold Spring Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), a shareholder of the Company
Shenzhen Tuojin	finger	Shenzhen Tuojin Venture Capital Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership), a shareholder of the Company
Guanyu power supply	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the Company
Guanyu Power Jinwan Branch	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd. Jinwan Branch, a branch of the Company's subsidiary
Guanyu New Energy	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Guanyu power battery	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Guanyu power supply	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Guanyu micro battery	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Guanyu Hong Kong	finger	Guanyu Battery (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., formerly known as Guangyu Battery (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., registered in Hong Kong, is a subsidiary of the Company
Mountain Top	finger	MOUNTAINTOPHOLDINGSLIMITED · 注册地：萨摩亚 · 本公司子公司
EVERUP BATTERY INDIA	finger	EVERUPBATTERYINDIAPRIVATELIMITED · 注册地：印度 · 本公司子公司
Zhejiang Guanyu	finger	Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company

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Guanyu advanced new energy	finger	Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Guanming Investment	finger	Zhuhai Guanming Investment Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Guanzhi Investment	finger	Zhuhai Guanzhi Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)
Crown and Investment	finger	Zhuhai Guanhe Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)
Guanqi New Materials	finger	Zhuhai Guanqi New Materials Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Chongqing Guanyu Power	finger	Chongqing Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Deyang Guanyu	finger	Deyang Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
UNIMX TECHNOLOGY SG	finger	UNIMX TECHNOLOGY SG PTE. LTD., registered in Singapore, a subsidiary of the Company
COSMX TECHNOLOGY SG	finger	COSMX TECHNOLOGY SG PTE. LTD., registered in Singapore, a subsidiary of the Company
Ascension Technology (Hong Kong) refers to:		Ascent Technology (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., registered in Hong Kong, is a subsidiary of the Company
Chongqing Guanyu battery	finger	Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. is a subsidiary of the Company
Chongqing Guanyu Zhuhai Branch	finger	Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Zhuhai Branch, a branch of the Company's subsidiary
MAXELL	finger	MAXELL,LTD.
Xinning Logistics	finger	Shenzhen Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd
Hp	finger	HP International Pte. Ltd. and its affiliates, the Company's customers
association	finger	Legend Holdings Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, customers of the Company
Dell	finger	Dell Inc. and its affiliates, our customers
Asus	finger	AsusTek Computer Inc. and its affiliates, customers of the Company
Acer	finger	Acer Inc. and its affiliates, our customers
Microsoft	finger	Microsoft Corporation and its affiliates, our customers
Amazon	finger	Amazon Com Inc. and its affiliates, our customers
apple	finger	Apple Inc. and its affiliates, our customers
Huawei	finger	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, our customers
glory	finger	Honor Terminal Co., Ltd., a customer of the Company
OPPO	finger	OPPO Guangdong Mobile Communications Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, customers of the Company
vivo	finger	Vivo Mobile Communications Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, the company's customers
millet	finger	Xiaomi Communication Technology Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, customers of the Company
China Motor	finger	China Automotive Industry Corporation Limited and its affiliates, customers of the Company
Cummins	finger	Cummins Inc. and its affiliates, engine manufacturers, customers of the Company
Haojue	finger	Haojue Holdings Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, a Chinese motorcycle manufacturer, are customers of the Company
DJI	finger	Shenzhen DJI Technology Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, customers of the Company
ZTE	finger	ZTE Corporation and its affiliates, customers of the Company
Saic	finger	SAIC Motor Group Co., Ltd. and its affiliates, customers of the Company
Wisdom of oneself	finger	Zhiji Automotive Technology Co., Ltd., a customer of the Company
Sonnen	finger	Sonnen GmbH, our customer
Jaguar Land Rover	finger	JaguarLandRoverLimited,本公司客户
China Southern Power Grid Technology	finger	China Southern Power Grid Power Technology Co., Ltd., a customer of the Company
Techno Systems Research	finger	Techno Systems Research Co., Ltd. is a market research institute that investigates electronic devices, semiconductors, electronic devices, automobiles, etc
ATL	finger	Amperex Technology Limited and its subsidiaries
Cells	finger	The core component of PACK is the minimum charge-discharge unit made of cathode materials, anode materials, electrolytes, separators, etc. through the cell production process
Module	finger	It is a structural whole composed of battery cells, structural parts, thermal management systems, and electrical components according to certain rules, and the module is the basic unit that constitutes the battery pack
PACK	finger	One or more cells can be connected in series or parallel according to specific use requirements, and the battery or battery pack with integrated power management system, thermal management system and structural components

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RACK	finger	Battery clusters, battery packs are connected in series to form battery clusters
Big Reserve	finger	Grid-level large-scale energy storage mainly refers to energy storage system products used on the power generation side and transmission and distribution side of the power system
IPD	finger	“IntegratedProductDevelopment”的缩写，即集成产品开发
GOOD	finger	物料清单，BillofMaterial的缩写
Lithium-ion batteries	finger	A secondary battery that relies primarily on lithium ions to move between the positive and negative electrodes to work. During charging and discharging, Li+ is embedded and de-intercalated between the two electrodes: during charging, Li+ is de-intercalated from the positive electrode and inserted into the negative electrode through the electrolyte, and the negative electrode is in a lithium-rich state, and the opposite is true when discharging
Polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries	finger	The outer packaging is a lithium-ion battery with flexible aluminum-plastic packaging film. The company's main products are polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries, which can be divided into consumer batteries and power and energy storage batteries according to downstream application fields
Consumer batteries	finger	Batteries used in consumer electronics such as laptops, mobile phones, etc. The company's consumer battery products include battery cells and packs
Power and energy storage batteries	finger	Batteries used in electric motorcycles, new energy vehicles, energy storage and other fields. The company's power battery products include cells, modules, packs and systems, and energy storage battery products include cells, modules, packs, racks and energy storage systems
Energy density	finger	The amount of energy per unit mass or unit volume of a battery
magnification	finger	A metric that characterizes the charging and discharging capacity of a battery, indicating the rate at which a battery is charged and discharged per unit of time
C	finger	The nominal capacity of the battery, the discharge current 1C represents the theoretical discharge of the battery for 1 hour
V	finger	Volt, the basic unit of voltage
GWh	finger	Pronounced as 100 million watt-hours, it is a unit of electrical work. 1GWh=1,000,000 KWh.
Wh/kg	finger	Watt-hours per kilogram, a unit of mass energy density
BEV	finger	BatteryElectricVehicle,纯电动汽
PHEV	finger	Plug-inHybridElectricVehicle,插电式混合动力汽
BMS	finger	BatteryManagementSystem，电池管理系统
ON	finger	AugmentedReality，增强现实技术
VR	finger	VirtualReality，虚拟现实技术
TO	finger	ArtificialIntelligence，人工智能
SOC	finger	State of Charge, state of charge/remaining charge, is a parameter that reflects the current charge of the battery as a percentage of the total usable capacity
treasury	finger	Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China
Articles of Association	finger	Articles of Association of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd
Sfc	finger	China Securities Regulatory Commission
Shanghai Stock Exchange	finger	Shanghai Stock Exchange
Ministry	finger	Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China
Company Law	finger	Company Law of the People's Republic of China
Securities Law	finger	Securities Law of the People's Republic of China
Labor Law	finger	Labor Law of the People's Republic of China
Labor Contract Law	finger	Contract Law of the People's Republic of China
General Meeting of Shareholders	finger	General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company
board of directors	finger	Board of Directors of the Company
Supervisory board	finger	The Board of Supervisors of the Company
Listing Rules	finger	Rules Governing the Listing of Stocks on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange
Yuan / 10,000 yuan / 100 million yuan	finger	RMB / 10,000 / 100 million yuan
Sponsors, lead underwriters, China Merchants Securities	finger	China Merchants Securities Co., Ltd
Reporting period	finger	January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023
At the end of the reporting period	finger	December 31, 2023

Section II Company profile and key financial indicators

First, the basic situation of the company

The Chinese name of the company	Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd
The Chinese abbreviation of the company	Zhuhai Guanyu
The name of the company in a foreign language	Zhuhai CosMX Battery Co.,Ltd.
Abbreviation of the company's name in a foreign language	ZHUHAI COSMX
The legal representative of the company	Xu Yanming
Registered address of the company	No. 209, Zhufeng Avenue, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City (South District on the first floor of Plant A)
Historical changes in the company's registered address	On May 11, 2007, when the company was established, the registered address was "Plant A in Xinqing Science and Technology Industrial Park, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City", and on December 29, 2011, the registered address was changed to "No. 209, Zhufeng Avenue, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City (South District on the first floor of Plant A)".
Company office address	No. 209, Zhufeng Avenue, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City (South District on the first floor of Plant A); No. 1, Shunyu Road, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City.
The zip code of the company's office address	519100
Company website	http://vv.cosmx.com
E-mail	investor@cosmx.com

2. Contact person and contact information

	Secretary of the Board of Directors (Domestic Representative for Information Disclosure)	Securities Affairs Representative
name	Liu Zongkun	Ho Coco
Contact address	No. 1, Shunyu Road, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City	No. 1, Shunyu Road, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City
Phone	0756-6321988	0756-6321988
fax	0756-6321900	0756-6321900
E-mail	investor@cosmx.com	investor@cosmx.com

3. Information disclosure and preparation location

The company discloses the name of the media and the website address of the annual report	China Securities Journal (www.cs.com.cn), Shanghai Securities News (www.cnstock.com), Securities Times (www.stcn.com), Securities Daily (www.zqrb.cn)
The website of the stock exchange where the company discloses its annual report	SSE Website (www.sse.com.cn)
Where the company's annual report is prepared	Office of the Corporate Securities Department

4. Brief description of the company's stocks/depositary receipts (1) Brief description of the company's shares

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Company stock profile				
The type of stock	Stock listings, exchanges and sectors	Stock abbreviation	Ticker symbol	Stock abbreviation before the change
RMB Ordinary Shares (A Shares)	The Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange	Zhuhai Guanyu	688772	/

(2) Brief description of the company's depositary receipts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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5. Other relevant information

Accounting firm hired by the company (domestic)	name	Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)
	Business address	The fifth floor of Scitech Plaza, No. 22 Jianguomenwai Street, Chaoyang District, Beijing
	Name of the signing accountant	She Lina, Yan Chenghai
Accounting firm engaged by the company (overseas)	name	not applicable
	Business address	not applicable
	Name of the signing accountant	not applicable
Sponsors that perform continuous supervision duties during the reporting period	name	China Merchants Securities Co., Ltd
	Business address	No. 111, Fuhua 1st Road, Futian Street, Futian District, Shenzhen
	Name of the sponsor representative who signed it	Wang Dawei, Guan Jianhua
	Period of continuous supervision	October 15, 2021 to December 31, 2024
Financial adviser who performs ongoing supervisory duties during the reporting period	name	not applicable
	Business address	not applicable
	Signed name of the financial adviser sponsor	not applicable
	Period of continuous supervision	not applicable

6. Main accounting data and financial indicators in the past three years (1) Main accounting data

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Key accounting data	In 2023	In 2022		Change over the same period last year (%)	In 2021
		After adjustment	Before adjustment		
Operating income	11,445,622,179.58	10,974,407,342.03	10,974,407,342.03	4.29	10,339,957,317.62
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company	344,189,429.16	90,946,653.43	91,005,991.58	278.45	945,826,719.86
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	231,107,929.51	18,189,529.40	18,248,867.55	1,170.55	842,819,918.84
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,603,121,617.96	1,880,634,643.96	1,880,634,643.96	38.4	1,988,253,394.76
	End of 2023	End of 2022		The increase or decrease at the end of the period compared with the end of the same period last year (%)	End of 2021
		After adjustment	Before adjustment		
Net assets attributable to shareholders of a listed company	6,974,456,021.59	6,631,609,038.43	6,631,547,548.59	5.17	6,298,144,137.02
Total assets	21,508,452,722.78	19,826,295,791.76	19,807,591,713.38	8.48	16,336,393,638.90

(ii) Main financial indicators

Key Financial Indicators	2023	2022		Change over the same period last year (%)	2021
		After adjustment	Before adjustment		
Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.31	0.08	0.08	287.50	0.95

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Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)	0.30	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable
Basic earnings per share after deducting non-recurring gains and losses (RMB/share)	0.21	0.02	0.02	950.00	0.85
Weighted average return on equity (%)	4.96	1.44	1.44	an increase of 3.52 percentage points	23.24
Weighted average return on equity after deducting non-recurring gains and losses (%)	3.33	0.29	0.29	An increase of 3.04 percentage points	20.71
Ratio of R&D investment to operating income (%)	10.05	7.13	7.13	an increase of 2.92 percentage points	6.03

Explanation of the Company's main accounting data and financial indicators for the first three years at the end of the reporting period ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable (1) In 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued the Interpretation No. 16 of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2022] No. 31), and the Company implemented Interpretation No. 16 from January 1, 2023, and restated the comparative financial data in accordance with the bridging provisions of Interpretation No. 16. Unless otherwise specified, the Company's year-over-year rate of change is calculated based on adjusted financial data.

(2) Net cash flow from operating activities increased by 38.42% over the same period last year, mainly due to the increase in the amount of cash discounted by high-credit rated bank acceptance bills, which led to an increase in the payment for the sale of goods, and a decrease in cash for the purchase of goods and payment for labor services during the year due to the decrease in the price of major raw materials.

(3) The net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies increased by 278.45% over the same period of last year, and the net profit attributable to shareholders of listed companies after deducting non-recurring gains and losses increased by 1170.55% over the same period of last year, mainly due to the decline in the market price of raw materials, the continuous promotion of refined management to improve production and operation efficiency, and the increase in the exchange rate of the US dollar against the RMB.

(4) The total assets increased by 8.48% compared with the end of the previous year, mainly due to the expansion of the company's investment scale during the reporting period, which simultaneously drove the increase in intangible assets and fixed assets.

(5) During the reporting period, the basic earnings per share and the basic earnings per share after deducting non-recurring gains and losses increased by 287.50% and 950.00% year-on-year respectively, mainly due to the year-on-year increase in net profit.

(6) During the reporting period, the proportion of R&D investment in operating income increased by 2.92 percentage points year-on-year, mainly due to the continuous increase in R&D investment to ensure that the company can continue to carry out technological innovation and maintain the company's market competitive advantage. On the one hand, the company introduced talents with excellent technical background, expanded the R&D team and enhanced the company's core competitiveness, and on the other hand, continued to increase R&D investment in the fields of new material development, new product development and platform development, and increased the consumption of R&D materials.

7. Differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards

(1) The difference between net profit and net assets attributable to shareholders of listed companies disclosed in financial reports in accordance with both international accounting standards and Chinese accounting standards

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) The difference between net profit and net assets attributable to shareholders of the listed company disclosed in the financial reports disclosed in accordance with both overseas accounting standards and Chinese accounting standards

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Explanation of the differences between domestic and foreign accounting standards:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. Main financial data by quarter in 2023

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Q1 (January-March)	Q2 (April-June)	Third Quarter (July-September)	Fourth Quarter (Oct-Dec)
Operating income	2,376,942,403.3 3	3,096,781,396.1 2	3,066,448,378.7 5	2,905,450,001.3 8

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Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company	-139,841,497.10	280,299,936.71	149,145,157.56	54,585,831.99
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the listed company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	-166,002,542.82	260,936,248.12	123,790,425.54	12,383,798.67
Net cash flow from operating activities	321,904,965.88	552,164,298.87	677,959,344.16	1,051,093,009.05

Explanation of the discrepancy between the quarterly data and the disclosed periodic report data ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

9. Non-recurring profit and loss items and amounts

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Non-recurring profit and loss items	2023 amount	Notes (if applicable)	Amount for 2022	2021 amount
Gains and losses on disposal of illiquid assets, including the write-off portion of the provision for impairment of assets	-14,406,035.00		-4,407,542.06	-7,428,875.13
Government subsidies included in the current profit or loss, except for government subsidies that are closely related to the company's normal business operations, comply with national policies and regulations, are enjoyed in accordance with the determined standards, and have a continuous impact on the company's profit and loss	134,960,655.27		118,321,560.91	91,575,817.46
In addition to the effective hedging business related to the normal operation of the company, the fair value change gains and losses arising from the holding of financial assets and financial liabilities by non-financial enterprises and the gains and losses arising from the disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities	22,248,258.47		-91,190,150.10	15,287,732.74
Capital occupation fees charged to non-financial enterprises through profit or loss for the current period			1,317,547.00	
Profit or loss on entrusting others to invest or manage assets	11,478,064.81		13,126,604.63	4,016,104.11
Profit or loss from external entrusted loans				
Loss of assets due to force majeure, such as natural disasters				
Reversal of impairment charges for receivables that are tested separately for impairment			49,065,783.90	7,504,022.75
The investment cost of the subsidiary, associate and joint venture is less than the income generated by the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets when the investment is obtained				
Resulting from a business combination under the same control				

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Net profit or loss of subsidiaries for the period from the beginning of the period to the date of consolidation				
Gains or losses on the exchange of non-monetary assets				
Debt restructuring gains and losses				875,958.30
One-time expenses incurred by the enterprise due to the cessation of relevant business activities, such as expenses for the placement of employees, etc				
One-time impact on profit or loss for the current period due to adjustments to laws and regulations such as taxation and accounting				
Share-based payment expenses recognized at one time due to cancellation or modification of the equity incentive plan				
For cash-settled share-based payments, gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of employee remuneration payable after the vesting date				
Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment real estate that are subsequently measured using the fair value model				
Proceeds from transactions where the price of the transaction is clearly unfair				
Profit or loss arising from contingencies unrelated to the normal operation of the company				
Custody fee income obtained from entrusted operations				
Other non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	-20,068,938.51		-4,215,297.73	9,334,842.97
Other profit or loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	5,113,275.14		5,914,921.39	
Less: Income tax impact	22,913,814.18		14,262,640.94	18,155,128.14
Impact of Minority Interest (After-Tax)	3,329,966.35		913,662.97	3,674.04
total	113,081,499.65		72,757,124.03	103,006,801.02

The reasons should be explained for the company to identify the items not listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public as non-recurring profit and loss items with significant amounts, and the non-recurring profit and loss items listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public - Non-recurring Profit and Loss. ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

10. Items measured at fair value

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the project	Opening balance	Closing balance	Changes in the current period	The amount of impact on the profit for the current period
Tradable financial assets	201,023,698.63		-201,023,698.63	34,789,514.81
Receivables financing	160,654,502.28	184,627,610.80	23,973,108.52	
Investments in other equity instruments	63,796,374.69	83,468,505.69	19,672,131.00	
Other non-current financial assets	16,000,000.00	28,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	
Transactional financial liabilities		1,063,191.53	1,063,191.53	-1,063,191.53

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total	441,474,575.60	297,159,308.02	-144,315,267.58	33,726,323.28
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11. Explanation of performance indicators of non-enterprise accounting standards

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

12. Explanation of information suspension or exemption due to state secrets, commercial secrets, and other such reasons

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section Management Discussion & Analysis

III

1. Discussion and analysis of business conditions

(1) The overall operation of the company in 2023 In 2023, in the face of the complex external environment and increasingly fierce market competition, the company actively responded to multiple challenges, dynamically adjusted business planning, continued to promote customer development, continuously optimized product structure, and achieved the growth of operating performance. During the reporting period, the company achieved a total operating income of 1,144,562.22 million yuan, an increase of 4.29% over the same period of last year. In addition, benefiting from the decline in the market price of raw materials, the continuous promotion of refined management to improve the efficiency of production and operation, and the increase in the exchange rate of the US dollar against the RMB, the company achieved a net profit attributable to the owners of the parent company of 344.1894 million yuan during the reporting period, an increase of 278.45% over the same period of last year. (2) The company's key work in 2023

1. Consolidate the foundation and expand the new, continuously tap the market potential, and consolidate the dominant position in the consumer business field During the reporting period, the company continued to maintain a stable business situation, and continuously enhanced the competitiveness of its products through technological innovation, product iteration, performance improvement and other measures. At the same time, the company comprehensively promotes digital transformation, builds visual and intelligent business processes, continuously improves customer satisfaction, and continues to provide products and services that meet market demand, creates value for customers, and continuously improves the company's product market share.

In terms of notebook product business, according to a report released by analyst agency Canalys, global notebook shipments will be about in 2023 195 million units, down 13% year-on-year. In this context, based on years of strategic layout and technical reserves, the company has continuously consolidated its supply share in existing customers such as HP, Lenovo, Dell, Apple, Asus, Acer, Microsoft, Amazon and other notebook and tablet manufacturers. In 2023, the company's notebook products (including laptops and tablets) will finally achieve a total operating income of 6.611 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 1.04%. According to the statistical report of Techno Systems Research, the market share of the company's lithium-ion batteries for laptops and tablets will be 31.10% in 2023, which is basically the same as in 2022 and ranks second in the world.

In terms of mobile phone product business, according to a report released by the analyst agency Canalys, the global smartphone shipments in 2023 will be about 1.14 billion units, down 4% year-on-year. In this context, relying on its leading technological innovation capabilities, strict manufacturing management system and outstanding product quality, the company has continued to carry out in-depth cooperation with existing customers such as Huawei, Honor, Xiaomi, OPPO, vivo, Lenovo, ZTE and other smartphone manufacturers, and achieved mass production of Apple's mobile phone battery products for the first time during the reporting period, adding new opportunities for the future mobile phone market share. In 2023, the company's mobile phone products will finally achieve a total operating income of 3.428 billion yuan, a year-on-year increase of 12.44%. According to the statistical report of Techno Systems Research, the market share of the company's smartphone lithium-ion batteries will be 8.18% in 2023, an increase of 0.75 percentage points from 2022, ranking fifth in the world.

In terms of consumer PACK business, the company's PACK self-supply ratio continued to increase steadily. During the reporting period, the company's consumer cell PACK self-supply ratio was 35.44%, an increase of 7.00 percentage points year-on-year. At the same time, the company has expanded its market business to a wider range, such as smart wearable devices, drones, smart cleaning appliances, power tools and other emerging consumer electronic products, continuously enriching the company's customer base, achieving rapid business growth, and effectively enhancing the added value of products.

2. Focus on business, adjust strategic planning in a timely manner, and focus on differentiated competition in the field of power energy storage business While continuously consolidating the company's advantages in the field of consumer business, the company continues to explore the field of power and energy storage, and its products are mainly used in automotive low-voltage systems, industrial drones, household energy storage, communication and power backup, electric motorcycles, etc. In the face of rapid changes in the market, the company adjusted its strategic planning in a timely manner, and in the future, it will concentrate its existing resources and technical advantages, focus on the automotive low-voltage lithium battery and drone battery business, and strive to become a leading enterprise in the field of automotive low-voltage lithium batteries. At the same time, the company prudently grasps the opportunities of other businesses such as automotive high-voltage power batteries and energy storage batteries, strictly controls the pace of production capacity release, and enhances the company's sustainable development ability.

In terms of power battery business, the company positions automotive low-voltage lithium batteries as its own advantageous projects and the core business of differentiated competition. After early investment and deep cultivation, the company's technical strength and development potential in automotive low-voltage lithium batteries have been recognized by many well-known domestic and foreign car companies such as SAIC, Zhiji, Jaguar Land Rover, etc., and have obtained a number of model project designation letters. The company's automotive low-voltage lithium battery products will begin to be shipped in batches in 2023, and it is

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expected to usher in a large-scale market volume in 2024, and is expected to become the main source of revenue for the power battery business. The industry drone battery is the company's traditional advantage project, and the company continues to maintain in-depth cooperation with customers, and its sales volume has increased steadily. During the reporting period, Zhejiang Guanyu, a subsidiary, officially passed the Automotive SPICE Capability Level 2 certification, marking that the company's BMS development capabilities have reached the world-class quality level, and the software development process and quality management capabilities in the field of automotive electronics have been in line with the international advanced level, which has a positive and far-reaching impact on the company's expansion of international product influence and overseas market business.

In terms of energy storage battery business, the company selects high-quality customers and projects to grasp the opportunities of overseas high-profitability business and domestic large-scale storage system business. As one of the major shareholders of Guangdong National Research Institute of New Energy Storage Co., Ltd., the company has been deeply involved in the preparation for the establishment of the National New Energy Storage Innovation Center, and has reached a multi-faceted cooperation with the lead party China Southern Power Grid Technology. At the beginning of 2024, Foshan Baotang Energy Storage Station, the largest energy storage power station in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the largest grid-side independent energy storage power station built in China at one time, was put into operation, and the company participated in the 50MW inverter booster integrated cabin project. The company has made good progress in a number of benchmark projects, and will continue to grasp business opportunities in the fields of overseas household storage brands, domestic and foreign industrial and commercial energy storage projects, and large-scale energy storage systems for source network testing in the future. During the reporting period, the total operating income of Zhejiang Guanyu, a subsidiary of the company's main power and energy storage business, was 660 million, an increase of 43.30% over the same period of the previous year. In the context of intensified competition in the industry and abundant production capacity, in order to adapt to the rapid changes in the market, the company timely adjusted the construction progress of power and energy storage battery projects, and strictly controlled the pace of capacity release. During the reporting period, Zhejiang's production line with an annual output of 2.5GWh was mass-produced and supplied normally, and Zhejiang's 10GWh lithium-ion power battery, Chongqing's 15GWh high-performance new lithium-ion battery project and Deyang's first phase 25GWh power battery production project will be promoted in a timely manner according to the development of the industry and the company's own business plan. 3. Innovate and forge ahead, continuously improve product competitiveness, and promote the company's high-quality development In the context of increasingly fierce market competition and abundant production capacity, market demand will further tilt towards enterprises with product quality, technical strength and delivery capabilities. The company has always adhered to the concept of building the core competitiveness of products with technology and innovation, adhered to independent research and development, supplemented by cooperative research and development, adhered to innovation-driven development, and continued to increase investment in research and development, laying a solid foundation for product mass production and market development. During the reporting period, the company's R&D investment was 115,006.68 million yuan, accounting for 10.05% of operating income, and R&D investment increased by 46.95% year-on-year. As of December 31, 2023, the company has 1,742 authorized and valid domestic patents, including 528 invention patents, 1,197 utility model patents, 17 design patents, and 17 overseas authorized patents. While insisting on independent research and development, the company has carried out cooperative research and development with many well-known scientific research institutes at home and abroad to achieve efficient integration of scientific research resources.

During the reporting period, the company was selected into the "2023 5G Factory Directory", was rated as "Guangdong Chain Main Enterprise", "Guangdong High-performance Polymer Lithium-ion Battery Packaging Engineering Technology Research Center", and won the "Second Prize of Guangdong Science and Technology Progress Award in 2022" and "Third Prize of Science and Technology Award of Guangdong High-tech Enterprise Association in 2023".

4. Steady and far-reaching, optimize the talent incentive mechanism and capital structure, and help the company develop sustainably and healthily In order to optimize the capital structure of Zhejiang Guanyu and accelerate the development of the company's power and energy storage business, the company deliberated and approved the capital increase proposal of Zhejiang Guanyu during the reporting period, and agreed that the company, the new employee stock ownership platform and external investors will increase the capital of Zhejiang Guanyu. After this capital increase and share expansion, Zhuhai Guanyu holds 73.69% of the shares, which further enhances Zhejiang Guanyu's capital strength and anti-risk ability, and will also add new momentum to the development of power and energy storage business.

In 2023, the company implemented a restricted stock incentive plan and granted 22,445,300 Class II restricted shares to 978 incentive recipients who met the grant conditions. Through a variety of incentive methods such as equity incentives, employee stock ownership platforms, and project incentives, the company has established a long-term benefit-sharing mechanism to help attract and retain high-quality talents, fully mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of employees, enhance the company's cohesion, improve the company's core competitiveness, and promote the company's long-term sustainable development.

2. Description of the company's main business, business model, industry situation and R&D situation during the reporting period (1) Main business, main products or services

The company is mainly engaged in the R&D, production and sales of consumer batteries, with a complete R&D, production and sales system, and is one of the main suppliers of consumer batteries in the world. At the same time, the company is also gradually and focusing on promoting the layout in the field of power and energy storage batteries. The company's main products are lithium-ion batteries, which have the advantages of fast charging speed, high energy density, long service life, safety and reliability, etc., which can meet the requirements of various consumer products for batteries. The company's battery products can be divided into consumer batteries, power and energy storage batteries according to downstream application fields, the company's consumer battery products include battery cells and PACK, and the application fields cover notebook computers, tablet computers, smart phones, smart wearable devices, consumer drones, intelligent cleaning appliances, power tools and other fields; Modules, PACK, RACK and energy storage systems are mainly used in household energy storage, communication and backup power and other fields.

(2) Main business model

1. Profit model The company is mainly engaged in the research and development, production and sales of consumer batteries, with a complete research and development, production and sales system, is one of the world's main suppliers of consumer batteries, mainly through the sales of independent research and development, production of consumer batteries to achieve profitability, and gradually focus on promoting the layout in the field of power and energy storage batteries.

2. R&D model The company attaches great importance to technological innovation and theoretical research, has established an independent R&D team, adheres to the R&D strategy of focusing on independent R&D and supplemented by cooperative R&D, and has formed a R&D model guided by market demand and multi-department collaboration. Drawing on the management idea of integrated product research and development (IPD), the company has constructed a fast and efficient R&D process from theoretical model to product verification. Among them, the basic research and development starts from the basic mechanism and theoretical model of the battery, combined with the future evolution direction of technology and products, and analyzes the front-end new materials, cutting-edge technologies, Platform development focuses on the achievement of the strategic goals of the medium and long-term technology platform, and on the basis of integrating multiple product requirements, the development of future product technology is laid out in advance, supports the future product strategy, and provides a high-reliability, high-performance, and easy-to-expand design system for product design. Usage mode, etc., to provide customers and the market with mature and complete battery solutions.

3. Procurement mode The company's procurement content mainly includes raw materials and equipment, which mainly include cathode materials, anode materials, electrolytes, separators, battery protection plates, copper foils, aluminum foils and aluminum-plastic films, etc., and the equipment is mainly the equipment required for the company's conventional production.

The company's raw material procurement is mainly carried out according to the production plan. The company confirms the material requisition demand according to the sales forecast, order, BOM and inventory situation, and formulates the purchase plan. According to the price trend of raw materials, choose different strategies such as locking orders in advance or purchasing on demand. For common materials, the purchasing department generally selects suppliers from the list of qualified suppliers and executes the procurement in accordance with the procurement control procedures; for new materials, the purchasing department looks for suppliers who can supply the new materials in the existing list of qualified suppliers, or finds and develops new material suppliers. The company implements the new supplier selection, development and audit procedures according to the supplier development control procedure, and finally selects the appropriate supplier to supply after sample testing, supplier review, price confirmation, etc. In addition, there are a small number of cases where customers appoint suppliers.

The company's equipment procurement is mainly carried out according to the company's investment plan. The procurement department receives the approved equipment requisition requirements, and selects high-quality suppliers from the list of existing qualified suppliers or newly introduced suppliers for bidding or procurement through business negotiations.

4. Production mode The company mainly formulates production plans according to customer orders and forecasted orders. After reaching an intention with the customer on the shipment volume and delivery time, the company calculates the overall demand according to the customer's demand, comprehensively considers the delivery time, production capacity, inventory, etc., formulates a production plan and organizes production, and carries out an appropriate amount of product stocking. In the actual production process, the company continues to improve the automation and informatization level of the production line, the use of flexible production line, can achieve the rapid switching of different types of products, combined with the lean production system, so that the company's production management is more flexible, can quickly respond to customer needs, continue to improve product quality, reduce costs and shorten the product delivery cycle.

The company has outsourced some material treatment processes such as diaphragm coating. Outsourcing processes such as diaphragm coating are not the company's core production processes, and outsourcing processing is conducive to reducing production costs and giving better play to the advantages of specialized division of labor.

5. Sales model The lithium-ion battery cells and PACK products produced by the company are the core parts of the power supply system, and the company must go through the strict technology, quality and manufacturing ability audit and certification of the end customer before it can enter its qualified supplier system and accept the direct management of the end customer. The company's main end customers are domestic and foreign notebook computers, smart phones and other consumer electronics fields, as well as automobiles, industrial drones, home energy storage and other large brand manufacturers in the field of power and energy storage. The company adopts a direct sales model, and provides customers with corresponding products and after-sales service according to the different products purchased by end customers for the company.

(3) The situation of the industry

1. The development stage, basic characteristics and main technical thresholds of the industry

(1) The development and characteristics of the industry According to different application fields, lithium-ion batteries can be divided into consumer batteries, power and energy storage batteries. The company's products are mainly consumer batteries, and power and energy storage batteries are also gradually focused on the layout. The cyclical development of the lithium-ion battery industry is mainly affected by the

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technological development of upstream battery materials, downstream consumer electronics, electric vehicles and energy storage devices. In the field of consumer battery business, the demand of the consumer electronics industry will gradually stabilize and rebound in 2023 after nearly three years of adjustment, especially in the second half of the year, a number of well-known brands have launched new products one after another, and the consumer electronics terminal market has gradually recovered, and driven the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain to continue to improve, superimposed "steady growth" series of economic measures and favorable policies to stimulate the consumption of electronic products have been introduced one after another, and the recovery trend is expected to continue in 2024. On the other hand, emerging electronic fields such as wearable devices, consumer drones, Bluetooth speakers, and AR/VR devices are still showing a rapid development trend. In addition, with the rise of the AI wave, major manufacturers are actively exploring new opportunities for the integration and development of AI large models, and AI is expected to lead a new round of product innovation cycle of consumer electronics, thereby stimulating further growth in terminal demand. In the field of power and energy storage battery business, power lithium-ion batteries have been rapidly and widely used in many industries of the national economy, such as automobiles, ships, new energy storage, base stations, computer room backup, electric two-wheelers, and other industrial power. Among them, new energy vehicles, as one of the strategic emerging industries, shoulder the important task of leading the transformation and upgrading of the automobile industry, which can effectively alleviate the pressure on energy and the environment, promote the transformation of economic development mode and sustainable development, and China's new energy vehicle industry has entered a stage of comprehensive and rapid development, thereby driving the rapid growth of power battery demand. With the 2021 National People's Congress and the National People's Congress (NPC) and the National People's Congress (NPC) and the National People's Congress (NPC) and the National People's Congress (NPC) listing the "30·60" goals of carbon peak and carbon neutrality as the main targets of China's "14th Five-Year Plan" pollution prevention and control campaign, the strategic position of renewable energy represented by photovoltaic and wind power is highlighted.

(2) The main technical threshold of the industry The research and development of lithium-ion batteries involves the technical research of key core materials such as positive and negative electrode materials, electrolytes, separators, etc., as well as product design research, process manufacturing level improvement, quality control level improvement, etc., at the same time, higher requirements are also put forward for the functional safety of battery packs. Enterprises need a large number of design and R&D personnel, rich R&D technology experience accumulation and independent intellectual property protection, and pay close attention to the changes in downstream industry products, and continue to improve, update and research the production technology of battery products, related production equipment and industry specifications.

On December 10, 2021, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) issued the "Standard Conditions for the Lithium-ion Battery Industry (2021 Edition)" and the "Management Measures for the Standard Announcement of the Lithium-ion Battery Industry (2021 Edition)", which The introduction of the above specifications will further strengthen the management of the lithium-ion battery industry, promote the transformation and upgrading of the industry and technological progress, and promote the orderly competition and healthy development of the industry.

2. Analysis of the company's position in the industry and its changes

During the reporting period, the company continued to maintain its leading position in the industry in the field of consumer batteries. The company has long served the world's well-known notebook, tablet and smartphone brand manufacturers, and is one of the world's major suppliers of consumer batteries. According to the statistical report of Techno Systems Research, the company's market share of lithium-ion batteries for laptops and tablets will be 31.10% in 2023, ranking second in the world, and the market share of lithium-ion batteries for smartphones will be 8.18%, ranking fifth in the world. At the same time, the company actively expands high-quality customers in the downstream market, and continuously improves the company's share in strategic customer procurement. With the continuous expansion of the scale of production and operation, the company's scale advantage has become increasingly prominent, and it has strong strength in supply chain management, cost control, continuous iteration of technology, customer service, etc.

During the reporting period, the company continued to explore the field of power and energy storage, and its products were mainly used in automotive low-voltage systems, industrial drones, household energy storage, communication and power backup, electric motorcycles, etc. In the face of rapid changes in the market, the company will change its strategic planning in a timely manner, and will concentrate its existing resources and technical advantages, focus on the automotive low-voltage lithium battery and drone battery business, and strive to become a leading enterprise in the field of automotive low-voltage lithium battery. At the same time, the company prudently grasps the opportunities of other businesses such as automotive high-voltage power batteries and energy storage batteries, strictly controls the pace of production capacity release, and enhances the company's sustainable development ability.

3. The development and future development trend of new technologies, new industries, new formats and new models during the reporting period

(1) Consumer battery field The "14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of the Digital Economy" issued by the State Council pointed out that the development of the digital economy and the promotion of digital industry integration are important driving forces to lead the transformation and upgrading of China's consumption. As an important part of the digital economy, China's consumer electronics industry is at a critical moment of innovation and development. In the future, with the integration of emerging technologies such as 5G, Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and new display with consumer electronics, product upgrading will be accelerated, new product forms will be born, and the consumer electronics industry will maintain a growth trend, and the global consumer electronics industry is expected to grow steadily.

(2) Power and energy storage battery

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field 1) Automotive low-voltage lithium battery With the acceleration of automobile electrification and intelligence, the functions of intelligent cockpit domain and intelligent driving domain are becoming more and more abundant, and the performance requirements of vehicles for automotive low-voltage batteries are also increasing, and the service life of lead-acid batteries in automobiles is greatly shortened, which affects the daily use of consumers and restricts the progress of automobiles to a higher degree of intelligence. In contrast, lithium batteries have a stronger ability to continuously discharge at a large rate, better cycle performance, higher energy density, and at the same time have better stability in the event of power loss, and lithium batteries do not contain lead, which is relatively more environmentally friendly. Electric vehicle companies and some fuel vehicle companies have successively switched low-voltage batteries from lead-acid routes to lithium battery routes. 2) Energy storage batteries On February 23, 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Energy Administration officially issued the "14th Five-Year Plan for the Development of New Energy Storage", further clarifying the development goals of China's energy storage industry: "by 2025, new energy storage will enter the stage of large-scale development from the initial stage of commercialization, and will have the conditions for large-scale commercial application", and "by 2030, new energy storage will be fully market-oriented". With the 2021 National People's Congress and the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China to list the "30-60" goal of carbon peak and carbon neutrality as the main goal of China's "14th Five-Year Plan" pollution prevention and control battle, the strategic position of renewable energy represented by photovoltaic and wind power is highlighted, energy storage as a key technology to support the development of renewable energy, the market demand is strong, and the energy storage on the grid side, power generation side and user side are showing a rapid development trend, and the industry is ushering in huge development opportunities.

3) Power batteries for new energy vehicles As one of the strategic emerging industries, new energy vehicles shoulder the important task of leading the transformation and upgrading of the automobile industry. According to the statistical analysis of the China Association of Automobile Manufacturers, domestic automobile production and sales will continue to show year-on-year growth in 2023. Among them, new energy vehicles have become the biggest bright spot, with annual sales of 9.495 million units, a year-on-year increase of 37.9%, and the market share increased to 31.6%. According to the data released by the China Automotive Power Battery Industry Innovation Alliance, China's power battery loading capacity in 2023 will be 387.7GWh, a year-on-year increase of 31.6%.

(4) Core technology and R&D progress

1. Core technology and its advancement, as well as changes during the reporting period

serial number	Name of the technology	Application products	Sources of technology	Core technology level and progress
1	High-temperature battery technology	Laptop battery	Independent research and development	In view of the problem that the battery is easy to produce gas and cause the battery to bulge when it is in a high-temperature state, the high-temperature battery technology developed by the company is suitable for high-temperature and high-SOC use environments, and the service life can reach more than 3 years. This technology has been successfully applied to laptop lithium-ion batteries and has been highly recognized by many well-known laptop brands around the world.
2	Digital battery electrolyte technology	Consumer batteries	Independent research and development	The company has been committed to the independent research and development of key technologies of lithium-ion battery electrolyte, and the digital battery electrolyte technology developed for consumer electronics products can significantly improve battery performance, especially cycle life and low temperature performance: the battery cycle life can be increased by more than 30% (cycle life is greater than 1,000 times), and the discharge capacity retention rate can be increased by more than 50% in low temperature (-20°C) environment, and this technology has been widely used in the company's consumer lithium-ion battery products.
3	Application technology of key materials for high energy density batteries	Consumer batteries	Independent research and development	Based on customer needs and market development trends, the company strategically deploys the development of high-energy density lithium-ion battery technology. This technology significantly increases the energy density of batteries by using key materials such as high-energy-density cathodes, anodes, and new separators, which can significantly extend the standby time of consumer electronics. The energy density of the new generation of high-energy-density lithium-ion batteries is increased by more than 3.5% compared with the energy density of the previous generation of battery products, and the cycle life can reach more than 1,000 times.
4	Application technology of key materials for fast-charging batteries	Mobile phone and laptop batteries	Independent research and development	In order to meet the needs of customers for fast-charging batteries, the company continues to develop the application technology of key materials for fast-charging batteries, and through the integration of positive and negative electrode materials with fast charging capacity, high ionic conductivity electrolyte, and new low-impedance battery structure, the company has developed fast-charging batteries that can support different rates (such as 1.5C/3C/5C/10C/15C), and the charging speed can meet the needs of different products. The energy density of the new generation of batteries has been increased by more than 3%, and the fifth-generation flash-charged lithium-ion batteries and the sixth-generation ultra-fast-charging lithium-ion batteries have been mass-produced.
5	High security	cell phone	autonomic	Safety is a very important performance indicator for lithium-ion batteries. Critical materials for high-safety batteries

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	Application technology of key materials for batteries	and laptop batteries	R&D	The application technology uses technical elements such as safety coatings, high-strength separators, and highly thermally stable positive and negative electrode materials, and the company has used this technology to develop lithium-ion batteries that exhibit excellent safety performance under electrical, thermal, and mechanical abuse tests. The new generation of safety batteries meets the safety test requirements of mechanical abuse such as acupuncture and unilateral extrusion, and the fourth-generation high-safety platform technology has been mass-produced.
6	Bluetooth battery automatic manufacturing technology	Wear consumer batteries	Independent research and development	Bluetooth battery automatic manufacturing technology realizes the high-efficiency and high-quality production of Bluetooth small batteries through the development of technical elements such as fast top and side sealing, high-efficiency high-vacuum baking, and automatic closed-loop liquid injection, and the automatic production efficiency of the whole line can be increased by 50%-70%. This technology has been introduced into mass production.
7	STP Technology/CTP technology	Mobile phone and laptop batteries	Independent research and development	STP (Special Tab Process), also known as CTP (Central Tab Process), is the tab-center technology. Compared with the conventional lithium-ion battery pole piece structure where the tabs are arranged on the empty foil of the head, the STP technology can theoretically realize the arrangement of the tabs in any position on the pole piece, and when the tabs are arranged in the middle of the pole piece, it is equivalent to dividing the pole pieces into two and connecting them in parallel, which plays a role in reducing the internal resistance of the battery, improving the power performance of the battery and achieving faster charging speed. Compared with the conventional structure, the STP structure can reduce the internal resistance of the battery by 40-45%, reduce the temperature rise of the 2C charge by 4-5°C, and increase the constant current charge ratio of the 2C charge by 25-30%. This technology has been introduced into mass production. On this basis, the single-sided laser welding technology LTW (Laser Tab Welding) was further developed, which only needs to clean off the coating on the welded side and retain the back coating compared to CTP ultrasonic welding. This technology can increase the energy density of the battery by 0.2%-1.0%, reduce the welding protrusion by 10%-20%, and the single-sided laser welding technology is more flexible and has better welding consistency.
8	Fully automatic special-shaped lamination technology	Mobile phone and laptop batteries	Independent research and development	Through the integration of high-precision die-cutting equipment, high-precision CCD vision system and high-precision robots, the automatic special-shaped lamination technology realizes the high-precision production of products, in which the die-cutting accuracy and lamination accuracy can reach a high level in the industry. Compared with the traditional "Z" shaped lamination technology, this technology can improve the die-cutting accuracy by 50-60% and the lamination accuracy by 40-60%, and can realize the plane special-shaped and three-dimensional special-shaped structures at the same time, realizing the diversification of product structure and shape. This technology has been introduced into mass production. On this basis, the high-speed lamination technology is further developed, which can increase the stacking efficiency of a single machine by 100%~200% compared with the traditional "Z" shaped lamination technology, and greatly improve the production efficiency of the product under the condition of ensuring product quality and accuracy.
9	Multi-tab winding technology	Mobile phone and laptop batteries	Independent research and development	Compared with the conventional battery pole piece structure, the multi-tab winding technology first uses a high-precision laser to die-cut the pole piece into multiple tabs, and then uses a high-precision winding machine to wind the pole piece into a multi-tab core, which can greatly reduce the internal resistance of the lithium-ion battery, effectively improve the large-rate charging and discharging performance of the battery, and significantly reduce the internal temperature rise of the battery. Compared with the conventional winding technology of single tabs, the multi-tab winding technology can reduce the internal resistance of the battery by 60-80%, reduce the temperature rise of 3C charging by 6-8°C, and increase the constant current charge ratio of 5C charging by 30-40%. This technology has been introduced into mass production.
10	Flexible automatic line	Mobile phone and laptop batteries	Independent research and development	Compared with the traditional production line, the flexible automatic line does not need to manually adjust the fixture, and the stand-alone changeover time is $\leq 2h$, and the single-machine changeover efficiency can be increased by 200-350%. Vehicle) replaces manual logistics turnover, automatically collects the information of the control layer of the whole line, the information collection rate reaches 95%, and the information utilization rate reaches 80%. This technology has been introduced into mass production.
11	High-performance silicon binder technology	Mobile phone and laptop batteries	Independent research and development	Improving the energy density of batteries has always been the key development direction of lithium-ion batteries, and the introduction of high-capacity silicon materials into the battery anode is an important way to improve the energy density. However, silicon materials will bring serious volume expansion problems during charging and discharging, resulting in rapid attenuation of battery capacity and excessive thickness. The company's self-developed high-performance binder for silicon materials has excellent bonding strength, which increases the battery energy density while increasing the battery cycle capacity retention rate by 60% and reducing the cycle expansion rate by 50%.

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				the cycle life of the battery. The technology has been developed.
12	Solid-state lithium metal battery technology	Power batteries	Independent research and development	Solid-state lithium metal battery technology can break through the energy density bottleneck of existing lithium-ion batteries, while greatly improving the safety performance of batteries. At present, the company has independently developed a new key material for solid-state electrolyte membranes with high room temperature ion conductivity, high ion mobility number and wide electrochemical window. At the same time, the company has developed a special cathode material for solid-state batteries, which effectively solves the problem of poor interface compatibility between the cathode of solid-state batteries and the electrolyte, and uses the solid-state electrolyte membrane and special cathode materials to prepare solid-state battery samples with an energy density of up to 350Wh/kg. Through continuous R&D and improvement, the company's solid-state battery samples have good safety performance and cycle life.
13	Power battery electrolyte technology	Power batteries	Independent research and development	The low-temperature characteristics, power, and calendar life of power batteries are closely related to the electrolyte. Thanks to the company's electrolyte technology, the company's power battery products have the characteristics of low temperature cold start, ultra-high power, ultra-long cycle life and calendar life of more than 15 years. This technology has been introduced into mass production.
14	Fast charging and high-power technology for industrial drones	Industrial drone batteries	Independent research and development	Through the targeted development of technical elements such as cathode and anode materials, formulations and electrolytes, the fast charging ability and high-power discharge ability of industrial drone batteries can be effectively improved, while taking into account high energy density, long cycle life and high safety and reliability. This technology has been introduced into mass production.
15	12V lithium iron phosphate start-stop cell technology	Automotive low-voltage lithium batteries	Independent research and development	Based on the development of the industry and market demand, the company has deeply cultivated the technology research and development of 12V lithium iron phosphate start-stop cells, that is, low-voltage lithium batteries for automobiles, and has made breakthroughs in positive and negative electrode materials and formulas, high-power separators, and high-low temperature electrolytes, and has successfully developed 12V lithium iron phosphate start-stop cell products with excellent performance, which can meet the requirements of automobiles for high-power output of low-voltage batteries. The second-generation 12V start-stop battery has been developed and successfully introduced into mass production, with excellent performance indicators, and is currently further developing the third-generation start-stop battery based on the second-generation 12V start-stop battery, with the goal of achieving 30-50% improvement in low-temperature power performance.
16	Department of MES System (Manufacturing Execution System)	Cells and PACK products	Independent research and development	The MES system integrates traceability, testing, control, big data collection, and remote setting, and realizes high-efficiency and intelligent production through the Internet of Everything, rapid traceability of people, machines, materials, methods, and environments, quality monitoring of the production process, and data analysis and feedback. At this stage, the system is in normal operation to meet the needs of business development.
17	High energy density button battery technology	Wear consumer batteries	Independent research and development	With new structural design, new technology and new materials, a new button battery has been developed, which has increased the energy density by more than 10% compared with the traditional jaw structure button battery process, and the reliability has been greatly improved.
18	High-precision life prediction technology	Consumer, power and energy storage products	Independent research and development	The use conditions of the market side are very complex, and the differences in charging and discharging systems and charging and discharging depths brought about by temperature distribution and consumer usage habits will lead to different failure mechanisms, and the test data in the laboratory is difficult to predict the real life and failure rate of the market side. Based on the accumulation of mechanisms, models and algorithms, the company has developed a competitive failure physical model based on a variety of failure mechanisms, realized high-precision life prediction under different working conditions at the market end, and passed the verification of actual failure data of some clients.
19	Energy storage ultra-long cycle technology	Energy storage batteries	Independent research and development	In order to further improve the service life of our energy storage battery products and improve the economic benefits of the user side, the company independently developed ultra-long cycle cell technology, and significantly improved the cycle life of energy storage batteries through the optimization of positive and negative electrode materials and the adjustment of electrolyte formulas, while taking into account high energy density and high safety and reliability. The technology has now been developed.
20	Mobile phone battery second charging technology	Smartphone battery	Independent research and development	The industry's first high-capacity mobile phone battery second charging technology makes the battery cell products have high energy density, ultra-high conductivity and low temperature rise during charging by adopting a new hybrid anode and a specific formula of environmentally friendly additives;

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				Effectively reduce the heating of the body and realize the precise control of the temperature rise of the overall charging process of the battery, so as to achieve the goal of second charging of the mobile phone battery. The technology has been developed.
21	Functional safety technology for electronic products	Automotive low-voltage lithium batteries	Independent research and development	Battery management system (BMS) performance is crucial to the safety of automobiles, and obtaining ISO 26262:2018 standard certification is one of the entry thresholds for global automotive supply chain manufacturers, and it is also one of the necessary conditions for the development of automotive power battery management systems. The functional safety development process of the company's BMS products meets the globally recognized and generally followed ISO26262:2018 standard, and achieves the highest level of functional safety under the standard certification system, "ASIL D" level automotive safety integrity certification. At the same time, the functional safety objectives corresponding to the developed products meet the requirements of ASIL B.
22	Asymmetric encryption and compression feature technology	Automotive low-voltage lithium batteries	Independent research and development	With the rapid development of the Internet of Vehicles, the intelligence and networking of automobiles are constantly strengthened, and automotive information security is facing new challenges. The 12V start-stop battery, that is, the low-voltage lithium battery of the car, as a part of the vehicle network, also needs to meet the high information security function. The company has completed the Bootloader based on asymmetric encryption and compression function, which realizes the flashing of App programs by asymmetric encryption, which can effectively avoid App programs being tampered with and is a key module to achieve information security. This technology has been introduced into mass production.
23	Three-way start-stop cell technology	Automotive low-voltage lithium batteries	Independent research and development	Based on the company's long-term strategic layout and market feedback, through the optimization and deployment of system design, and the expansion and application of the company's mature LFP start-stop cell technology, the company has developed a generation of ternary system start-stop cell products with higher performance advantages, and the cold-start power capacity is increased by more than 60% compared with the mass production of second-generation LFP start-stop cells, serving product fields and customers with higher performance requirements. The technology has now been developed.
24	Sodium-ion start-stop cell technology	Automotive low-voltage lithium batteries	Independent research and development	Compared with lithium-ion batteries, sodium-ion batteries offer considerable cost, safety, sustainability and performance advantages. The company closely follows the R&D trends of sodium ions, combined with the mature technology of its own LFP start-stop cell, and has developed the first-generation sodium-ion start-stop cell technology, which greatly improves the low-temperature discharge performance. The technology has now been developed.

National Science and Technology Awards ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of the award	Year of Awards	The name of the project	Reward levels
National Science and Technology Progress Award	2020	Key technologies and industrial applications of high-reliability and long-life lithium-ion batteries	Prize

National-level specialized, special and new "little giant" enterprises and manufacturing "single champions" are recognized ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable

Recognition of titles	Recognition year	Product name
Single champion product	2021	Computer-type polymer lithium-ion batteries

2. R&D results obtained during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the company's "R&D and Industry of High Specific Energy and High Safety Soft-pack Polymer Lithium-ion Power Battery" project won the "Second Prize of 2022 Guangdong Science and Technology Progress Award", "Development and Industrialization of Preparation Technology for Safe and High-rate Charge-Discharge High-energy Lithium Power Battery", "R&D and Application Research of High-safety and Long-life Lithium Iron Phosphate Lithium-ion Battery" The project won the third prize of the Science and Technology Award of the 2023 Guangdong High-tech Enterprise Association, and was rated as the "Guangdong Chain Main Enterprise", "Guangdong High-performance Polymer Lithium-ion Battery Packaging Engineering Technology Research Center", and "2023 Guangzhou".

The 55th place in the "Top 500 Manufacturing Enterprises in Eastern Province", the 55th place in the "Top 500 Manufacturing Enterprises in Eastern Province", etc. In addition, the company was included in the 2023 5G Factory Directory. During the reporting period, the company undertook major government scientific research projects as follows:

serial number	The name of the project	Intellectual Property Ownership	Project cycle	remark
1	Guangdong Provincial Department of Science and Technology 2019-2020 Provincial Key Area R&D Plan "New	During the implementation of this project, the results and intellectual property rights jointly completed by all parties shall be jointly owned by all parties. After the completion of the project, the parties can implement the project results and IP on their own, and in the process of implementation	November 2019 - October 2023	The company is the lead unit of the project and the main implementation unit of the project, and Harbin Industry

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	"Energy Vehicle" Major Project: R&D and Industrial Application of Quasi-Solid-State Power Lithium Battery	If it relies on the background intellectual property rights that have been obtained by other parties, the party that implements it on its own has the right to use the background intellectual property rights. The ownership of the intellectual property rights obtained by all parties independently before or during the implementation of the project shall belong to each party, and the partner shall have the right of priority under the same conditions.		The University is jointly researched and developed by the Shanghai Institute of Space Power Supply, Guangdong University of Technology and Qingdao Institute of Bioenergy and Bioprocess Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences.
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A list of intellectual property rights acquired during the reporting period

	New this year		Cumulative quantity	
	Number of applications	Number of Acquisitions	Number of applications	Number of Acquisitions
Invention patents	348	180	1,980	528
Utility model patents	425	380	1,494	1,197
Design patents	11	5	25	17
Software Copyright	29	29	63	63
other	294	23	722	100
total	1,107	617	4,284	1,905

3. R&D investment table

Unit: Yuan

	Year	Last year	Magnitude of change (%)
Expensed R&D investment	1,150,066,778.27	772,397,562.59	48.90
Capitalize R&D investment	0	10,201,151.14	-100.00
Total R&D investment	1,150,066,778.27	782,598,713.73	46.95
Ratio of total R&D investment to operating income (%)	10.05	7.13	an increase of 2.92 percentage points
Proportion of capitalization of R&D investment (%)	-	1.30	a decrease of 1.3 percentage points

Reasons for the significant change in total R&D investment compared to the previous year

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable In 2023, the company's R&D investment increased by 46.95% year-on-year, mainly due to the fact that in order to ensure continuous technological innovation and maintain market competitive advantage, the company continued to increase R&D investment, introduce talents with excellent technical background, and optimize the R&D system to enhance the company's core competitiveness, for the following reasons:

1. Growth in total personnel compensation: The number of R&D personnel at the end of 2023 will be 3,504, an increase of 59.42% over the number at the end of the previous year, resulting in an increase of 70.05% in the annual R&D personnel salary expense compared with the previous year.

2. R&D materials and testing and certification fee increases: The company has invested a lot in R&D for new projects such as the development of new materials for high-voltage fast charging system, the development of the fifth-generation flash charging platform, the research and development of the fourth-generation high-safety platform technology, and the third-generation automotive low-voltage battery system (PACK+BMS), so the R&D demand has generated more materials.

The reasons for the significant change in the proportion of R&D investment capitalization and its rationality are explained

□ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

4. Major research projects

✓ applicable □ not applicable

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Preface Project Name Title	Estimated total investment scale The	amount invested in the current period	Cumulative investment amount	or development to achieve the target level of technology	Specific application prospects
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					Segmental results			
1	Development of new materials for high-voltage fast charging system	5,807.00	6,619.93	6,619.93	Mass production stage	By improving the cycling stability of the high-voltage cathode, and cooperating with the optimization of the new fast charging anode, electrolyte and formulation, high energy density fast charging is achieved to meet the needs of digital fast charging projects in the next one to two years.	Under the premise of maintaining the advantage of energy density, the charging rate of the high-voltage fast charging system is increased by 33%, and the high-temperature cycle life is increased by 30%, and it has passed various safety tests.	Digital products
2	Development of the fifth-generation flash charging platform	6,268.89	5,005.45	5,005.45	Mass production stage	Under the premise of ensuring the flash charging speed, the energy density of the battery is further improved on the basis of the previous generation, and meets the requirements of normal and high temperature life, high and low temperature discharge and storage.	On the basis of satisfying the 19-minute charge of 97.5% of the battery, the energy density is increased by more than 3%.	Consumer batteries
3	Fourth-generation high-security platform technology research and development	5,849.97	4,051.48	4,051.48	Mass production stage	By reducing the energy density loss caused by safety technology elements, the energy density of the battery is improved, and the safety performance of the battery is further improved by meeting the requirements of normal and high temperature life, high and low temperature discharge and storage.	Taking into account safety and energy density, the energy density of the battery is $\leq 2\%$ compared with that of non-safe batteries, and it meets the safety test requirements such as acupuncture and unilateral extrusion.	Consumer batteries
4	Development of safety early warning technology	2,702.70	2,843.57	2,843.57	Preparation and application stage	By monitoring the V/I/T signal of the battery, defects such as lithium separation, gas production, and internal short circuit can be identified in a timely manner, and appropriate strategies can be adopted to improve defects before they have an impact on performance and safety.	At room temperature, it can be identified immediately within 3-8 cycles after the occurrence of micro-lithium separation or micro-mass gas.	Lithium batteries for consumption, power, and energy storage can all be applied
5	Research and development of a new type of lithium battery technology with high safety for second charging	476.53	459.98	459.98	Pilot production stage	On the premise of satisfying fast charging, it also takes into account multiple safety protections (double over-voltage/over-current/over-temperature/under-voltage/anti-counterfeiting identification, etc.)	Charge 50% SOC in 2 minutes, realize the charging of a mobile phone battery with a capacity of 4500mAh from 0% to 100% within 5 minutes, and reduce the temperature rise by about 10%. At the same time, the cycle life meets more than 1000 times.	Smartphone battery

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6	The third generation of automotive low-voltage battery systems (PACK+BMS)	2,945.55	3,047.53	3,047.53	Pilot production stage	Integrate the current market demand for low-voltage batteries, launch low-voltage battery standard packages, respond to customer needs in a unified manner, reduce manpower, materials and management costs in the process through platform development, and maximize benefits.	In line with the GB38031-2020 standard, it can meet the enterprise standards of most existing customers, 3C continuous charging, 5C continuous discharge, > 10C pulse discharge, and the operating temperature: minus 40°C-65°C.	New Energy Vehicles: PHEV/ EV (commercial and passenger vehicle) conventional fuel vehicles
7	The research and development of the first generation of power cells that take into account both energy and power	3,648.10	2,812.96	2,812.96	Mass production stage	Under the premise of satisfying the energy density and cell power performance, cycle performance and safety performance, the battery cost is further reduced.	WED180, VED340, 3C charge/5C discharge; GB38031-2020, GB31484-2015, GB31486-2015 standard.	Power batteries
8	Improvement of battery cells due to the development and optimization of raw materials	1,926.01	1,758.93	1,758.93	Mass production stage	Through the development and optimization of a variety of key actual materials, the gray value of the stop adhesive is > 20 different from other areas under CCD, and the viscoelasticity of the protective film is increased by 20%. Improve process capability and yield, and enhance the cost performance and competitiveness of products.		Consumer batteries
9	Research on cell performance mechanism and manufacturing system	2,581.25	3,215.34	3,215.34	Mass production stage	With the increase of the voltage system, the electrochemical window of the whole cell is expanded, and through the study of the performance mechanism and manufacturing system of the cell, new materials matching the high-voltage chemical system have been developed, such as current collectors, tabs, adhesive tape, etc.	The development of new materials such as 4-8um substrate has been completed and put into mass production, and the energy density of batteries using new materials has been increased by more than 3% and the process loss has been reduced.	Various 3C products
10	Development of the sixth-generation ultra-fast charging platform	4,601.02	3,599.37	3,599.37	Mass production stage	The energy density of the battery is further improved on the basis of the previous generation, and meets the requirements of normal and high temperature life, high and low temperature discharge and storage.	On the basis of satisfying the ability to charge 90% of the power in 30 minutes, the energy density is increased by more than 3%.	Consumer batteries
11	The ninth generation of high energy density platform was developed	3,680.78	4,217.84	4,217.84	Pilot production stage	The energy density of the battery is further improved compared with the previous generation, and it meets the requirements of 1000 cycles at room temperature, 600 cycles at 45°C, and high-temperature storage	The energy density is increased by more than 3% on the basis of the previous generation, and it can be charged to 50% in 30 minutes and more than 80% in 60 minutes.	Consumer batteries

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						Low temperature discharge and other performance requirements.		
1 2	High-voltage lithium battery energy storage product and system development project	1,281.01	780.74	780.74	Pilot production stage	Complete the product research and development of various product directions of energy storage to achieve product diversity and integrity.	Meet the requirements of the national standard of GB/T36276.	Energy storage scenarios such as the grid side, power generation side, power supply side, and user side
1 3	Development of ultra-high nickel power battery materials	1,988.87	1,602.18	1,602.18	Pilot production stage	The energy density of large-cell batteries continues to increase $WED \geq 300Wh/kg$. And meet the performance requirements of 1000 times of normal temperature cycle \geq , high temperature storage and low temperature discharge.	The energy density is 350Wh/kg, and the fast charging power meets the requirements of 10min-25min, which meets the requirements of safety standards.	Power batteries
1 4	The second generation of small power polymer lithium-ion batteries is flexible PACK Linear development	702.53	694.05	1,063.57	Mass production stage	Improve the manufacturing level of small power battery PACK, achieve efficient production and rapid changeover, improve process capacity, reduce battery processing costs, and establish a cost-effective competitive advantage of products.	The production efficiency has been increased by about 40%, the changeover time has been reduced by about 50%, and the automation rate of inline work has been greatly improved.	Small power lithium battery products
1 5	Development of the second-generation power battery platform	1,769.17	2,699.68	3,664.29	Mass production stage	Improve the cold start capability and energy storage cycle life of 12V start-stop cells, improve the battery energy density and fast charging capacity of passenger vehicles, and enhance cost and technical advantages.	The cold start capacity of 12V start-stop battery cells has been increased by about 50%, the energy storage battery has achieved a breakthrough in long-cycle technology, reaching the service life capacity of more than 10,000 times, the energy density of BEV batteries has been further improved and breakthrough, and the technology development of energy density of 320Wh/kg and higher has been realized, the charging speed of $\leq 18min$ has been realized, and the technology of new system batteries (sodium electric, semi-solid, etc.) has achieved a breakthrough, which can be applied to practical projects.	High-performance automotive lithium-ion batteries and energy storage batteries
total	/	46,229.38	43,409.03	44,743.16	/	/	/	/

Fact sheet

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not

5. R&D personnel

Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

Basic information		
	Number of Fiscal Years	Number of first half
The number of R&D personnel in the company (person)	3,504	2,198
Proportion of the number of R&D personnel to the total number of employees in the company (%)	21.16	14.77
Total remuneration of R&D personnel	54,856.21	32,259.37
Average salary of R&D personnel	15.66	14.68

Educational structure of R&D personnel	
Category of educational structure	Educational structure, number of students
Ph.D. candidate	38
Graduate	738
undergraduate	709
Specialist and below	2,019
Age structure of R&D personnel	
Age structure category	Age structure number of people
Under 30 years old (not including 30 years old)	1,839
30-40 years old (including 30 years old, excluding 40 years old)	1,389
40-50 years old (including 40 years old, excluding 50 years old)	265
Age 50 and above	11

Reasons for the major changes in the composition of R&D personnel and their impact on the company's future development ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Mainly in order to ensure continuous technological innovation and maintain market competitive advantage, the company continues to increase R&D investment, introduce talents with excellent technical background, and optimize the R&D system to enhance the company's core competitiveness.

6. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Analysis of core competitiveness during the reporting period (1) Analysis of core competitiveness

☒ applicable ☐ not applicable 1. Technical advantages Since its establishment, the company has paid close attention to the development of lithium-ion battery related technologies, always adhered to independent innovation and independent research and development, and continued to carry out research and development in key directions such as key materials for lithium-ion batteries, key materials and application technologies for high-safety batteries, key materials and application technologies for high-energy density batteries, and key materials and application technologies for fast-charging batteries, and has accumulated profound technical strength in the manufacturing field of lithium-ion batteries, especially polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries. The company attaches great importance to the R & D investment in products and the improvement of its own R & D comprehensive strength, after years of technology accumulation, the company has also mastered the "multi-tab winding technology", "CTP (Central Tab Process)", "Bluetooth battery automatic manufacturing technology", "high energy density button battery technology", "high-precision lamination technology" and other manufacturing technologies, which has laid a solid foundation for maintaining the company's technological leadership.

As a national enterprise technology center and a national high-tech enterprise, the company has established a sound R&D system, formed a good technological innovation mechanism, and accumulated experience in R&D and improvement of product structure design, process design, cathode and anode materials, separator materials, electrolyte materials and equipment technology, and has strong continuous R&D capabilities. As of December 31, 2023, the company has 1,742 authorized and valid domestic patents, including 528 invention patents, 1,197 utility model patents and 17 design patents. The company plans to continue to increase R&D investment to continuously integrate and strengthen its own technology accumulation, and will focus on increasing R&D investment in consumer lithium-ion batteries, power and energy

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storage lithium-ion batteries, so as to improve R&D efficiency and product innovation competitiveness.

The company has a competitive, experienced professional technical research and development team with rich industry experience and mastering the core technology of lithium-ion batteries. As of December 31, 2023, the company's R&D team had a total of 3,504 R&D personnel. In addition, while insisting on independent research and development, the company has carried out cooperative research and development with well-known scientific research institutes at home and abroad, such as Harbin Institute of Technology, South China University of Technology, Wuhan University, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, etc., to achieve efficient integration of scientific research resources.

During the reporting period, the company mainly relied on core technology for production and operation, and the core technology has been widely used in the company's consumer battery, power and energy storage battery series products. Consumer battery products are mainly used in consumer electronics products such as notebook computers, tablet computers, smart phones, wearable devices, drones, smart cleaning appliances, power tools, etc., power battery products are mainly used in automotive low-voltage systems, electric motorcycles and industrial drones, etc., and energy storage battery products are mainly used in household energy storage, communication backup, industrial and commercial energy storage and other products. At present, the company has become one of the world's major suppliers of consumer batteries, fully realizing the deep integration of scientific and technological achievements with the industry, and actively exploring in the field of power and energy storage batteries.

2. Team advantage The company has been deeply engaged in the field of lithium battery for many years, has a core management team with outstanding professional background and rich industry experience, and the core management personnel have worked in the lithium-ion battery industry for many years, and are familiar with the management mode suitable for the characteristics of the industry, and can accurately grasp the macro trend, market direction and technical route of the lithium-ion battery industry, and have formulated a development strategy that adapts to market changes and conforms to the actual situation of the company, so as to ensure the stable and sustainable development of the company's production and operation.

The company ensures the stability of team members through a variety of incentive methods such as equity incentives, employee stock ownership platforms, project incentives, etc., and conducts customized training for multi-level talents to promote the continuous innovation and growth of the company's team, comprehensively improve the company's talent and technical reserve capabilities, and enable the company to maintain sustainable competitiveness.

3. Production and manufacturing advantages As the president unit of Zhuhai Intelligent Manufacturing Association, the company has always been guided by intelligent manufacturing, and continues to promote automation, informatization and intelligence in the upgrading of production lines and the construction of new production lines, improve product quality, improve product manufacturing yield rate and per capita efficiency to respond to customer needs and improve the company's manufacturing level. During the reporting period, the company was recognized as an "Industrial Internet Pilot Demonstration" by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and was jointly rated as "No. 55 among the Top 500 Manufacturing Enterprises in Guangdong Province in 2023" by the Guangdong Manufacturing Association and other organizations, and was selected into the "2023 5G Factory Directory" project. In addition, the company has a complete range of products, including wearable products, mobile phones, laptops, high-power products, covering cells, packs, modules and battery systems, the company has the production and manufacturing capacity covering the complete industrial chain of lithium-ion batteries, has realized the development layout of the whole industry chain, and can provide customers with one-stop service.

The company has a stable and high-quality operation and management team, perfect management processes, and the production line has established a continuous improvement plan, which can make rapid and effective responses to changes in internal and external needs.

4. Customer advantage Customer resources are the key factor for enterprises to achieve high-quality and sustainable development. For more than 10 years, the company has been deeply involved in the lithium-ion battery manufacturing industry, relying on efficient technological innovation capabilities, strict manufacturing management system and outstanding product quality, has successfully entered the supplier system of many world-renowned enterprises, and has established long-term and stable cooperative relations with them. In the future, the company will actively maintain the cooperative relationship with the original customers, further deepen the depth of cooperation with customers, and actively explore new customers, maintain and develop high-quality new and old customer resources.

5. Quality advantage The company always attaches great importance to product quality management, has passed the strict supplier qualification certification of many well-known brands, and has established long-term and stable cooperative relations with well-known notebook and tablet manufacturers, smart phones, new energy vehicles, energy storage systems and other manufacturers. Relying on excellent comprehensive performance and safety reliability, the company's lithium-ion battery products not only rank in the forefront of the industry in the customer's supplier qualification audit and certification test, but also perform well in the terminal products, and are at the advanced level in the industry in terms of consistency, safety, stability and other aspects, and have won high recognition and reputation among downstream customers.

(2) Events, impact analysis and countermeasures that occurred during the reporting period that seriously affected the company's core competitiveness

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Risk factors (1) The risk of not yet making a profit

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(ii) The risk of a significant decline in performance or loss

√ Applicable □ Not applicable The company's performance may face the following risks: (1) If the price of raw materials rises sharply in the future, it will lead to an increase in the company's production costs. (2) The demand of the consumer electronics industry is facing uncertainty, and if the terminal demand recovery is less than expected, it will lead to a decline in the company's capacity utilization rate and gross profit margin; (3) The exchange rate is facing uncertainty, if the exchange rate of the US dollar against the RMB remains stable or declines, the company's foreign exchange income will be significantly lower than that of the previous year or even an exchange loss; (4) The company's power battery business is still in its infancy, and in order to meet the needs of business development and customer development, it will still maintain a high R&D investment in the future, and the growth rate of industry demand will slow down. As competition intensifies, the company's power business losses may further expand.

In the course of the Company's operation, the Company will face various identified risks, including the disclosure, as well as other internal and external factors that cannot be predicted or controlled, and the Company cannot guarantee the sustained and stable growth of its future operating results. If the Company has other risk factors other than those described in this section, or multiple risk factors occur at the same time, there may also be a risk that the Company's operating results may fluctuate or even decline.

(3) Core competitiveness risk

√ Applicable □ Not Applicable 1. Risks related to technology research and development Consumer batteries have a variety of technical routes in practical applications, lithium-ion batteries can be divided into cylindrical lithium-ion batteries, prismatic lithium-ion batteries and polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries according to shape and packaging materials, the company has been focusing on the field of polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries since its establishment, the technical route is relatively single, in order to keep the product and the market synchronized, the company needs to continue to pay attention to and predict the development trend of the downstream industry and the direction of technology development in the industry, and in technical research, process improvement, A large amount of R&D investment has been carried out in new product development. If there is a major change in the technical route of consumer batteries in the future, it will have a certain adverse impact on the downstream market demand of polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries.

In recent years, under the development trend of increasing the performance of consumer electronics processors and improving pixel density, the requirements for consumer battery energy density, operating temperature range, charging efficiency, safety and other performance of related products have continued to increase. Relevant enterprises, universities, and research institutions are actively carrying out research on the next generation of consumer battery technology. Accurately grasp the development direction of new technologies, fail to successfully develop and achieve the expected technical achievements or technical achievements can not be better industrialized, the company's market competitiveness and profitability will be affected, and the company's investment in research and development will have a negative impact on the company's financial situation and operating results.

2. Loss of core technical personnel and risk of leakage of technical secrets Lithium-ion battery manufacturing is a technology-intensive industry, and core technical personnel and core technologies are crucial to the development of the company. The company attaches great importance to the cultivation of technical talents, but there is still a risk of loss of core technical personnel due to intensified talent competition. At the same time, there is a risk that the company's technical secrets will be leaked.

The loss of core technical personnel and the disclosure of technical secrets will adversely affect the company's product competitiveness and continuous innovation ability, and then have a negative impact on the company's performance.

(iv) Operational risks

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

1. Risk of fluctuation in raw material prices The company's main raw materials include cathode materials, anode materials, separators, electrolytes, copper foils, aluminum-plastic films, aluminum foils, etc. Affected by fluctuations in global commodity prices, market supply and demand, and fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, the prices of some of the company's raw materials rose or declined during the reporting period. Due to the high proportion of raw materials in the company's operating costs, if the price of raw materials fluctuates sharply in the future, if the company cannot take timely measures to transfer the pressure of rising raw materials or offset the pressure of rising raw material prices through new products and new technological innovations, or fail to do a good job in inventory management in the downward trend of raw material prices, the company's operating performance will be adversely affected. In response to the price increase, the company also actively negotiated with the supplier, and locked the order in advance, delayed the price increase and controlled the increase as much as possible, and actively transmitted the price increase to downstream customers. In response to the decline in raw material prices, the company actively negotiated price reductions with suppliers, canceled some high-priced orders, purchased and controlled inventory on demand. The company also actively lays out the upstream industry and establishes long-term strategic cooperative relations with suppliers to ensure stable supply.

2. The risk of market

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competition At present, the leading manufacturers in the lithium-ion battery industry have occupied most of the relatively stable market share, and with the continuous improvement of the product quality and technical strength of the leading manufacturers, the industry competition continues to intensify. If the company can not reasonably lay out production capacity, improve production technology, improve technical level and management efficiency according to the development trend of the industry in the industry competition, and launch competitive products in a timely manner, the company has the risk of declining competitiveness and performance.

3. Risk of loss caused by force majeure or accidents The company's production scale is large, and there are many plants, production lines, machinery and equipment, and inventory, and there is a possibility of equipment or product damage due to accidents (such as fire). At the same time, Zhuhai, one of the company's main production and operation areas, is a coastal city, which is the place where the Pearl River flows into the South China Sea, and the probability of natural disasters such as typhoons, tsunamis, and floods is relatively high. The company has the risk of affecting production and operation and causing direct economic losses due to force majeure such as natural disasters.

4. Operation and management risk Based on the expectation of rapid growth in the industry and the cooperation of downstream customers, during the reporting period, the company's business scale continued to expand, and in 2021, 2022 and 2023, the company's operating income was 10,339,957,730,000 yuan, 1,097,440.73 million yuan and 1,144,562.22 million yuan respectively, and at the end of 2021, 2022 and 2023, the company's total assets were 1,633,639.36 million yuan, 1,982,629.58 million yuan and 2,150,845.27 million yuan. With the increase of the company's business scale and the implementation of the investment projects of the raised funds, higher requirements will be put forward for management personnel in terms of market development, product research and development, manufacturing capacity, quality management, internal control, financial management, etc. If the company's internal control system and management level cannot adapt to the rapid expansion of the company's scale, the company may experience management and internal control risks caused by scale expansion.

5. Risks of cross-border operation In order to meet the needs of customers and realize the company's global layout, the company has set up operating offices in India, Hong Kong, China and other regions. If there are adverse changes in the laws, regulations or policies of the relevant countries or regions in terms of corporate supervision, foreign exchange, taxation and intellectual property rights, etc., it will have an adverse impact on the company's overseas business expansion.

The production, sales, finance and other links corresponding to cross-border operations will increase the management difficulty of the company. With the continuous expansion of the company's overseas business scale, if the company's management cannot improve its own management level at the same time, it will bring risks to the company's cross-border operation and management.

6. Legal risks (1) Potential liability risk of compensation in the Xinning fire case In 2015, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Shenzhen Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd., resulting in damage and loss of goods stored by relevant parties. As of the end of the reporting period, the company's estimated balance of liabilities due to the Xinning fire case was 83.7379 million yuan. In addition to the relevant litigation in which the Company is already a participant, there may be a risk that the Company may meet other potential indemnification obligations.

Due to the uncertainty of the outcome of the Xinning fire-related cases, if the actual amount of compensation borne by the Company in the future exceeds the above-mentioned estimated liability balance, it will have a negative impact on the Company's operating results.

(2) Risk of litigation involving intellectual property rights In view of the increasingly fierce competition in the lithium battery industry, patent protection has become a means of market competition in the industry. The Company has a number of patent litigation matters with ATL. ATL is a direct competitor to lithium-ion batteries, which are used in smartphones, tablets and laptops. The litigation between the Company and ATL does not involve the Company's core technology and will not have a material adverse impact on the normal production and sales of the Company's products. With regard to the above-mentioned litigation, the Company has actively responded to the above-mentioned litigation by organizing internal technical demonstrations, hiring a professional team of litigation lawyers and third-party intellectual property service agencies to protect its legitimate rights.

Since there is usually a certain degree of uncertainty in the outcome of the lawsuit, if the company loses the lawsuit, the presiding authority may make a judgment or ruling requiring the company to compensate the plaintiff for its losses and stop the production and sale of the products involved in the lawsuit, which will have a certain adverse impact on the company's production, operation and financial condition. In addition, if the sales volume between the company and downstream customers decreases due to litigation matters and other factors in the future, it will also have an adverse impact on the company's operating results.

(v) Financial risk

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. Risk of exchange rate fluctuation During the reporting period, the company's export business income was 7147.4182 million yuan, accounting for 64.81% of the main business income, and the export revenue accounted for a relatively high proportion, and the company's export products were mainly denominated and settled in US dollar currency.

The exchange rate of foreign currency against RMB has certain uncertainties with the changes in the domestic and foreign political and economic environment, assuming that under the condition that the foreign currency sales price remains unchanged, if the RMB appreciates significantly in the future, the sales revenue converted in RMB will decrease, and the gross profit margin of export products settled in foreign currency and the average RMB sales price of export products converted into foreign goods will also decrease accordingly, which may have an adverse impact on the Company's operating results.

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2. Risk of accounts receivable recovery At the end of the reporting period, the book value of the company's accounts receivable was 285,497.71 million yuan, accounting for 13.27% of the total assets at the end of the period. As the scale of the company's operation expands, the scale of the company's accounts receivable may still increase. Due to the large amount of accounts receivable, if the economic situation deteriorates or the customer itself has major operating difficulties, the company will still face the risk of difficulty in recovering accounts receivable.

3. Risk of changes in preferential tax policies During the reporting period, in accordance with the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, the Regulations for the Implementation of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China, the Notice on Tax Policy Issues Concerning the In-depth Implementation of the Strategy for the Development of the Western Region (CS [2011] No. 58), the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the National Development and Reform Commission on Extending the Enterprise Income Tax Policy for the Development of the Western Region (Announcement No. 23 of 2020 of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the National Development and Reform Commission). The company and its subsidiaries Guanyu Power Supply, Guanyu Power Battery, Chongqing Guanyu Battery, and Chongqing Guanyu Power shall pay enterprise income tax at a reduced rate of 15%; According to the Notice on the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies for the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (CS [2022] No. 19) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation, Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, meets the relevant conditions of the aforesaid preferential policies and is subject to corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15%.

According to the notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the VAT and consumption tax policies for export goods and services (Cai Shui [2012] No. 39) and other documents, the company's export products enjoy the preferential policy of value-added tax rebate for export, and according to the notice on the levy of consumption tax on batteries and coatings (Cai Shui [2015] No. 16), the company's lithium-ion batteries are exempt from consumption tax.

If there is a change in the above-mentioned preferential tax policies or the company does not meet the requirements of the relevant preferential tax policies, it may increase the overall tax burden of the company, which in turn will affect the company's performance.

4. Risk of large inventory amount and inventory decline At the end of the reporting period, the inventory book balance was 2190.3114 million yuan, and the company's provision for inventory decline was 239.5351 million yuan, and the proportion of inventory decline reserve to inventory book balance was 10.94%, which was relatively large, which occupied the company's working capital and may also lead to certain inventory backlog risks and other operational risks. If the price of raw materials fluctuates in the future, or the market price of products falls, the company's inventory will face the risk of impairment, which will adversely affect the company's operating results.

5. Risk of impairment of fixed assets At the end of the reporting period, the book value of the company's fixed assets was 760,510.31 million yuan, accounting for 35.36% of the total assets. In the event of technological upgrades or changes in technical routes, the company's fixed assets may be impaired, which will adversely affect the company's operating performance.

6. Comprehensive gross profit margin and risk of fluctuation of the company's performance During the reporting period, the company's comprehensive gross profit margin was 25.17%, and the comprehensive gross profit margin was mainly affected by factors such as product sales price, cost, product process and performance level, and exchange rate.

The pricing model of the company's main products is product cost-plus pricing, in which direct material cost is the most important component of the company's main business cost. During the reporting period, the prices of the company's main raw materials fluctuated greatly. When the price of raw materials rises sharply, the company will negotiate with downstream customers to adjust prices, but limited by the comprehensive impact of factors such as the negotiation cycle, the supply and demand relationship in the downstream market, and the company's own market competitiveness, there is a risk that the company will not be able to raise the price of products in time or fail to adjust the price when the price of raw materials rises.

During the reporting period, the company's export revenue accounted for 64.81% of the main business income, accounting for a relatively high proportion of export products are mainly denominated and settled in US dollar currency, in the case of a substantial depreciation of the US dollar, the company also has the risk of untimely or failed US dollar sales price adjustment, which will adversely affect the company's comprehensive gross profit margin.

In addition, in the case of a significant decline in the price of relevant raw materials or the appreciation of the US dollar, if the company's product process and performance are not improved accordingly, customers also have the demand for the company to reduce the sales price of the product, and the company has the risk of difficulty in maintaining a high level of gross profit margin.

To sum up, if the company fails to correctly foresee the changes in downstream demand and adjust production capacity, or the company's technology and process level are stagnant, the company fails to effectively respond to the fluctuations in raw material prices and exchange rates, and the market competition pattern changes significantly, the company's comprehensive gross profit margin may fluctuate or even decline.

(6) Industry risks

√ applicable □ not applicable 1. The risk of slowing down the growth rate of the downstream market and the slowdown or even decline of the company's main business income The company's main products are polymer soft-pack lithium-ion batteries, of which consumer batteries are the company's main source of income, and the main application fields are notebook computers, tablets and smart phones. During the reporting period, the company's main business income was 1,102,786.24 million yuan, and from 2021 to 2023, the growth rate of the company's main business income was 4.96% and 5.41% respectively, of which the

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growth rate of the main revenue of lithium-ion batteries for notebooks and tablets was -3.34% and 1.04% respectively, and the growth rates of the main revenue of lithium-ion batteries for smartphones were 12.42% and 12.44% respectively.

According to Canals analysis, global PC shipments are expected to grow by 8% in 2024, and smartphone shipments are expected to grow by 4%, and after a long period of adjustment, terminal demand is expected to recover, and the launch of AI-enabled consumer electronics will further stimulate market demand. However, if the economic environment continues to be sluggish, consumers' willingness to buy machines is lower than expected, the launch of new products is delayed, or the market response is less than expected, it will affect the sustainability of the recovery of terminal demand, and eventually lead to a slowdown or even a decline in demand growth. In addition, after years of development, East Asia, Europe, North America and other regions of the smart phone market has been more mature, with the continuous improvement of the penetration rate of smart phones, the growth of smart phone market sales has stagnated and even declined, the smart phone industry has entered the era of stock replacement, if the economic development of emerging market countries and regions is slow, the communication infrastructure is not perfect, the penetration rate of smart phones and the growth of shipments will be inhibited, and the company's business development in the field of smart phones will also be adversely affected.

Therefore, if the future demand for laptops and smartphones is less than expected, it may lead to a decline in the company's main business income, which may adversely affect the company's profitability.

2. The risk of continuous loss of the company's power battery business During the reporting period, the company's power and energy storage battery business is mainly oriented to automotive low-voltage systems and electric motorcycles, industrial drones, home energy storage, communication backup and other fields, and has begun to mass produce and supply.

At present, the overall production scale of power and energy storage battery products is small, and it is difficult to produce scale effect in the short term, and there are still 4GWh power and energy storage projects under construction in Zhejiang. Due to the large amount of project investment, the long construction period, and the need for a certain amount of time to generate economic benefits, the new depreciation and amortization will have a certain adverse impact on the company's operating performance in the initial stage of production.

The power and energy storage battery industry is an asset-heavy and capital-intensive technology manufacturing industry, and the demand for assets and R&D investment in the early stage is large, but there is great uncertainty in the transformation of R&D achievements and market development. If there are major adverse changes in industrial policy, competition pattern, market demand, etc., or the company's market development ability is insufficient, and the growth rate of market space is not as expected, the company may face the risk that the new production capacity cannot be digested, the input and output are less than expected, and the large increase in depreciation and amortization leads to continuous losses in the power and energy storage battery business, which will affect the company's overall operating performance.

(vii) Macro-environmental risks

√ Applicable □ Not Applicable International trade disputes are still ongoing, and there is great uncertainty about the trend of global politics and macroeconomics. At the same time, the company's products are mainly used in consumer electronics fields such as notebook computers, tablets and smart phones, and if the macroeconomic development is poor, it will inhibit the company's sales growth, which will lead to an adverse impact on the company's operating results.

(8) Risks related to depositary receipts

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(9) Other major risks

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

5. Main operations during the reporting period

In 2023, the company achieved a total operating income of 1,144,562.22 million yuan, an increase of 4.29% over the same period of last year, and a net profit attributable to owners of the parent company of 344,189,400 yuan, an increase of 278.45% over the same period of last year. The company's net profit increased significantly, mainly due to the decline in the market price of raw materials, the continuous promotion of refined management to improve the efficiency of production and operation, and the increase in the exchange rate of the US dollar against the RMB.

(1) Analysis of main business

1. Analysis of changes in relevant accounts in income statement and cash flow statement

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

subjects	Number of current periods	The same period last year	Percentage of change (%)
Operating income	11,445,622,179.58	10,974,407,342.03	4.29

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Cost of Doing Business	8,564,229,576.04	9,123,045,762.86	-6.13
Selling expenses	48,359,873.28	38,282,300.14	26.32
Management fees	1,263,320,466.43	791,571,672.80	59.60
Finance Expenses	94,299,758.75	21,530,044.79	337.99
R&D expenses	1,150,066,778.27	772,397,562.59	48.90
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,603,121,617.96	1,880,634,643.96	38.42
Net cash flow from investing activities	-3,014,524,426.83	-3,662,546,298.54	not applicable
Net cash flow from financing activities	551,429,005.69	3,175,371,193.73	-82.63

Explanation of the reasons for the change in operating income: no material change.

Explanation of the reasons for the change in operating costs: no significant change.

The reasons for the change in sales expenses are mainly due to the expansion of the company's market scale, the corresponding increase in operating expenses, the improvement of operating conditions, and the increase in the average salary level of employees.

The reasons for the change in management expenses are mainly due to the continuous expansion of the company's scale, the increase in management investment in order to improve operational efficiency and risk prevention and control capabilities, and the improvement of operating conditions, and the increase in the average salary level of employees.

Explanation of the reasons for the change in financial expenses: mainly due to the increase in interest expenses.

Explanation of the reasons for the change of R&D expenses: mainly to ensure that the company can continue to carry out technological innovation and maintain the company's market competitive advantage, the company continues to increase R&D investment. On the one hand, the company introduced talents with excellent technical background, expanded the R&D team and enhanced the company's core competitiveness, and on the other hand, continued to increase R&D investment in the fields of new material development, new product development and platform development, and increased the consumption of R&D materials.

The reasons for the change in net cash flow from operating activities are mainly due to the increase in the amount of cash discounted by high-credit rated bank acceptance bills, which led to an increase in the payment for the sale of goods, and a decrease in the cash for the purchase of goods and the payment of labor services due to the decrease in the price of major raw materials.

Explanation of the reasons for the change in net cash flow from investing activities: mainly due to the decrease in cash related to the payment of investing activities. The reason for the change in net cash flow from financing activities is mainly due to the decrease in investment absorption.

Detailed description of material changes in the company's business type, profit composition or profit source in the current period ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Revenue and cost analysis

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable During the reporting period, the company's main business income was 1,102,786.24 million yuan, a year-on-year increase of 5.41%, and the company's main business cost was 821,820.70 million yuan, a year-on-year decrease of 5.65%, as shown in the following table:

(1). The main business is divided into industries, products, regions and sales models

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The main business is divided into industries						
By industry	Operating income	Cost of Doing Business	Gross Margin (%)	Operating income increased or decreased over the previous year (%)	Year-on-year increase or decrease in operating costs (%)	Gross profit margin increased or decreased from the previous year (%)
Lithium-ion batteries	11,027,862,441.32	8,218,206,980.05	25.48	5.41	-5.65	an increase of 8.74 percentage points
The main business is divided into products						
By product	Operating income	Cost of Doing Business	Gross Margin (%)	Operating income increased or decreased over the previous year (%)	Year-on-year increase or decrease in operating costs (%)	Gross profit margin increased or decreased from the previous year (%)
Consumer	10,480,361,281.28	7,588,298,706.40	27.60	4.13	-7.36	An increase of 8.98 percentage points

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Power and energy storage	547,501,160.04	629,908,273.65	-15.05	37.92	21.28	an increase of 15.79 percentage points
The main business is divided into regions						
By region	Operating income	Cost of Doing Business	Gross Margin (%)	Operating income increased or decreased over the previous year (%)	Year-on-year increase or decrease in operating costs (%)	Gross profit margin increased or decreased from the previous year (%)
domestic	3,880,444,203.60	3,243,315,703.63	16.42	4.84	-5.90	An increase of 9.54 percentage points
Overseas	7,147,418,237.72	4,974,891,276.42	30.40	5.72	-5.49	An increase of 8.26 percentage points
The main business is divided into sales models						
Sales model	Operating income	Cost of Doing Business	Gross Margin (%)	Operating income increased or decreased over the previous year (%)	Year-on-year increase or decrease in operating costs (%)	Gross profit margin increased or decreased from the previous year (%)
direct selling	11,027,862,441.32	8,218,206,980.05	25.48	5.41	-5.65	an increase of 8.74 percentage points

Description of the main business by industry, product, region and sales model None

(2). Analysis table of production and sales volume

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Main products:	unit	throughput	Sales	Inventory levels	Production volume increased or decreased over the previous year (%)	Year-on-year increase or decrease in sales volume (%)	Inventory increase or decrease over the previous year (%)
Consumer	10,000	34,639	32,912	2,997	13.52	3.14	34.94
Power and energy storage	10,000	362	307	155	30.69	43.46	98.72

Note: PACK products contain multiple battery cells, which are converted to the actual number of battery cells.

Production and sales In 2023, with the recovery of market demand, the production volume and sales volume of consumer batteries increased by 13.52% and 3.14% year-on-year, respectively, and as the company increased investment in power and energy storage business, the output and sales volume of power and energy storage batteries increased by 30.69% and 43.46% year-on-year this year.

The inventory of consumer and power and energy storage batteries increased by 34.94% and 98.72% respectively over the previous year, and the increase in inventory over the same period last year was mainly due to the company's adjustment of production scheduling management according to customer orders and market demand expectations, and the increase in inventory that has been produced but not yet shipped.

(3) The performance of major procurement contracts and major sales contracts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Cost analysis table

Unit: Yuan

by industry						
By industry	Cost Component Items Amount of	the current period	Proportion of the current period to the total cost of the same period of	the previous year Proportion of	the total cost of the same period of the previous year Ratio of the total cost of the	current period to the same period of the previous period The amount of the same period of the same period of the previous period said

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			(%)		Example (%)	Percentage of change (%)	bright
Lithium-ion batteries	Direct Material	5,904,030,594.84	71.84	6,498,700,894.27	74.61	-9.15	
Lithium-ion batteries	Direct labor	507,799,292.28	6.18	525,037,156.08	6.03	-3.28	
Lithium-ion batteries	Manufacturing costs	1,806,377,092.93	21.98	1,686,493,698.20	19.36	7.11	
Lithium-ion batteries	total	8,218,206,980.05	100.00	8,710,231,748.55	100.00	-5.65	
By product							
By product	Cost component items	Amount for the current period	Ratio of total cost in the current period (%)	Amount for the same period last year	Proportion of total cost in the same period of last year (%)	Proportion of change in the amount of the current period over the same period of last year (%)	Description of the situation
Consumer	Direct Material	5,498,036,986.00	66.90	6,130,773,747.14	70.39	-10.32	
Consumer	Direct labor	462,950,942.76	5.63	496,421,282.12	5.70	-6.74	
Consumer	Manufacturing costs	1,627,310,777.64	19.80	1,563,637,071.70	17.95	4.07	
Consumer	Total cost	7,588,298,706.40	92.34	8,190,832,100.96	94.04	-7.36	
Power and energy storage	Direct Material	405,993,608.85	4.94	367,927,147.13	4.22	10.35	
Power and energy storage	Direct labor	44,848,349.52	0.55	28,615,873.96	0.33	56.73	1 annotation
Power and energy storage	Manufacturing costs	179,066,315.29	2.18	122,856,626.50	1.41	45.75	1 annotation
Power and energy storage	Total cost	629,908,273.65	7.66	519,399,647.59	5.96	21.28	

Other explanations of cost analysis Note 1: The company's power business is still in its infancy, the economies of scale are still not obvious, and the indirect costs such as labor costs and equipment depreciation apportioned per unit of product are also high.

(5). Changes in the scope of consolidation due to changes in the equity of major subsidiaries during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6) Significant changes or adjustments to the company's business, products or services during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7). Major sales customers and suppliers

A. The company's main sales customers

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The sales volume of the top five customers was 6120.2116 million yuan, accounting for 53.47% of the total annual sales, and the sales of related parties in the sales of the top five customers were 0.0 million yuan, accounting for 0% of the total annual sales.

The company's top five customers

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√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

serial number	The name of the customer	Sales	Proportion of annual total sales (%)	Whether there is an affiliated relationship with a listed company
1	Customer one	170,678.31	14.91	not
2	Customer two	141,676.13	12.38	not
3	Client three	108,781.61	9.50	not
4	Customer four	107,822.69	9.42	not
5	Customer five	83,062.42	7.26	not
total	/	612,021.16	53.47	/

During the reporting period, the proportion of sales to a single customer exceeded 50% of the total, and there were new customers or heavy dependence on a small number of customers among the top 5 customers

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

B. The company's main suppliers

√ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable The procurement amount of the top five suppliers was 258,364.12 million yuan, accounting for 25.81% of the total annual procurement, of which the procurement amount of related parties was 0.0 million yuan among the top five suppliers, accounting for 0% of the total annual procurement amount.

The company's top five suppliers

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

serial number	Vendor name	Purchase amount	Proportion of total annual procurement (%)	Whether there is an affiliated relationship with a listed company
1	Supplier one	84,848.77	8.48	not
2	Supplier two	76,800.85	7.67	not
3	Supplier three	35,113.45	3.51	not
4	Supplier four	33,411.85	3.34	not
5	Supplier five	28,189.20	2.82	not
total	/	258,364.12	25.81	/

During the reporting period, the proportion of procurement from a single supplier exceeded 50% of the total, and there were new suppliers among the top 5 suppliers or a heavy dependence on a small number of suppliers

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Fees

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

subject	Number of Fiscal Years	Number of years in the same period	Percentage of change (%)
Selling expenses	48,359,873.28	38,282,300.14	26.32
Finance Expenses	94,299,758.75	21,530,044.79	337.99
R&D expenses	1,150,066,778.27	772,397,562.59	48.90
Management fees	1,263,320,466.43	791,571,672.80	59.60

For details, please refer to the explanatory section of "1. Analysis of changes in relevant accounts in the income statement and cash flow statement" of "5. Main operations during the reporting period" in this chapter.

4. Cash flow

√ Applicable ☐ Not

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applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

subjects	Number of current periods	The same period last year	Percentage of change (%)
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,603,121,617.96	1,880,634,643.96	38.42
Net cash flow from investing activities	-3,014,524,426.83	-3,662,546,298.54	not applicable
Net cash flow from financing activities	551,429,005.69	3,175,371,193.73	-82.63

For details, please refer to the explanatory section of "1. Analysis of changes in relevant accounts in the income statement and cash flow statement" of "5. Main operations during the reporting period" in this chapter.

(2) An explanation of the significant change in profits caused by the non-main business

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Analysis of assets and liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

1. Assets and liabilities

Unit: Yuan

The name of the project	Number of year-end figures	Ratio of total assets at the end of the period (%)	Number of the end of the first half of the fiscal year	Percentage of total assets at the end of the previous period (%)	本期期末金额较上期期末变动比例 (%)	Fact sheet
Monetary funds	4,250,516,148.23	19.76	4,248,551,874.49	21.43	0.05	/
Accounts receivable	2,854,977,139.11	13.27	2,792,404,035.94	14.08	2.24	/
stocks	1,950,776,252.67	9.07	2,046,990,364.52	10.32	-4.70	/
fixed asset	7,605,103,095.64	35.36	5,757,879,918.87	29.04	32.08	The scale of investment has expanded, and the investment in buildings and equipment has increased
Construction in progress	2,030,730,867.62	9.44	1,812,236,396.48	9.14	12.06	/
Short-term borrowing	1,389,462,532.25	6.46	992,666,774.90	5.01	39.97	This was mainly due to an increase in credit borrowings
Notes payable	1,892,421,508.20	8.80	1,695,012,569.29	8.55	11.65	/
Accounts payable	4,392,105,767.93	20.42	4,006,949,880.00	20.21	9.61	/
Long-term borrowing	1,211,355,650.39	5.63	1,402,555,278.22	7.07	-13.63	/
Bonds payable	2,716,733,019.69	12.63	2,619,684,430.91	13.21	3.70	/

Other Notes: None

2. Overseas assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Restrictions on major assets as of the end of the reporting period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB

project	The book balance at the end of the period	Book value at the end of the period	Restricted circumstances
Monetary funds	612,492,639.43	612,492,639.43	deposit
Accounts receivable	862,999,791.85	861,187,492.29	It is used for pledging loans and comprehensive credit collateral

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fixed asset	3,386,920,108.50	1,796,295,089.76	Comprehensive credit collateral
intangible asset	108,034,900.15	100,967,398.57	Comprehensive credit collateral
Total	4,970,447,439.93	3,370,942,620.05	

4. Other Notes

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4) Analysis of industry operational information

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details, please refer to "2. Description of the company's main business, business model, industry situation and R&D situation during the reporting period" in "Section 3 Management Discussion and Analysis" of this report.

(5) Analysis of investment status and overall analysis of foreign equity investment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

Investment in the reporting period	Investment amount in the same period last year	Magnitude of change
5,967.21	7,100.00	-15.95%

Note: The investment amount in the reporting period is the actual investment amount paid by the company during the reporting period.

1. Significant equity investment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Significant non-equity investments

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The fifteenth meeting of the first board of directors of the company deliberated and passed the "Proposal on the Investment and Construction of Lithium-ion Power Battery Projects by Wholly-owned Subsidiaries", Zhejiang Guanyu plans to build a new lithium-ion power battery project in Baibu Economic Development Zone, Haiyan County, Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province, with a total investment of no more than RMB 4 billion (the total investment of the final project is subject to the actual investment), and the source of funds is self-owned or self-raised, and the construction period is expected to be 36 months (2022-2025). years), the project construction land is about 395 acres. The project is constructed in two phases, during the reporting period, the first phase of the project has completed the construction of the main part, and is in the stage of plant decoration and production line equipment installation, and the second phase of the project has completed the land delisting. At the 20th meeting of the first board of directors of the company, the "proposal on investing in the construction of high-performance new lithium-ion battery projects" was deliberated and approved, and Zhejiang Guanyu intends to invest in the construction of high-performance new lithium-ion battery projects in Chongqing Wansheng Economic and Technological Development Zone, with an estimated total investment of 4 billion yuan (the total investment of the final project is subject to the actual investment), and the source of funds is self-owned or self-raised. The project is planned to be completed and put into operation in 2025 (subject to the actual construction situation), with a construction land of about 600 acres. During the reporting period, the project has completed the delisting of the first phase of 321 acres of land.

At the fourth meeting of the second board of directors of the company and the first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2023, the "Proposal on the Investment and Construction of Power Battery Production Projects by Subsidiaries" was deliberated and approved, and it was agreed that Zhejiang Guanyu, a holding subsidiary, would invest in the construction of power battery production projects in Deyang, with an investment target of 25GWh in the first phase. The total investment of the power battery production project does not exceed RMB 10.3 billion (the total investment of the final project is subject to the actual investment), the source of funds is self-owned or self-raised, and the estimated construction period is 42 months (the final construction situation shall prevail), covering an area of 727 acres. During the reporting period, the project has completed the establishment of the project company, and the land delisting and follow-up planning and construction work have not yet started.

The company has always adhered to the policy of steady operation and the strategy of step-by-step implementation, and has gradually expanded its production capacity according to the comprehensive research and judgment of market development, orders in hand, competition pattern, national industrial policies, etc. During the reporting period, in the context of intensified competition in the industry and abundant production capacity, in order to adapt to the rapid changes in the market and avoid the risk that the new production capacity cannot be digested in time, the company adjusted the construction progress of the power and energy storage battery project in a timely manner, strictly controlled the pace of capacity release, and moderately delayed the second phase of the lithium-ion power battery project with an annual output of 10GWh in Zhejiang and 15GWh in Chongqing. The construction progress of the high-performance new lithium-ion battery project and the first phase of the 25GWh power battery production project in Deyang will be carried out in a timely and prudent manner according to the subsequent industry development and the company's own business plan to safeguard the interests of the company and shareholders.

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3. Financial assets measured at fair value√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Asset class	The number at the beginning of the period	Gain or loss on fair value change for the period	Cumulative fair value changes included in equity	Impairment accrued for the period	The amount of the purchase in the current period	Amount of sale/redemption in the current period	Other changes	End of period
Tradable financial assets	201,023,698.63	34,789,514.81			1,532,056,000.00	1,767,869,213.44		
Receivables financing	160,654,502.28		-1,802,856.16				25,775,964.68	184,627,610.80
Investments in other equity instruments	63,796,374.69				19,672,131.00			83,468,505.69
Other non-current financial assets	16,000,000.00				12,000,000.00			28,000,000.00
Transactional financial liabilities		-1,063,191.53						-1,063,191.53
total	441,474,575.60	33,726,323.28	-1,802,856.16		1,563,728,131.00	1,767,869,213.44	25,775,964.68	295,032,924.96

Securities Investment ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableDerivatives Investment ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable

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(1). During the reporting period, the investment in derivatives
for the purpose of hedging ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Unit:

10,000 yuan

Currency: RMB

Types of derivatives investments	The amount of the initial investment	Opening book value	Gain or loss on fair value change for the period	Cumulative fair value changes included in equity	The amount of purchases made during the reporting period	The amount sold during the reporting period	Closing book value	Ratio of book value at the end of the period to the company's net assets at the end of the reporting period (%)
Foreign exchange forwards	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	237,270.45	237,270.45	0.00	0.00
Foreign exchange swap contracts	0.00	0.00	- 106.32	0.00	38,954.85	17,706.75	21,141.78	2.92
total	0.00	0.00	- 106.32	0.00	276,225.30	254,977.20	21,141.78	2.92
An explanation of the accounting policies and specific principles of accounting for hedging operations during the reporting period, as well as whether there have been significant changes compared with the previous reporting period	The Company's Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 22 - Recognition and Measurement of Financial Instruments, Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 37 - Presentation of Financial Instruments and other relevant regulations and guidelines have carried out corresponding accounting and disclosure of foreign exchange hedging business, which has not changed significantly compared with the previous reporting period.							
An explanation of the actual profit or loss for the reporting period	During the reporting period, the company's foreign exchange derivatives investment profit and loss was 22.2483 million yuan.							
An explanation of the hedging effect	With the continuous expansion of the company's overseas business, the scale of foreign exchange receipts and expenditures continues to grow, and the mismatch between the settlement currency of income and expenditure and the period of income and expenditure makes the foreign exchange risk exposure continue to expand. Affected by factors such as international politics and economic situation, the fluctuation range of exchange rates and interest rates has been increasing, and the foreign exchange risk has increased significantly. In order to prevent the adverse impact of large fluctuations in the exchange rate on the company, for the purpose of avoiding and preventing exchange rate risks, based on the company's foreign currency assets, liabilities and foreign exchange receipts and expenditures, the foreign exchange hedging business is carried out to improve the company's ability to actively respond to exchange rate risks and interest rate risks, and enhance the company's financial soundness.							
Source of funds for derivatives investment	Own funds							
Risk analysis and description of control measures for derivatives positions in the reporting period (including but not limited to market risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, operational risk, legal risk, etc.)	<p>1. Main risk analysis(1) Exchange rate fluctuation risk: In the case of large exchange rate fluctuations, the foreign exchange hedging business carried out by the company may bring about large fair value fluctuations. There is a great uncertainty in the exchange rate change, and in the case of a significant deviation between the exchange rate trend and the direction of the exchange rate fluctuation judged by the company, although the change in the fair value of the trading contract forms a certain hedge with the change in the value of the corresponding risk asset, the company's cost after locking in the exchange rate may exceed the cost when it is not locked, resulting in losses for the company.</p> <p>(2) Liquidity risk: Unreasonable purchase arrangements for foreign exchange derivatives may trigger liquidity risk of the company's funds. (3) The selection of an unsuitable counterparty may lead to the performance risk of the company's purchase of foreign exchange derivatives. (4) Other risks: losses to the Company may result in the failure of the normal execution of the contract due to changes in relevant laws and regulations or the counterparty's violation of the terms of the contract. 2. Description of control measures(1) The hedging business transactions carried out by the company are all simple foreign exchange derivatives closely related to the underlying business, and such foreign exchange derivatives and the underlying business match each other in terms of variety, scale, direction, term, etc., follow the management principle of exchange rate risk neutrality, and do not engage in speculative transactions. (2) The Company has formulated a strict Internal Control and Risk Management System for Foreign Exchange Hedging Business (hereinafter referred to as "Risk Management").</p>							

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	The operating principles, approval authority, internal operation procedures, information isolation, internal risk management and information disclosure of hedging business are clearly stipulated to control transaction risks. (3) The company will carefully review the terms of the contract signed with qualified financial institutions, and strictly implement the "Risk Management System" to prevent legal risks. (4) In order to avoid losses caused by large fluctuations in exchange rates, the company will strengthen the research and analysis of exchange rates, pay attention to changes in the environment of the international market in real time, adjust strategies in a timely manner, and avoid exchange losses to the greatest extent. (5) The company's internal audit department is responsible for auditing and supervising the actual development of hedging business on a regular basis. (6) The legal department of the company will conduct a legal review of the relevant contracts, agreements and other texts of foreign exchange hedging business.
In the case of changes in the market price or fair value of the product during the reporting period of the invested derivatives, the analysis of the fair value of the derivatives should disclose the specific methods used and the setting of relevant assumptions and parameters	During the reporting period, the fair value change profit and loss of the company's foreign exchange derivatives investment was -1.0632 million yuan, and the fair value of derivative financial instruments was determined according to the market quotation of external financial institutions, and the fair value was measured and recognized at the end of each quarter.
Litigation (if applicable)	not applicable
Derivatives Investment Approval Board Announcement Disclosure Date (if any)	March 31, 2023
Derivatives Investment Approval Announcement of Shareholders' Meeting Disclosure Date (if any)	not applicable

Note 1: The initial investment amount in the table is the maximum exposure of the foreign exchange contracts signed by the company, the opening and closing book value is the maximum risk exposure of the remaining unexpired foreign exchange contracts signed by the company, the purchase amount during the reporting period is the maximum risk exposure of the new foreign exchange contracts signed by the company during the reporting period, and the amount sold during the reporting period is the maximum exposure of the corresponding part of the foreign exchange contract at the expiration of the reporting period. Note 2: In the process of calculating the ratio of book value at the end of the period to the company's net assets at the end of the reporting period, the USD contract amount is converted based on the central exchange rate of USD 1 to RMB 7.0827 announced by the People's Bank of China on December 29, 2023.

(2). Derivatives investment for speculative purposes during the reporting period ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

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4. Investment by private equity investment funds√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the private equity fund	The timing of the signing of the investment agreement	Investment Purpose	The total amount of investment to be made	The amount of investment during the reporting period	The amount invested as of the end of the reporting period	Participation Status	Investment ratio at the end of the reporting period (%)	Whether it controls the fund or exerts significant influence	Accounting accounts	Whether there is an affiliation	The underlying assets of the fund	Profit impact in the reporting period	Cumulative profit impact
Haiyan Yunhao Zhenxuan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	January 2022 21st	Through direct or indirect equity investment and other investment behaviors or investment-related activities, the capital appreciation of the partnership is realized, and a satisfactory return on investment is created for the partners	4,000.00	1,200.00	2,800.00	Limited Partners	1.80	not	Other non-current financial assets	not	Equity investment	0.00	0.00
total	/	/	4,000.00	1,200.00	2,800.00	/	1.80	/	/	/	/	0.00	0.00

Other Notes: None

5. The specific progress of major asset restructuring and integration during the reporting period☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**(6) Sale of major assets and equity**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**(7) Analysis of major holding and shareholding companies**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: 10,000

Company name	Main products or services	Registered capital	Total assets	Total liabilities	Operating income	Operating profit	yuan net profit
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Chongqing Guanyu	R&D, production and sales of lithium-ion batteries	72,000.00	631,455.74	411,175.32	586,504.57	50,499.86	44,317.15
Guanyu power supply	Lithium-ion battery encapsulation	36,018.39	127,593.71	48,352.06	138,227.50	18,518.09	16,903.75
Zhejiang Guanyu	R&D, production and sales of power and energy storage batteries	176,708.04	463,111.79	339,718.00	66,028.81	-78,086.44	-62,817.52

Note: Zhejiang Guanyu's loss is mainly due to the small production capacity and low effective production capacity, which cannot form a large-scale effect.

(viii) The structured entities controlled by the company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Discussion and analysis of the company's future development (1) Industry pattern and trends

√ applicable □ not applicable In the field of consumer batteries, the global consumer lithium-ion battery market is highly concentrated, and a small number of consumer lithium-ion battery manufacturers, including the company, occupy most of the market share in the industry. After years of accumulation of technology and production experience, relying on its strong R&D capabilities and high-quality and reliable product quality, the above-mentioned manufacturers have formed a relatively stable cooperative relationship with downstream customers and occupied a relatively stable market share. Compared with Japan and South Korea, China's lithium-ion battery industry started late, but under the background of strong support of national industrial policies, continuous progress of lithium-ion technology and rapid development of downstream application markets, China's lithium-ion battery industry has developed rapidly. In the field of automotive low-voltage batteries, with the electrification and intelligent transformation of automobiles, the general trend of replacing lead-acid with low-voltage battery lithium batteries, the scale of the automotive low-voltage lithium battery industry will grow rapidly. For comprehensive considerations such as performance, consumer experience, and brand image, BYD and Tesla, as the world's leading car companies in new energy vehicle sales, have all been equipped with low-voltage lithium batteries, including Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Volkswagen, Ideal, Xpeng, and Weilai, and other OEMs have also entered various stages of mass production models or product development, and the trend of new energy vehicles equipped with low-voltage lithium batteries has been clear. In addition, with the growth of the overall demand for new energy vehicles and the strong support of relevant policies, the power high-voltage battery market has broad development prospects. In the field of energy storage batteries, energy storage, as a key technology to support the development of renewable energy, has a strong market demand, and household energy storage, communication backup power, grid-side energy storage, power generation-side energy storage and industrial and commercial user-side energy storage are all showing a rapid development trend, and the industry will usher in huge development opportunities.

(2) The company's development strategy

√ applicable □ not applicable Under the trend of continuous expansion of lithium-ion battery applications and increasing demand, the company will adhere to the development of existing main business, based on the field of consumer batteries, maintain the leading position in the laptop battery industry, further increase the market share of mobile phone batteries, and expand other application fields, such as drone batteries, smart wearable device batteries, etc. In terms of the power energy storage battery market, the company relies on the technology and customer advantages accumulated by the group in the consumer field, concentrates existing resources and technical advantages to vigorously develop the automotive low-voltage battery and industrial drone battery business, and prudently grasps the opportunities of automotive high-voltage power batteries and energy storage batteries according to market opportunities and the actual development of the company.

1. Planning and arrangement of consumer batteries Consumer batteries are the company's current core products. In recent years, the concentration of the consumer battery market has increased year by year, showing a trend of "the strong will always be strong", and a small number of leading lithium-ion battery manufacturers, including the company, have occupied the main market share in the industry. In the future, the company will use its own advantages to seize market share at the same time, further strengthen technological innovation, improve the competitiveness of manufacturing technology, and maintain the company's technological diversification and leadership, so as to continuously meet market demand.

The company's future investment plan in consumer batteries is still mainly focused on laptop and tablet batteries, smartphone batteries, and the funds raised by the company's initial public offering and the issuance of convertible corporate bonds to unspecified targets are also mainly invested in the above areas. The implementation of the fundraising project is conducive to enhancing the market recognition of the company's products and helping the follow-up mining of potential customers.

In addition to the above-mentioned investment planning arrangements, the company will use its own funds to appropriately increase investment in drone batteries, smart wearable device batteries, smart cleaning appliances, power tool batteries, etc. in the future according to existing and potential orders and the judgment of the future industry scale, and gradually improve the structure of consumer battery products.

2. Planning and arrangement of power and energy storage batteries The production of power and energy storage batteries is one of the important strategic development directions of the company. The company's current power and energy storage battery customers mainly include SAIC, Jaguar Land Rover, DJI, Haojue, Cummins, China Motor, China Southern Power Grid Technology, ZTE, Sonnen, etc., the main products are automotive low-voltage batteries, industry drone batteries, home energy storage batteries, electric motorcycle batteries, etc., the overall production capacity is small and still in its infancy.

Under the wave of automobile electrification and intelligent transformation, it is an inevitable trend for low-voltage lithium batteries to replace lead-acid batteries. The company will focus on automotive low-voltage batteries to avoid homogeneous competition in the industry through differentiated routes, and at the same time, the company will continue to maintain its cooperative relationship with DJI, the world's leading drone manufacturer. The company will focus on the business that can create profit growth points, namely the automotive low-voltage battery and drone battery business, and prudently grasp the market opportunities for energy storage and automotive high-voltage power batteries depending on the market opportunities and actual development.

(iii) Business plan

√ applicable □ not applicable 1. Expand business scale and consolidate market position The company will

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continue to understand the changes in market demand, adhere to the consumer battery as the core, and increase the number of laptop batteries, We will continue to increase our market share by investing in the field of consumer batteries such as mobile phone batteries, concentrate existing resources and technical advantages to vigorously develop the business of automotive low-voltage batteries and industrial drone batteries, and prudently grasp the opportunities in energy storage and automotive high-voltage power batteries according to market opportunities and the actual development of the company, so as to establish long-term and stable cooperative relations with high-end customers and enhance brand influence. In terms of business depth, the company enriches the product system and improves product performance to meet the needs of different customers according to the needs of market development; in terms of business scale, the company conforms to the market development trend, increases investment in R&D and production, improves product performance, output and sales, and promotes the continuous expansion of business scale. The company adheres to the concept of "customer-centric", actively communicates and cooperates effectively with customers, fully excavates customer needs, and continuously improves customer satisfaction.

2. Strengthen technological innovation and improve technical content The company continues to increase investment in R&D technology, establish a high-standard R&D center, improve the R&D team, equip R&D resources, optimize the product development management process, adhere to the principle of "customer-centric", take customer needs as the core criterion of R&D work, strengthen technological innovation and improve R&D competitiveness. At the same time, we will strengthen the protection of patents and intellectual property rights, and continuously improve the R&D system. 3. Continue to optimize the production process and further improve the level of automation and intelligence The company will adhere to the principle of technological innovation, continuously improve the process level and process control capabilities, accelerate the efficiency of product development, production and testing, and achieve the purpose of improving efficiency. Through the establishment of flexible production and diversified manufacturing platform, we will improve the competitiveness of production and manufacturing technology, maintain the company's technological diversification and leadership, and improve brand influence and market share.

4. Integrate supply chain resources, strengthen industrial chain relations, and improve competitiveness In addition to the competitiveness of enterprises, in addition to R & D capabilities, manufacturing technology, and product quality, the competition between supply chains is equally important. The company has put forward short-, medium- and long-term requirements for internal and external stakeholders, and the internal company requires continuous optimization of processes, improving the control and testing capabilities of raw materials, and strengthening the management of production plans and procurement plans;

5. Improve the management level and improve the talent echelon The company will continue to benchmark the outstanding enterprises in the industry, summarize the industry experience, sort out and reorganize the internal business processes, make the process operation more standardized, efficient, in line with the actual operation needs, and further improve the overall management level. We will continue to improve and optimize the recruitment system, training and development system and salary performance system, attract outstanding talents in the industry, continuously optimize the talent structure, improve the comprehensive quality and production technology level of employees, and maintain the vitality of the organization.

(iv) Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section Corporate Governance

IV

1. Explanation of corporate governance

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The Company strictly follows the requirements of relevant laws, regulations and normative documents such as the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Guidelines for the Articles of Association of Listed Companies, the Code of Governance for Listed Companies, the Listing Rules, and the Self-Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange No. 1 - Standardized Operation, etc., and continuously improves the corporate governance structure, establishes and improves the internal control system, actively standardizes the company's operation, and continuously improves the quality and transparency of the company's information disclosure.

During the reporting period, the general meeting of shareholders, the board of directors, the board of supervisors and senior management coordinated with each other, checked and balanced each other, and the independent directors and the secretary of the board of directors were diligent and conscientious, effectively enhancing the fairness and scientificity of decision-making, ensuring the company's scientific management and standardized operation, and effectively protecting the interests of the company and shareholders.

Whether there are any material differences between corporate governance and laws, administrative regulations and the provisions of the China Securities Regulatory Commission on the governance of listed companies ☒ ☐ ;

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2. The company shall explain the situation that it and the controlling shareholder cannot guarantee independence and maintain the ability to operate independently in terms of business, personnel, assets, institutions, finance, etc

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The situation where the controlling shareholder, the actual controller and other units under their control are engaged in the same or similar business as the company, as well as the impact of intra-industry competition or major changes in the intra-industry competition situation on the company, the resolution measures taken, the progress of the resolution and the follow-up resolution plan ☐ applicable ☒ Not applicable

The controlling shareholder, the actual controller and other units under their control engage in intra-industry competition that has a material adverse impact on the company ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

3. Introduction to the general meeting of shareholders

Session	The date	Query index of the designated website in which the resolution is published	The date on which the resolution was published	Resolutions of the meeting
Annual General Meeting of Shareholders 2022	April 24, 2023	Announcement on the Resolution of the 2022 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. (Announcement No.: 2023-035) disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn)	April 25, 2023	19 motions, including the "Proposal on < 2022 Annual Report and its Summary >", were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2023	June 27, 2023	Announcement on the Resolution of the First Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. in 2023 (Announcement No.: 2023-074) disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn)	June 28, 2023	Three proposals, including the "Proposal on Capital Increase and Related Party Transactions of Holding Subsidiaries", were deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution.

Shareholders of preferred shares whose voting rights have been restored request to convene an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the General Meeting of Shareholders ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable All the proposals of the above-mentioned general meeting of shareholders were deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution. The convening and convening of the meeting shall comply with the requirements of the Company Law, the Articles of Association and other relevant provisions.

4. Implementation and changes in the voting rights differential arrangement during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Corporate governance of red-chip structures

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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6. Directors, supervisors and senior managers**(1) Changes in shareholding and remuneration of current and outgoing directors, supervisors, senior management and core technical personnel during the reporting period**

√ Applicable □ Not Applicable Unit: Shares

name	office	gender	age	The date of start of the term	The date on which the term ended	Number of shares held at the beginning of the year	Number of shares held at the end of the year	The amount of change in shares during the year	Reasons for changes in increases and decreases	Total pre-tax remuneration received from the company during the reporting period (10,000 yuan)	Whether or not you receive remuneration from a related party of the company
Xu Yanming	Chairman and General Manager	man	58	11 May 2007	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	328.47	not
	Core technical personnel			11 May 2007	/						
Fu Xiaohu	director	man	50	December 26, 2017	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	294.90	not
	Core technical personnel			December 20, 2011	/						
Li Junyi	Director (Outgoing)	man	49	August 21, 2017	April 24, 2023	0	0	0	not applicable	40.27	not
	Core technical personnel			11 May 2007	/						
Lin Wende	director	man	51	December 26, 2017	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	287.02	not
	Deputy General Manager			April 29, 2020	April 23, 2026						
Li Zhenhua	director	man	43	June 28, 2018	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	0	be
Xie Hao	Director (Outgoing)	man	43	April 29, 2020	April 24, 2023	0	0	0	not applicable	0	be
Wang Hu	director	man	35	April 24, 2023	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	0	be
Zhao Yan	Independent Director	man	44	April 29, 2020	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	21.58	not
Zhang	Independent Director (Outgoing)	man	59	April 29, 2020	April 24, 2023	0	0	0	not applicable	7.13	not

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Lee Wai Shan	Independent Director (Outgoing)	man	62	April 29, 2020	April 24, 2023	0	0	0	not applicable	7.13	not
Han Qiang	Independent Director	man	44	April 24, 2023	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	14.85	not
Cheng Zhijia	Independent Director	man	59	April 24, 2023	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	14.85	not
He Rui	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	man	45	August 7, 2018	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	53.41	not
Sun Zhenzhi	Supervisor	man	51	December 26, 2017	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	0	be
Chen Xingli	Supervisor	man	31	April 29, 2020	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	0	be
Liu Mingzhuo	Deputy General Manager, Chief Financial Officer (Departed)	man	51	April 29, 2020	December 25, 2023	0	0	0	not applicable	221.25	not
Wang Wei	Head of Finance	man	50	January 16, 2024	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Xie Bin	Deputy General Manager	man	51	April 29, 2020	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	261.02	not
Cattle breed red	Secretary of the Board of Directors (outgoing)	man	59	April 29, 2020	April 24, 2023	0	0	0	not applicable	310.90	not
	Deputy General Manager			April 29, 2020	April 23, 2026						
	director			April 24, 2023	April 23, 2026						
Liu Zongkun	Secretary of the Board of Directors	man	34	April 24, 2023	April 23, 2026	0	0	0	not applicable	219.31	not
Li Tao	Core technical personnel	man	44	August 6, 2014	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Zou Xiaotian	Core technical personnel	man	44	February 26, 2018	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Guo Zhihua	Core technical personnel	man	37	July 12, 2013	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not

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Square double columns	Core technical personnel	man	46	July 19, 2016	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Peng Chong	Core technical personnel	man	38	November 12, 2012	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Li Suli	Core technical personnel	woman	41	March 6, 2015	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Jin Lingling	Core technical personnel	woman	41	June 9, 2015	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Zeng Yuxiang	Core technical personnel	man	41	June 17, 2013	/	0	0	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
Penning	Core technical personnel	man	39	May 3, 2018	/	3,665	3,665	0	not applicable	not applicable	not
total	/	/	/	/	/	3,665	3,665	0	/	2,082.09	/

Note: 1. The core technical personnel shall take the date of joining the company as the starting date of their tenure; 2. As of the end of the reporting period, except for Peng Ning, the company's directors, supervisors, senior managers and other core technical personnel have no direct shareholdings; 3. The company's directors Li Zhenhua, Wang Hu and Xie Hao (outgoing) did not serve in the company and did not receive remuneration in the company; 4. Sun Zhenzhi and Chen Xingli, the company's supervisors, did not serve in the company and did not receive remuneration in the company;

5 The remuneration information obtained from the company by the core technical personnel who are not directors, supervisors and senior managers of the company is not disclosed due to commercial confidentiality;

6 Mr. Li Junyi will no longer serve as a director of the Company from April 24, 2023, and is only a core technical personnel of the Company, and his disclosed remuneration is only the remuneration for the period from January 2023 to April 2023;

7 Mr. Niu Yuhong has served as the deputy general manager and director of the company since April 24, 2023, and no longer serves as the secretary of the board of directors of the company;

8 Mr. Liu Zongkun has served as the secretary of the board of directors of the company since April 24, 2023, and his disclosed remuneration is only the remuneration for the period from April 2023 to December 2023;

9 Mr. Wang Wei has served as the company's financial director since January 16, 2024, and is not an executive of the company during the reporting period, and his remuneration during the reporting period was not disclosed.

name	Major work experience
Xu Yanming	Since September 1989, he has successively worked in Harbin Radio No. 9 Factory, Harbin Shengri Battery Industrial Co., Ltd., Harbin Guangyu Power Supply Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Golden Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen BAK Battery Co., Ltd., etc., and since May 2007, he has served as the chairman and general manager of the Company. Mr. Xu Yanming is also the executive director and manager of Chongqing Guanyu, Guanyu New Energy, Guanyu Power and Guanming Investment, a director of Guanyu Advanced New Energy, an executive director of Guanyu Power Battery, Zhuhai Puruida and Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, and an executive partner of Zhuhai Puyun, Zhuhai Puze, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Kaiming, Zhuhai Huizeming, Zhuhai Jiyou, Zhuhai Xuyu, Zhuhai Zegaopu, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Jiyou No.2, Guanzhi Investment, Zhuhai Guangqi and Guanhe Investment. Mr. Xu Yanming has served as the President of Zhuhai Intelligent Manufacturing Federation since April 2017, the Vice President of Chongqing Communication Intelligent Terminal Industry Association from July 2019 to July 2022, the Honorary President of Guangdong Battery Industry Association since August 2019, and was selected as an "Innovative Talent" by the Ministry of Science and Technology of the People's Republic of China in April 2020

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	Promotion plan "Science and Technology Innovation and Entrepreneurship Talents."
Fu Xiaohu	Since July 1996, he has successively worked in Dongguan Xinke Magnetic Power Plant, Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Shenzhen BAK Battery Co., Ltd., Shupeng Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., etc., since December 2011, he has served as the general manager of the project management center of the Company, and since December 2017, he has served as a director of the Company. Mr. Fu Xiaohu also serves as the chairman of the labor union of the Company, an executive director of Guanyu Power Supply, a supervisor of Guanming Investment, and a director of Guanyu Advanced New Energy.
Li Junyi	Since September 1998, he has successively worked in Harbin Coslight Power Co., Ltd., Hangzhou Golden Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Coslight Electronic Technology Co., Ltd., etc., from May 2007 to August 2017, he successively served as the chief engineer and supervisor of the company's R&D center, from August 2017 to September 2022, from August 2017 to September 2022, as the general manager of the battery cell R&D center of the power division from September 2022 to now, and as a director of the company from August 2017 to April 2023. Mr. Li Junyi also serves as a director of Guanyu Hong Kong and other companies, a supervisor of Guanyu New Energy, a supervisor of Zhuhai Puruida, an executive director of Guanqi New Materials, and the chairman of Guanyu Advanced New Energy. Since August 2019, Mr. Li Junyi has served as the vice president of Guangdong Battery Industry Association and the deputy director of the Battery Technology Expert Committee of Guangdong Battery Industry Association.
Lin Wende	Since November 1997, he has successively worked in Popular Computer Co., Ltd., Maoyong Technology Co., Ltd. and Yidian Battery Co., Ltd., and since October 2008, he has successively served as the general manager of the marketing center of the company's consumer battery cell division, and the general manager, director and deputy general manager of the consumer PACK company. Mr. Lin Wende also serves as a director of Guanyu Hong Kong and other companies, and the head of Guanyu Power Jinwan Branch.
Li Zhenhua	Since August 2004, he has successively worked for Ernst & Young, Tianjin Rongze Tongyuan Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) (formerly known as Tianjin ICBC International Investment Consulting Partnership (Limited Partnership)), Zhuhai Lingfeng Rongge Equity Investment Management Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Zhihe Health Care Industry Service Co., Ltd. and Zhuhai Tingrui Management Consulting Co., Ltd., etc., and since July 2019, he has served as an executive director and manager of Zhuhai Junhan Investment Management Co., Ltd., and since December 2020 Since then, he has served as an executive director and manager of Zhuhai Junhao Investment Management Co., Ltd., a director of Beijing Liren Technology Co., Ltd. since February 2021, a director of Shenzhen Feixiang Technology Co., Ltd. since May 2021, and a director of the company since June 2018.
Xie Hao	Since August 2002, he has successively worked in Qingdao Hisense Communications Co., Ltd., Bank of Communications Co., Ltd. Zhuhai Branch and Zhuhai Huafa Investment Holding Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Zhuhai Financial Investment Holding Group Co., Ltd.), etc., and since September 2014, he has successively served as assistant to the president, vice president, director, vice chairman and president of Zhuhai Huajin Capital Co., Ltd., and a director of the Company from April 2020 to April 2023. Mr. Xie Hao also serves as an executive director of Zhuhai Huaying Investment Co., Ltd.
Wang Hu	From February 2016 to July 2017, he served as the investment manager of Gold-Finance Korea Ltd. (Korea), from July 2017 to September 2022, he served as the deputy general manager of the investment business department of Zhuhai Science and Technology Venture Capital Co., Ltd., and since September 2022, he has served as the vice president of investment and the investment director of the investment business department of Zhuhai Huajin Innovation Investment Co., Ltd. Since April 2023, he has served as a director of the company.
Zhao Yan	Since July 2002, he has successively worked in China Mobile Communications Group Co., Ltd., the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (seconded) and China Mobile Limited, and since November 2017, he has served as the senior director of the board office and investor relations department of AsiaInfo Technology Holdings Limited, and since April 2020, he has served as an independent director of the Company.
Zhang	Since July 1988, he has successively worked in Beijing Municipal Price Bureau, Zhongxin Law Firm, etc., since June 1998, he has served as a lawyer and partner of Beijing Chang'an Law Firm, and from April 2020 to April 2023, he has served as an independent director of the Company. Mr. Zhang Jun also serves as an independent director of Zibo Luhua Hongjin New Materials Group Co., Ltd. and Zhongdeyuan (Jingmen) Vein Industry Co., Ltd., a director of Jiangsu Jinghong Ecological Environmental Protection Co., Ltd., and a supervisor of Beijing Huiyuan Ecological Technology Co., Ltd.
Lee Wai Shan	Since October 1998, he has served as a professor in the School of Chemistry, the director of the Engineering Research Center of the Ministry of Education, and the director of the National and Local Joint Engineering Research Center of South China Normal University, and an independent director of the Company from April 2020 to April 2023.
Han Qiang	Since June 2005, he has successively worked at Beijing B. Braun Law Firm and Beijing Chang'an Law Firm, and since July 2013, he has been the chief lawyer of Beijing Jihe Law Firm

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	Division. He is currently the Vice President of Beijing Chaoyang District Lawyers Association, and has served as an independent director of the Company since April 2023.
Cheng Zhijia	Since June 1989, he has successively worked in Harbin Sanhuan Chemical Plant, Tianrun Group Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Harbin Tianrun Chemical Co., Ltd.), Beijing Tianrun Chemical Co., Ltd., Guangxi Tianrun Land Development Co., Ltd., etc., and since December 2011, he has served as a supervisor of Shanghai Heshan Construction Labor Co., Ltd. (formerly known as Shanghai Heshan Investment and Development Co., Ltd.), and since April 2023, he has served as an independent director of the Company.
He Rui	Since July 2001, he has successively worked in Hunan Hengtong Technology Co., Ltd., Qiaoxing Group Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Yichang Technology Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Baoland Luggage and Leather Goods Co., Ltd., since May 2015, as the deputy manager of the company's information department, and since August 2017, he has served as a supervisor of the company. Since August 2018, he has served as the chairman of the board of supervisors of the company. Mr. He Rui also serves as a supervisor of Chongqing Guanyu, Zhejiang Guanyu, Guanyu Power, Advanced New Energy, Guanqi New Materials, Chongqing Guanyu Power and Zhuhai Puruida No. 2.
Sun Zhenzhi	Since August 1995, he has successively worked in Anhui Computing Center, GF Securities Co., Ltd., Guangzhou Shiyun Investment Consulting Co., Ltd. and Beijing Huiyin Pawn Co., Ltd., and since June 2013, he has served as the executive partner of Beijing Zhihui Fidelity Consulting Services Limited Partnership (Limited Partnership) (formerly known as Beijing Zhihui Fidelity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership)), and since December 2017, he has served as a supervisor of the Company. Mr. Sun Zhenzhi also serves as a supervisor of Guangzhou Shiyun Investment Consulting Co., Ltd., an executive director and manager of Tibet Bohong Investment Co., Ltd. and an executive director and manager of Beijing Fidelity Asset Management Co., Ltd.
Chen Xingli	From May 2017 to September 2019, he served as a senior analyst of the investment department of Xi'an Tuojin Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership), a senior manager of the investment department of Zhuhai Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) since October 2019, and a supervisor of the Company since April 2020.
Liu Mingzhao	Since September 1998, he has successively worked in Huaafon Group Co., Ltd. Synthetic Resin Branch, Guangdong Huamei Group Co., Ltd., Guanri Communication Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Yulong Computer Communication Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd. and other companies, and from August 2019 to December 2023, he served as the senior vice president, deputy general manager and financial director of the company.
Wang Wei	From March 2001 to August 2015, he worked in Midea Group Co., Ltd., where he served as the deputy director of the financial management department and the chief financial officer of the business department of Midea Group, from September 2015 to September 2023, he successively worked in Guangzhou Seagull Housing Industry Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Silver Star Intelligent Group Co., Ltd., joined the company in October 2023, and has served as the financial director of the company since January 16, 2024.
Xie Bin	Since July 1995, he has successively worked in Dongguan Xinke Magnetic Power Plant, Dongguan Cooper Electronics Co., Ltd., Cercom Technology (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd., Dongguan Woneng Technology Co., Ltd., Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., etc., and joined the company in June 2018 and has successively served as the chief operating officer and deputy general manager of the company. Mr. Xie Bin also serves as an executive director of Guanyu Micro Battery and a supervisor of Guanyu Power Power.
Cattle breed red	Since September 1988, he has successively worked in Heilongjiang Academy of Social Sciences, Heilongjiang Beiya Industrial Co., Ltd., Harbin Shengri Battery Industry Co., Ltd., Harbin Guangyu Power Supply Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Likexing Battery Co., Ltd., Shanghai Guangyu Ruixin Microelectronics Co., Ltd., etc., from May 2007 to November 2011, as a supervisor of the company, from August 2017 to December 2017, as a director of the company, from December 2017 to April 2023, as the deputy general manager of the company, Secretary of the Board of Directors, since April 2023, he has served as Deputy General Manager and Director of the Company.
Liu Zongkun	From July 2016 to April 2022, he served in the Investment Banking Committee of China Merchants Securities Co., Ltd. and was a registered sponsor representative of the Securities Association of China, and since April 13, 2023, he has served as a director of Guangdong National Research Institute of New Energy Storage Co., Ltd. Since April 2022, he has served as the vice president of the company, and since April 2023, he has served as the secretary of the board of directors of the company. Mr. Liu Zongkun also serves as a director of UNIMX TECHNOLOGY SG and other companies.
Li Tao	From August 2009 to April 2014, he successively worked in Shenzhen BAK Battery Co., Ltd. and Lenovo Group Co., Ltd. Since August 2014, he has successively served as the technical director of the company's R&D center, senior director and vice president of the project management center.
Zou Xiaotian	From July 2004 to February 2018, he successively worked in Shenzhen BAK Battery Co., Ltd., Yibaite New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. and Lenovo Group Co., Ltd. Since February 2018, he has successively served as the manager and senior manager of the product development department of the company's R&D center.

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Guo Zhihua	Since July 2013, Mr. Guo Zhihua has successively served as R&D engineer, chief engineer, senior engineer, manager of product development department of R&D center and senior manager of product development department of R&D center of the Company.
Square double columns	From September 1999 to May 2016, he successively worked in Shanghai Xiangming Instrument Chassis Co., Ltd., Jiangyin Sanliang Chemical Co., Ltd., Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd., Lenovo Mobile Communication Technology Co., Ltd. and Samsung SDI. Since July 2016, he has served as the director of the product development department of the company's R&D center.
Peng Chong	From July 2012 to November 2012, he worked at the Xi'an Institute of Optics and Fine Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Since November 2012, he has successively served as an engineer of the company's R&D department, deputy manager of the platform development department of the R&D center, manager of the platform development department of the R&D center, senior manager of the platform development department of the R&D center, and senior manager of the product development department of the R&D center.
Li Suli	From July 2011 to March 2015, he worked in Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. Since March 2015, he has successively served as the manager, senior manager and director of the basic R&D department of the company's R&D center. Ms. Li Suli is also the manager of Guanqi New Materials.
Jin Lingling	From July 2010 to June 2015, he worked in Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. and Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. Since June 2015, he has successively served as the manager of the company's R&D department and the senior manager of the battery cell R&D department of the R&D center.
Zeng Yuxiang	From July 2005 to June 2013, he successively worked in Zhuhai Tianwei Pegasus Printing Filament Co., Ltd., Helios (Zhuhai) Electronics Co., Ltd. and Canon Zhuhai Co., Ltd., and since June 2013, he has served as the manager of the company's manufacturing R&D department.
Penning	From July 2010 to May 2018, he successively worked in Xiajing Technology Co., Ltd. and CATL New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. Since May 2018, he has successively served as the manager of the company's manufacturing R&D department, senior manager of the manufacturing R&D department, and director of the engineering center of the power division. Mr. Peng Ning also serves as a supervisor of Guanyu Power Battery.

Other Descriptions ☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable

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(2) The tenure of current and outgoing directors, supervisors and senior management during the reporting period

1. Position in the shareholder unit

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Name of shareholder unit	Positions held in shareholder units	The date of start of the term	The date on which the term ended
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Preda	Executive Director	December 2017	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Purida No. 2	Executive Director	December 2017	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Jiyu	Managing Partner	December 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Pumingda	Managing Partner	March 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Kaimingda	Managing Partner	March 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2	Managing Partner	December 2019	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Hui Zeming	Managing Partner	June 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Xuyu	Managing Partner	December 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Puyu	Managing Partner	September 2019	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Zegaopu	Managing Partner	December 2018	/
Li Junyi	Zhuhai Preda	Supervisor	December 2017	/
He Rui	Zhuhai Purida No. 2	Supervisor	November 2019	/
A description of the position held in the shareholder unit		not		

2. Position in other units

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of incumbent	Other unit names	Positions held in other units	The date of start of the term	The date on which the term ended
Xu Yanming	Guangdong Battery Industry Association	Honorary President	August 2019	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Chamber of Commerce of China Chamber of International Commerce	Vice-President	February 2023	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Intelligent Manufacturing Federation	president	April 2017	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Puyun	Managing Partner	December 2017	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Puze	Managing Partner	December 2017	/
Xu Yanming	Guanyu New Energy	Executive Director and Manager	He has served as the chairman and manager since December 2013 and has served as an executive director and manager since November 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Guanyu power supply	Executive Director and Manager	December 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Guanyu power battery	Executive Director	He served as an executive director and manager from April 2019 to April 2022 and an executive director since April 2022	/
Xu Yanming	Chongqing Guanyu	Executive Director and Manager	April 2018	/
Xu Yanming	Guanyu advanced new energy	director	July 2021	/
Xu Yanming	Guanming Investment	Executive Director and Manager	December 2021	/
Xu Yanming	Guanzhi Investment	Managing Partner	December 2021	/
Xu Yanming	Zhuhai Guanqi	Managing Partner	October 2022	/
Xu Yanming	Crown and Investment	Managing Partner	May 2023	/
Fu Xiaohu	Guanyu power supply	Executive Director	March 2020	/
Fu Xiaohu	Guanyu advanced new energy	director	July 2021	/
Fu Xiaohu	Guanming Investment	Supervisor	December 2021	/
Li Junyi	Guanyu New Energy	Supervisor	December 2013	/
Li Junyi	Guanyu Hong Kong	director	September 2014	/
Li Junyi	Guanyu advanced new energy	Chairman	July 2021	/

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Li Junyi	Guanqi New Materials	Executive Director	December 2021	/
Li Junyi	Guangdong Battery Industry Association	Vice-President	August 2019	/
Li Junyi	Deyang Guanyu	legal representative	July 2023	/
Lin Wende	Guanyu Hong Kong	director	September 2014	/
Lin Wende	Guanyu Power Jinwan Branch	Head	July 2018	/
Lin Wende	Mountain Top	director	December 2018	/
Li Zhenhua	Zhuhai Junhan Investment Management Co., Ltd	Executive Director and Manager	July 2019	/
Li Zhenhua	Beijing Liren Technology Co., Ltd	director	February 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Shenzhen Feixiang Technology Co., Ltd	director	May 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Zhuhai Rongheng Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	June 2015	/
Li Zhenhua	Zhuhai Junwei Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	December 2020	October 2023
Li Zhenhua	Zhuhai Junyu Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	December 2020	October 2023
Li Zhenhua	Zhuhai Junhao Investment Management Co., Ltd	Executive Director and Manager	December 2020	/
Li Zhenhua	Hangzhou Yunwen Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	December 2020	/
Li Zhenhua	Zhuhai Ruibin Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Hangzhou Haoyue Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	September 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Hangzhou Haodi Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	September 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Hangzhou Haoquan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	September 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Hainan Fertile Soil Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	November 2021	/
Li Zhenhua	Hainan Congcheng Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	October 2022	/
Li Zhenhua	Hangzhou Haoshi Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	November 2022	/
Li Zhenhua	Hangzhou Haoai Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	November 2022	/
Li Zhenhua	Baoli Investment (Tianjin) Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	November 2023	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Capital Co., Ltd	Vice Chairman and President	March 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Innovation Investment Co., Ltd	Chairman and General Manager	December 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Lingchuang Fund Management Co., Ltd	Chairman and General Manager	October 2022	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Lihe Huajin Investment Co., Ltd	director	June 2021	/

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	Company (former name: Zhuhai Lihe Huajin Investment Management Co., Ltd.)			
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Fuhai Huachuang Investment Co., Ltd	director	June 2022	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Development Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd	director	August 2019	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huaying Investment Co., Ltd	Executive Director, General Manager and Legal Representative	August 2022	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Financial Holding High-tech Venture Capital Co., Ltd	Chairman	February 2021	March 2023
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Hengqin Huajin Xingxin Technology Industry Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Science and Technology Venture Capital Co., Ltd	director	August 2023	February 2024
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Kechuang Haisheng Venture Capital Fund Management Co., Ltd	director	November 2023	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huazhen Modern Agriculture Co., Ltd	Chairman	November 2023	/
Xie Hao	HC Semitek Co., Ltd	Vice Chairman and Director	August 2023	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Lingshang Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	June 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Zhichuang Enterprise Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Alpha No. 6 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shangying No.1 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shangying No.2 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	August 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shangying No. 3 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shangying No. 4 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shangying No.5 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	July 2021	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Advanced Phase I Integrated Circuit Equity Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	September 2021	February 2024
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Lingrui Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	May 2021	/

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Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No.1 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	June 2016	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shengying No.1 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	June 2016	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No.2 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 3 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Lingyue Intelligent Manufacturing Industry Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shengying No.2 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shengying No. 3 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Shengying No. 4 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Alpha No. 3 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	October 2017	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Zhongying No.2 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2018	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Tongda Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	February 2018	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 5 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2019	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 6 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2019	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 7 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2019	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 8 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2019	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 9 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2019	/
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Huajin Chuangying No. 10 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Yes	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	January 2019	/

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	Partnership Only)			
Xie Hao	Zhuhai Honghua New Kinetic Energy Equity Investment Fund (Limited Partnership)	Representatives appointed by the Managing Partner	March 2019	/
Wang Hu	Zhuhai Huajin Innovation Investment Co., Ltd	Chief Investment Officer	July 2023	/
Wang Hu	Youwei (Zhuhai) Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Supervisor	March 2020	/
Wang Hu	Guangdong Jingzhiying Technology Co., Ltd	director	November 2021	/
Wang Hu	Zhuhai Ascential Technology Co., Ltd	director	December 2021	/
Wang Hu	Zhuhai Lingyange Chip Technology Co., Ltd	director	November 2021	/
Wang Hu	Shenzhen Tianxia Fangcang Technology Co., Ltd	director	October 2021	/
Wang Hu	Guangzhou Lingju Information Technology Co., Ltd	Supervisor	September 2018	/
Wang Hu	Zhuhai Science and Technology Venture Capital Co., Ltd	Employee Supervisor	February 2021	April 2023
Zhao Yan	AsiaInfo Technology Holdings Limited	Senior Director, Board Office and Investor Relations	November 2017	/
Zhang	Zibo Luhua Hongjin New Materials Group Co., Ltd. (former name: Zibo Luhua Hongjin New Materials Co., Ltd.)	Independent Director	July 2012	/
Zhang	Zhongdeyuan (Jingmen) Vein Industry Co., Ltd	Independent Director	July 2018	/
Zhang	Jiangsu Jinghong Ecological Environmental Protection Co., Ltd	director	March 2022	/
Zhang	Beijing Huiyuan Ecological Technology Co., Ltd	Supervisor	July 2019	/
Lee Wai Shan	Guangzhou Tiger Head Battery Group Co., Ltd	Independent Director	June 2023	June 2026
Lee Wai Shan	Guangdong Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Collaborative Innovation Research Institute	Senior Innovator	August 2023	/
Lee Wai Shan	Guangdong Jiemeng Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd	Independent Director	December 2023	/
Han Qiang	Beijing Kangle Guardian Biotechnology Co., Ltd	Independent Director	July 2023	/
Han Qiang	Beijing Jihe Law Firm	Chief Attorney	July 2013	/
Cheng Zhijia	Shanghai Heshan Construction Labor Co., Ltd. (former name: Shanghai Heshan Investment and Development Co., Ltd.)	Supervisor	December 2011	/
Cheng Zhijia	Beijing Tianrun Chemical Co., Ltd	Executive Director	November 1997	/
Cheng Zhijia	Shanghai Herong Investment Management Co., Ltd	Executive Director	March 2012	/
Cheng Zhijia	Guangxi Tianrun Land Development Co., Ltd	director	August 2005	/

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Cheng Zhijia	Beijing Dazhuoshou Network Technology Co., Ltd	Executive Director	June 2014	2023-08
Cheng Zhijia	Wuzhou Sanhe New Material Technology Co., Ltd	director	July 2003	/
He Rui	Chongqing Guanyu	Supervisor	April 2018	/
He Rui	Guanyu power supply	Supervisor	December 2018	/
He Rui	Zhejiang Guanyu	Supervisor	March 2021	/
He Rui	Guanyu advanced new energy	Supervisor	July 2021	/
He Rui	Guanqi New Materials	Supervisor	December 2021	/
He Rui	Chongqing Guanyu Power	Supervisor	March 2022	/
He Rui	Zhuhai Purida No. 2	Supervisor	November 2019	/
He Rui	Deyang Guanyu	Supervisor	July 2023	/
He Rui	Zhuhai Guanyu Investment Co., Ltd	Supervisor	October 2023	/
He Rui	Hangzhou Guanyu Energy Storage Energy Technology Co., Ltd	Supervisor	November 2023	/
Sun Zhenzhi	Beijing Zhihui Fidelity Consulting Services Limited Partnership (Limited Partnership) (former name: Beijing Zhihui Fidelity Investment Management Center (Limited Partnership))	Managing Partner	June 2013	/
Sun Zhenzhi	Beijing Fidelity Asset Management Co., Ltd	Manager and Executive Director	September 2012	/
Sun Zhenzhi	Guangzhou Shiyun Investment Consulting Co., Ltd	Supervisor	October 2011	/
Sun Zhenzhi	Tibet Bohong Investment Co., Ltd	Manager and Executive Director	March 2015	/
Chen Xingli	Zhuhai Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) (former name: Gongqingcheng Tuojin Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership))	Senior Manager of Investment Department	October 2019	/
Xie Bin	Guanyu power supply	Supervisor	March 2020	/
Xie Bin	Guanyu micro battery	Executive Director	April 2020	/
Liu Zongkun	Guangdong National Research Institute of New Energy Storage Co., Ltd	director	April 2023	/
Descriptions of appointments in other units	not			

(3) Remuneration of directors, supervisors, senior management personnel and core technical personnel

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

Decision-making procedures for the remuneration of directors, supervisors, and senior management	The remuneration of directors and supervisors of the company shall be approved by the general meeting of shareholders of the company in accordance with the articles of association and other relevant regulations, and the remuneration of senior management personnel shall be approved by the board of directors of the company. The remuneration of directors and senior management shall be assessed by the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company and the Working Rules of the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company.
Whether directors recuse themselves from the Board of Directors when discussing their remuneration matters	be

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The specific circumstances of the remuneration and appraisal committee or the special meeting of independent directors on the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior management	On March 20, 2023, the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee deliberated and passed the Proposal on the Remuneration of the Second Session of Non-Independent Directors. On April 9, 2023, the "Proposal on the > and Summary of the Company's < 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft)" and the "Proposal on the > of the Measures for the Implementation of the Assessment and Management of the Company's < 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan" were reviewed and approved. On April 21, 2023, the "Proposal on the Remuneration of Senior Managers" was reviewed and approved.
The basis for determining the remuneration of directors, supervisors and senior managers	The remuneration of senior management personnel is mainly composed of basic salary, performance salary and year-end bonus, and is issued according to the company's annual operating conditions, departmental and individual job responsibilities and target completion. Independent directors are entitled to a fixed amount of independent directors' allowances, and directors and supervisors who do not hold specific positions in the company do not receive remuneration from the company.
The actual payment of remuneration to directors, supervisors and senior management	During the reporting period, the actual payment of remuneration for the company's directors, supervisors and senior management personnel was consistent with the company's disclosure.
The total remuneration actually received by all directors, supervisors and senior management at the end of the reporting period	2,082.09
The total amount of remuneration actually received by core technical personnel at the end of the reporting period	1,863.91

Note: (1) The total remuneration in the above table is the pre-tax amount; (2) Mr. Xu Yanming serves as the chairman, general manager and core technical personnel at the same time, Mr. Fu Xiaohu serves as both director and core technical personnel, and Mr. Li Junyi will no longer serve as a director of the Company from April 24, 2023, and is only a core technical personnel of the Company. Therefore, the total remuneration actually received by the directors, supervisors and senior management during the reporting period in the above table includes the remuneration of Mr. Xu Yanming, Mr. Fu Xiaohu and Mr. Li Junyi during their tenure as directors, and the total remuneration actually received by the core technical personnel during the reporting period includes the remuneration of Mr. Xu Yanming, Mr. Fu Xiaohu and Mr. Li Junyi during the period of serving as core technical personnel.

(4) Changes in the company's directors, supervisors, senior management personnel and core technical personnel

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

name	Positions held	Changes	Reason for change
Li Junyi	director	Leaving	Expiration of term of office
Xie Hao	director	Leaving	Expiration of term of office
Zhang	Independent Director	Leaving	Expiration of term of office
Lee Wai Shan	Independent Director	Leaving	Expiration of term of office
Cattle breed red	Secretary of the Board of Directors	Leaving	Expiration of term of office
Cattle breed red	director	election	New Non-Independent Director
Wang Hu	director	election	New Non-Independent Director
Han Qiang	Independent Director	election	New Independent Director
Cheng Zhijia	Independent Director	election	New Independent Director
Liu Zongkun	Secretary of the Board of Directors	Appointment	New Secretary of the Board of Directors
Liu Mingzhuo	Deputy General Manager and Head of Finance	Leaving	Resign for personal reasons

Note: Mr. Wang Wei was appointed as the head of finance of the Company on January 16, 2024.

(5) A description of the penalties imposed by the securities regulators in the past three years

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6) Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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7. The relevant information of the board of directors held during the reporting period

Session	The date	Resolutions of the meeting
The 28th meeting of the first session of the Board of Directors	January 11, 2023	The "Proposal on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" into Shares was deliberated and passed, and there was no circumstance of vetoing the resolution.
The 29th meeting of the first session of the Board of Directors	March 30, 2023	23 motions, including the "Proposal on < the 2022 Annual Report and its Summary >", were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The thirtieth meeting of the first session of the Board of Directors	April 9, 2023	Four proposals, including the "Proposal on the Company's < 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft) > and its Summary", were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The 31st meeting of the first session of the Board of Directors	April 21, 2023	The "Proposal on the < of the First Quarter Report of 2023 > was deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The first meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	April 24, 2023	10 motions including the "Proposal on the Election of the Chairman of the Second Board of Directors" were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The second meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	April 26, 2023	The "Proposal on the Repurchase of the Company's Shares by Centralized Bidding Transaction" was deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The third meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	May 5, 2023	The "Proposal on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" into Shares was deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution.
The fourth meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	May 22, 2023	The "Proposal on Subsidiary Investment in the Construction of Power Battery Production Projects" was deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution.
The fifth meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	May 30, 2023	The "Proposal on Joint Investment and Related Party Transactions between Subsidiaries and Related Parties" was deliberated and passed, and there was no circumstance of vetoing the resolution.
The 6th meeting of the 2nd session of the Board of Directors	June 11, 2023	Three proposals, including the "Proposal on Capital Increase and Related Party Transactions of Holding Subsidiaries", were deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution.
The 7th meeting of the 2nd session of the Board of Directors	August 21, 2023	Two motions, including the "Proposal on < the 2023 Semi-Annual Report and its Summary >", were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The 8th meeting of the 2nd session of the Board of Directors	September 14, 2023	The "Proposal on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" into Shares was deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution.
The 9th meeting of the 2nd session of the Board of Directors	September 22, 2023	The "Proposal on the Postponement and Increase of Implementation Entities for Some Fundraising and Investment Projects" was deliberated and passed, and there was no circumstance of vetoing the resolution.
The 10th meeting of the 2nd session of the Board of Directors	October 26, 2023	Two proposals, including the "Proposal on Adjusting Matters Related to the 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan", were deliberated and passed, and there was no negative resolution.
The 11th meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	October 27, 2023	Two motions, including the "Proposal on < the > of the Third Quarter Report of 2023", were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.
The 12th meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors	December 25, 2023	Three motions including the "Proposal on Designating the Chairman and General Manager to Perform the Duties of the Chief Financial Officer" were deliberated and passed, and there was no veto of the resolution.

8. Performance of duties by directors**(1) Directors' participation in the board of directors and the general meeting of shareholders**

Name of Director	Whether or not they are independent directors	Participation in the Board of Directors						Participation in shareholders' meetings
		Number of times you should participate in the board of directors during the year	Number of in-person attendances	Number of entries by correspondence	Number of delegated attendances	Number of absences	Whether you have not attended the meeting in person twice in a row	Number of attendances at general meetings
Xu Yanming	not	16	16	10	0	0	not	2
Tsukekoto	not	16	16	4	0	0	not	2
Li Junyi	not	4	4	3	0	0	not	1
Lin Wende	not	16	16	15	0	0	not	2
Li Zhenhua	not	16	16	14	0	0	not	2
Xie Hao	not	4	4	3	0	0	not	1

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Zhao Yan	be	16	16	15	0	0	not	2
Lee Wai Shan	be	4	4	3	0	0	not	1
Zhang	be	4	4	3	0	0	not	1
Cattle breed red	not	12	12	4	0	0	not	1
Wang Hu	not	12	12	11	0	0	not	1
Han Qiang	be	12	12	11	0	0	not	1
Cheng Zhijia	be	12	12	12	0	0	not	1

Instructions for not attending two consecutive Board meetings in person ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Number of Board meetings held during the year	16
Among them: the number of on-site meetings	0
Number of meetings held by means of communication	0
The number of meetings held on-site in combination with communication	16

(2) Objections raised by directors to matters related to the company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Special committees under the Board of Directors

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) The members of the special committees under the board of directors

Categories of special committees	Member's name
The Audit Committee of the 1st Board of Directors	Zhao Yan, Zhang Jun, Li Junyi
Nominating Committee of the first Board of Directors	Li Weishan, Zhang Jun, Fu Xiaohu
The Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the first board of directors	Zhang Jun, Zhao Yan, Lin Wende
The Strategy Committee of the 1st Board of Directors	Xu Yanming, Li Weishan, Lin Wende, Li Junyi, Fu Xiaohu
The Audit Committee of the 2nd Board of Directors	Zhao Yan, Han Qiang, Fu Xiaohu
The Nomination Committee of the 2nd Board of Directors	Cheng Zhijia, Han Qiang, Niu Yuhong
The Remuneration and Appraisal Committee of the 2nd Board of Directors	Zhao Yan, Han Qiang, Lin Wende
Strategy Committee of the 2nd Board of Directors	Xu Yanming, Cheng Zhijia, Lin Wende, Niu Yuhong, Fu Xiaohu

(ii) The Board of Auditors held four meetings during the reporting period

The date	The content of the meeting	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
March 20, 2023	6 bills including the "Proposal on < the 2022 Annual Report and its Summary >" were deliberated and passed	Supervise and review the company's financial information and internal and external audits, the company's financial budget and final accounts, etc	During the reporting period, the Company's Audit Committee performed well and effectively performed its corresponding duties, ensuring the effective implementation of the Company's internal audit system and the effective communication between internal audit and external audit.
April 16, 2023	Reviewed and passed the "Proposal on < the > of the First Quarter Report of 2023"	Supervise and review the company's financial information	
August 11, 2023	Reviewed and passed the "Proposal on < the 2023 Semi-Annual Report and its Summary >"	Supervise and review the company's financial information	
October 22, 2023	Reviewed and passed the "Proposal on < the > of the Third Quarter Report of 2023"	Supervise and review the company's financial information	

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(3) The Nomination Committee held two meetings during the reporting period

The date	The content of the meeting	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
March 20, 2023	Two proposals including the "Proposal on Reviewing the Qualifications of Non-Independent Director Candidates for the Second Board of Directors" were deliberated and passed	Review the qualifications of candidates for non-independent directors and independent directors	During the reporting period, the nomination committee of the company performed well and effectively performed its corresponding duties.
April 21, 2023	Four motions including the "Proposal on Reviewing the Qualifications of General Manager Candidates" were deliberated and passed	Review the company's senior management candidacy	

(4) During the reporting period, the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee held three meetings

The date	The content of the meeting	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
March 20, 2023	Two proposals, including the "Proposal on the Remuneration of the Second Session of Non-Independent Directors", were deliberated and approved	Study and formulate the remuneration appraisal plan for the company's non-independent directors	During the reporting period, the company's remuneration and appraisal committee performed well, effectively performed its corresponding duties, improved the company's performance level, and improved the company's governance structure.
April 9, 2023	Two proposals, including the "Proposal on the Company's < 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan (Draft) > and its Summary", were deliberated and approved	Research and formulate the company's equity incentive plan	
April 21, 2023	Reviewed and passed the "Proposal on the Remuneration of Senior Managers"	Research and formulate the salary appraisal plan for senior managers	

(v) During the reporting period, the Strategy Committee held one meeting

The date	The content of the meeting	Important comments and recommendations	Other performance of duties
March 20, 2023	Reviewed and approved the "Proposal on Amending the Working Rules and > of the Strategy Committee of the Board of Directors of <"	Propose amendments to the working rules of the Strategy Committee of the Board of Directors	During the reporting period, the company's strategy committee performed well and effectively fulfilled its corresponding responsibilities.

(6) The specific circumstances of the matter to which there is an objection

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

10. A statement of the board of supervisors that the company has found that there are risks

☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable The Board of Supervisors has no objection to the supervision matters during the reporting period.

11. Employees of the parent company and major subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (1)**Employees**

The number of employees in the parent company	5,765
The number of employees employed in major subsidiaries	10,798
The total number of employees employed	16,563
The number of retired employees of the parent company and major subsidiaries who are required to bear the expenses	155
Professional composition	
Category of professional composition	Number of professional components
Management & Administrative Staff	2,734
Salespeople	72
R&D personnel	3,504
Production and other personnel	10,253
total	16,563
Educational attainment	

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Educational Attainment Category	Quantity (person)
doctor	44
Master	915
undergraduate	1,859
College degree and below	13,745
total	16,563

(2) Remuneration policy

✓ applicable □ not applicable In order to attract, motivate and retain outstanding talents, create a positive corporate culture, and achieve the long-term sustainable development of the company, the company takes standardization, fairness and reasonableness as the basic principles, and follows the principle of "salary by post, salary changes with post", "equal pay for equal work" and "on time and in full" salary payment principles, and has established a multi-faceted incentive salary management system, including "comprehensive salary incentive management system", "performance management system" and "Employee skill level assessment management system", effectively protect the rights and interests of employees.

At the same time, the company continues to pay attention to the actual needs of employees, and in combination with the market economic environment and changes in the industry's wage level, the company adjusts the salary and welfare policies in an orderly manner, such as raising the basic salary, optimizing the salary structure, and implementing the equity incentive plan.

(iii) Training programs

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable The company follows the differentiated talent training strategy, divides talents into craftsman talents, reserve talents, backbone talents and top talents, etc., and formulates a full-cycle career development training plan for employee entry, job suitability, on-the-job, job rotation and promotion according to the management ability and professional skills needs of talents at different levels and positions, continuously improves online and offline resources, integrates the systematic training process of learning, training, examination, evaluation and certification, and continuously optimizes the incentive mechanism for employee skill levels.

(4) Labor outsourcing

□ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

12. Profit distribution or capital reserve conversion plan (1)**Formulation, implementation or adjustment of cash dividend policy**

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable 1. Formulation of cash dividend policy In order to fully protect the legitimate rights and interests of the company's shareholders and provide shareholders with stable and sustainable investment returns, comprehensively considering the company's development strategic planning, the company's actual situation and development goals, social capital costs and external financing environment and other factors, in accordance with the "Company Law", the China Securities Regulatory Commission's "Notice on Further Implementing Matters Related to Cash Dividends of Listed Companies", "Regulatory Guidelines for Listed Companies No. 3 - Cash Dividends of Listed Companies (Revised in 2022)" and "Listing Rules" The company has made clear provisions on the review, implementation and adjustment procedures of the cash dividend policy and profit distribution policy in the "Articles of Association", "Shareholder Dividend Return Plan for the Three Years after the Company's Listing" and "Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Shareholder Return Plan for the Next Three Years (2022-2024)". 2. Implementation of the cash dividend policy As of December 31, 2023, the distributable profit of the parent company at the end of the period was RMB1,194,265,181.76 audited by Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership). In 2023, the company intends to distribute profits based on the total share capital registered on the record date of the implementation of equity distribution minus the shares in the company's special securities account for repurchase. The profit distribution plan is as follows: The company intends to distribute a cash dividend of RMB 0.27 (tax included) per share to all shareholders. Based on the company's total share capital of 1,121,857,134 shares as of March 31, 2024, and the share capital of 1,116,101,009 shares after deducting 5,756,125 shares in the company's special securities account for repurchase, the total proposed cash dividend is RMB 301,347,272.43 (tax included), accounting for 87.55% of the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the company's 2023 consolidated statements. In 2023, the company will not convert capital reserve into share capital, and will not give bonus shares.

If there is a change in the total share capital of the company due to the conversion of convertible bonds into shares, repurchase of shares, equity incentives, etc., from the date of adoption of this proposal to the registration date of the implementation of equity distribution, the company intends to maintain the distribution ratio per share unchanged and adjust the total amount of distribution accordingly.

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(2) Special description of the cash dividend policy√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Whether it complies with the provisions of the company's articles of association or the requirements of the resolution of the general meeting of shareholders	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the dividend standard and ratio are clear and clear	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the relevant decision-making procedures and mechanisms are in place	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the independent directors have fulfilled their duties and played their due role	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Whether the minority shareholders have the opportunity to fully express their opinions and demands, and whether their legitimate rights and interests have been fully protected	√ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

(3) If the parent company is profitable during the reporting period and the profit available for distribution to shareholders is positive, but no cash profit distribution plan is proposed, the company shall disclose in detail the reasons and the use plan of the undistributed profits

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**(4) Profit distribution and capital reserve conversion plan for the reporting period**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Number of bonus shares for every 10 shares (shares)	/
Dividend per 10 shares (RMB) (tax included)	2.7
Number of shares per 10 shares (shares)	/
Cash dividend amount (tax included)	301,347,272.43
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statement of the dividend year	344,189,429.16
Ratio of net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements (%)	87.55
The repurchase of shares in cash is included in the amount of cash dividends	56,386,353.26
Total dividend amount (tax included)	357,733,625.69
Ratio of total dividend amount to net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the listed company in the consolidated statements (%)	103.94

XIII. The Company's Equity Incentive Plan, Employee Stock Ownership Plan or Other Employee Incentive Measures and Their Impact (1) The overall situation of the equity incentive plan
√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable**1. Equity incentive plan during the reporting period**

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the plan	Incentives	The number of underlying shares	Proportion of the number of underlying stocks (%)	The number of people who are incentivized	Proportion of the number of incentive recipients (%)	The price of the underlying shares granted
2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan	Class II Restricted Stocks	22,445,300	2.00	978	5.90	8.96

Note 1: The number of incentive recipients includes the first grant and the reserved grant of incentive recipients.

Note 2: Proportion of the number of incentive recipients = the number of incentive recipients / the total number of employees of the company, the total number of employees of the company is as of December 2023

31 the 31st, the total number of employees of the company (including subsidiaries) was 16,563.

2. Progress in the implementation of equity incentives during the reporting period√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The name of the plan	Equity incentives were granted at the beginning of the year	The number of newly granted equity incentives during the reporting period	Unit: Shares		Grant Price/Exercise Price	The number of equity incentives granted at the end of the period	at the end of the period
			Vesting/exercising/dissolution during the reporting period	Vested/exercised/dissolved during the reporting period			

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(3) Equity incentives granted to directors, senior management and core technical personnel during the reporting period**1. Stock options**

□ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

2. Class I restricted stocks

□ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

3. Class II restricted stocks

✓ Applicable □ Not Applicable Unit: Shares

name	office	The number of restricted shares granted at the beginning of the year	Number of newly granted restricted shares during the reporting period	Grant price of restricted shares (RMB)	Attributable quantity during the reporting period	The number of units vested during the reporting period	The number of restricted shares granted at the end of the period	Market price at the end of the reporting period (RMB)
Xu Yanming	Chairman, general manager and core technical personnel	0	1,880,000	8.96	0	0	1,880,000	22.01
Tsukekatora	Director, core technical personnel	0	330,000	8.96	0	0	330,000	22.01
Wang Wei	Head of Finance	0	200,000	8.96	0	0	200,000	22.01
Lin Wende	Director and Deputy General Manager	0	630,000	8.96	0	0	630,000	22.01
Cattle breed red	Director and Deputy General Manager	0	530,000	8.96	0	0	530,000	22.01
Xie Bin	Deputy General Manager	0	630,000	8.96	0	0	630,000	22.01
Liu Zongkun	Secretary of the Board of Directors	0	500,000	8.96	0	0	500,000	22.01
Li Junyi	Core technical personnel	0	330,000	8.96	0	0	330,000	22.01
Li Tao	Core technical personnel	0	100,000	8.96	0	0	100,000	22.01
Penning	Core technical personnel	0	100,000	8.96	0	0	100,000	22.01
Square double columns	Core technical personnel	0	100,000	8.96	0	0	100,000	22.01
Peng Chong	Core technical personnel	0	35,000	8.96	0	0	35,000	22.01
Zou Xiaotian	Core technical personnel	0	35,000	8.96	0	0	35,000	22.01
Guo Zhihua	Core technical personnel	0	50,000	8.96	0	0	50,000	22.01

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Li Suli	Core technical personnel	0	80,000	8.96	0	0	80,000	22.01
Jin Lingling	Core technical personnel	0	30,000	8.96	0	0	30,000	22.01
Zeng Yuxiang	Core technical personnel	0	45,000	8.96	0	0	45,000	22.01
total	/	0	5,605,000	/	0	0	5,605,000	/

(4) The evaluation mechanism for senior management personnel during the reporting period, as well as the establishment and implementation of incentive mechanisms

√ Applicable □ Not Applicable The company has established a sound salary assessment system, the company's senior management remuneration plan is formulated by the remuneration and assessment committee of the board of directors of the company, and implemented after deliberation and approval by the board of directors.

14. The construction and implementation of the internal control system during the reporting period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable During the reporting period, in accordance with the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Accounting Law of the People's Republic of China, the Basic Standards for Enterprise Internal Control and other relevant laws and regulations, combined with the internal and external environment and the actual situation of the Company, the Company continuously established and improved the risk management and internal control management system, strengthened internal audit and strengthened risk management.

The management of the company attaches great importance to and regularly checks the effective operation of the internal control system, comprehensively sorts out the problems found, and timely revises the daily work processes and internal control systems of all departments and business segments of the company to ensure that the internal control system is scientific, reasonable and effective. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of the Company authorized the Audit Department to be responsible for the verification of the operation effect of the internal control system, and the Audit Department conducted a comprehensive self-inspection and internal control verification around the operational specifications and risk management requirements involved in the relevant business. The company's internal control can cover the main aspects of operation and management, there are no major omissions in the units, businesses and matters included in the evaluation scope and high-risk areas, the company's internal control construction is sound and reasonable, and the implementation of internal control is basically effective.

Explanation of material deficiencies in internal control during the reporting period □ applicable √ not applicable

15. Management control of subsidiaries during the reporting period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable The Company has formulated the Subsidiary Management System in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Listing Rules and other laws, regulations, normative documents and the Articles of Association, combined with the actual situation of the Company. During the reporting period, the company strictly followed the relevant regulations to guide and supervise the organizational, financial, operation and investment decisions, major decision-making matters, internal audit, human resources, information disclosure, etc. of the subsidiary, strengthened the internal control of the subsidiary, and improved the company's overall operational efficiency and anti-risk ability. As of the end of the reporting period, the company had ten first-class subsidiaries (including one branch of Guanyu Power, Chongqing Guanyu and Zhejiang Guanyu), seven second-level subsidiaries, two third-level subsidiaries and one overseas office. During the reporting period, the company did not purchase new subsidiaries, and there was no loss of control of subsidiaries.

16. Explanation of the relevant situation of the internal control audit report

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership), the company's internal control audit institution, issued an internal control audit report of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd., believing that Zhuhai Guanyu Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting in all material aspects in accordance with the Basic Standards for Enterprise Internal Control and relevant regulations on December 31 www.sse.com.cn, 2023. Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Internal Control Audit Report.

Whether to disclose the internal control audit report: Yes

Internal control audit report opinion type: Standard unqualified opinion

XVII. Rectification of self-examination problems in the special action on the governance of listed companies
not applicable

XVIII. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section V Environmental, Social Responsibility and Other Corporate Governance

1. Statement of the Board of Directors on ESG

The Board of Directors of the Company attaches great importance to ESG management, actively integrates ESG work into daily operation and management, continuously improves the corporate governance structure, earnestly implements environmental protection, and actively fulfills social responsibilities.

In terms of improving corporate governance, the Company has always adhered to scientific management and standardized operation, continuously optimized its corporate culture, continuously improved its corporate governance structure, and established and improved its risk control system. Standardize information disclosure, strengthen communication with investors, adhere to integrity, self-discipline, fairness and openness, and effectively protect the interests of the Company, all shareholders and holders of convertible bonds.

In terms of fulfilling social responsibilities, the company attaches great importance to the cultivation of talents, pays attention to the rights and interests of employees and development, and promotes the sustainable development of the company; adheres to innovation and enterprising, and promotes the company's high-quality development with technology accumulation; improves the procurement management system, innovates the supplier cooperation model, and creates an efficient, stable and green supply chain system; adheres to customer first, responds to customer concerns with high standards of quality management requirements, high-quality customer service system, and strict information security management methods; actively engages in public welfare undertakings, and strives to undertake economic, Triple social and environmental responsibility.

In terms of environmental protection, with the vision of "green energy drives the future", the company has always adhered to the concept of sustainable development, actively responded to the national dual carbon goals, continuously strengthened the control of environmental protection and energy conservation and emission reduction, adjusted the energy use structure, invested in high energy efficiency ratio equipment, reduced pollutant emissions, and promoted enterprises to achieve cleaner production and green development.

For details, please refer to the "2023 Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance (ESG) Report" disclosed by the Company on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn) on the same day.

2. Environmental information

Whether there is a mechanism for environmental protection	be
During the reporting period, environmental protection funds were invested (unit: 10,000 yuan)	5,567.79

(1) Whether it is a key pollutant discharging unit announced by the environmental protection department

☐ Yes ☒ No During the reporting period, neither the company nor its important subsidiaries were among the key pollutant dischargers announced by the environmental protection department.

(2) Administrative penalties imposed on environmental issues during the reporting period

During the reporting period, the company and its subsidiaries were not subject to administrative penalties for violating laws and administrative regulations related to environmental protection.

(3) Resource energy consumption and emission information

☒ applicable ☐ not applicable The energy consumption involved in the company's operation is mainly water, electricity and natural gas, and the emissions are mainly waste gas and wastewater.

1. Greenhouse gas emissions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable During the reporting period, the greenhouse gases emitted by the company were mainly carbon dioxide, and its main sources were the consumption of electricity and natural gas in the production process. The company actively responds to the national "30-60" dual carbon goal, establishes the company's emission reduction targets, strengthens the control of environmental protection, energy conservation and emission reduction, and reduces emissions caused by production and business activities, including adjusting the energy use structure, reducing the use of fossil fuels, expanding the use of renewable energy, upgrading public facilities and equipment, implementing energy-saving projects, and

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purchasing green electricity. At the same time, the company also actively promotes the linkage between upstream and downstream and establishes a carbon neutral management system for the whole supply chain.

2. Consumption of energy resources

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The company's energy resource consumption is mainly electricity, natural gas and water. During the reporting period, the company continued to increase investment in energy conservation and emission reduction, strengthened the management and control of environmental protection and energy conservation and emission reduction, and improved energy efficiency, reduced energy consumption and reduced energy consumption per unit of product through digital energy management platform, adjustment of energy use structure, upgrading of public facilities and equipment, etc.

3. Waste and pollutant discharge

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable During the reporting period, the main emissions in the company's production and operation process were waste gas, wastewater, noise and solid waste, mainly through the purchase of corresponding treatment equipment, the construction of treatment systems and the entrustment of qualified third-party disposal units to deal with them to ensure that they meet the environmental protection emission requirements.

The company's environmental protection management system, etc

✓ applicable ☐ not applicable The company strictly abides by the "Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China", "Environmental Protection Tax Law of the People's Republic of China", "Energy Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China", "Soil and Water Conservation Law of the People's Republic of China", "Soil Pollution Prevention and Control Law of the People's Republic of China" and other national environmental protection laws, regulations and technical requirements, and formulates "Environmental Protection Management System", "Hazardous Waste Management System", "Environmental Factor Identification and Evaluation and Operation Control Procedures", "Energy Management Control Procedures", "Energy Metering Management Procedures". Factory Electricity Conservation Management System" and other systems, and passed ISO 14001 environmental management system certification, ISO 50001 energy management system certification, UL2799 zero waste to landfill certification, strengthen the management of energy use and emissions, and improve environmental and energy use efficiency.

(iv) the measures taken to reduce their carbon emissions during the reporting period and their effects

Whether carbon reduction measures are being taken	be
Reduction of CO ₂ e emissions (in tonnes)	26,992.75
Types of carbon reduction measures (e.g. use of clean energy for power generation, use of carbon reduction technologies in the production process, R&D and production of new products that contribute to carbon reduction, etc.)	Improve energy efficiency through the introduction of high-efficiency refrigeration machine rooms, the construction of first-class energy-efficient air compressors, the transformation of compressed air systems, and the transformation of waste heat recovery systems, and improve the energy use structure through the construction of photovoltaic power generation projects, the simplification of forklifts and trucks, and the conversion of commuting/official vehicles to new energy vehicles.

Specifically: ✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The electricity emission factor is 0.5703tCO₂/MWh in 2022.

(5) New technologies, new products and new services in carbon emission reduction

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

(6) Information that is conducive to ecological protection, pollution prevention and control, and environmental responsibility

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

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3. Social responsibility work (1) Social contribution of main business and key indicators of the industry

As an enterprise rooted in the field of new energy for a long time, the company takes "green energy drives the future" as its vision, vigorously develops green manufacturing, adheres to technology as the foundation of the enterprise, seeks innovation, truth-seeking, depth and advance in technology, constantly improves and expands the company's technical system, promotes the company's industry layout from the consumer field to the power and energy storage field, provides customers with diversified, green and environmentally friendly energy options, promotes the development of the new energy industry, and helps the sustainable and healthy development of the economy.

(2) The types and contributions of public interest charitable activities

type	quantity	Fact sheet
External donations		
Among them: funds (10,000 yuan)		
Material discount (10,000 yuan)		
Public welfare projects		
Among them: funds (10,000 yuan)	598	For details, please refer to "Specific Circumstances of Engaging in Public Welfare and Charitable Activities"
Number of people rescued (person)		
Rural revitalization		
Among them: funds (10,000 yuan)	13	For details, please refer to "Consolidating and Expanding the Achievements of Poverty Alleviation and Rural Revitalization"
Material discount (10,000 yuan)		
Number of people assisted in employment (person)		

1. The specific circumstances of engaging in public welfare and charitable activities

√ Applicable □ Not applicable During the reporting period, the company actively carried out various public welfare and charitable activities to support the development of education, and donated a total of 5.98 million yuan to a number of charity federations and education development funds.

2. Consolidate and expand the achievements of poverty alleviation and rural revitalization

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Poverty alleviation and rural revitalization projects	Quantity/content	Fact sheet
Total investment (10,000 yuan)	13	
Among them: funds (10,000 yuan)	13	See specific instructions for details
Material discount (10,000 yuan)		
Number of beneficiaries		
Forms of assistance (e.g. industrial poverty alleviation, employment poverty alleviation, education poverty alleviation, etc.)		See specific instructions for details

Description √ Applicable □ Not applicable The company actively responded to the call of the country to consolidate poverty alleviation and promote rural revitalization, and helped local development and consolidated the achievements of poverty alleviation through pairing assistance and love donations. During the reporting period, the company donated a total of 130,000 yuan to the Zhuhai Municipal Treasury Payment Center and the Chongqing Welfare Foundation for the Disabled.

(3) Protection of the rights and interests of shareholders and creditors

The company always adheres to scientific management and standardized operation. Continuously improve the corporate culture, continue to improve the corporate governance structure, establish and improve the risk control system, standardize information disclosure, strengthen communication with investors, adhere to integrity, self-discipline, fairness and openness, and effectively protect the interests of the company, all shareholders and convertible bond holders.

(4) Protection of employees' rights and interests

The company always adheres to the people-oriented value concept, strictly abides by the provisions of the "Labor Law", "Labor Contract Law" and other relevant laws and regulations, and fully respects and protects the legitimate rights and interests of employees. The company has always adhered to openness, justice, fairness. The principle of two-way selection of employment promotes fair employment; adheres to the strategy of strengthening the enterprise with talents, builds a mature talent training system and smooth development channels, establishes a complete salary and welfare system and incentive mechanism, and stimulates the upward motivation of talents; cares for the physical and mental health of employees, establishes an employee mutual aid fund, organizes employee welfare physical examinations, passes the ISO45001 occupational health and safety management system certification and safety production standardization level 2 certification, establishes a sound safety production management system, creates a positive and dynamic cultural atmosphere and a comfortable living park, effectively safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of employees, and realizes the common development of enterprises and employees.

Employee stock ownership

Number of Employees Owned by Employees	0
Proportion of employee shareholding to total number of employees in the company (%)	0
Number of Employee Shares (10,000 shares)	0
Ratio of employee shares to total share capital (%)	0

Note: The number of employee shareholdings does not include indirect shareholding by the company's directors, executives and other employees through employee stock ownership platforms, strategic placements, etc., and does not include employees' self-purchase in the secondary market.

(5) Protection of the rights and interests of suppliers, customers and consumers

The company always adheres to the principle of honesty, equality and mutual benefit to establish long-term and stable partnerships with suppliers and customers, and fully respects and protects the legitimate rights and interests of suppliers, customers and consumers.

The company has established a standardized supplier management system, and formulated internal control systems such as "Supplier Development Control Procedures", "Supplier Management Control Procedures" and "Procurement Control Procedures", strictly controlled every link of the supply chain, established a fair and impartial audit and evaluation system and a scientific and transparent competitive bidding mechanism, promoted the implementation of low-carbon policies in the upstream and downstream of the industrial chain, created a more efficient, stable and greener procurement supply chain system, continuously improved the efficiency and quality of suppliers, and reduced supply risks.

The company has established a customer-oriented service quality system, built a customer-oriented service team, maintained more, responded quickly to customer needs, provided customers with professional and personalized services, created value for customers, and continuously improved customer satisfaction.

(6) Product safety assurance

The company always adheres to the quality management concept of "customer first, quality first", adheres to the quality of survival, technology and development, and always keeps in mind the guiding strategy of "quality is the foundation of enterprise survival" to ensure product quality and safety.

The company strictly abides by the "Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China" and other laws and regulations, formulates the "Quality Management Manual", and passes the ISO 9001 quality management system certification, IATF 16949 quality management system certification, QC 080000 hazardous substance management system certification, and clarifies the responsibilities between various departments with a perfect management system, ensures the quality control of the whole process of the company's products from design, development, production, testing to shipment, and continues to consolidate the product quality foundation.

Strict quality control measures effectively ensure the quality of the company's products. Relying on excellent comprehensive performance and safety and reliability, the company's lithium-ion battery products not only rank in the forefront of the industry in the customer's supplier qualification audit and certification test, but also perform well in the terminal products, and are at the leading level in the industry in terms of consistency, safety, stability and other aspects, and have formed a high recognition and reputation among downstream customers.

(7) Other situations in terms of undertaking social responsibilities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Other corporate governance (1) Party building

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The company attaches great importance to the work of party building, and the party committee has 13 party branches, which is a knowledgeable, technical and backbone grass-roots party organization. The party committee of the company insists on arming the mind with Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to guide practice, and strives to strengthen the political construction and team construction of the party committee itself, and optimize the organizational setting. The Party Committee of the company has carried out in-depth study and implementation of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and has studied General Secretary Xi Jinping's important

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exposition on the second batch of theme education "Five More Emphasis", important exposition on the development of the private economy and important instructions on the party building work of non-public enterprises, and the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech during his inspection in Guangdong in April 2023, the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech at the 40th anniversary celebration meeting of the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, and the spirit of the important speech of the General Secretary at the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Master Plan for the Development of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin", etc. At the same time, the company's party committee leads the company's trade union to carry out various public welfare activities according to its own characteristics and actively fulfill its social responsibilities. In June 2023, the company was awarded the "Advanced Unit of High-quality Party Building and High-quality Development" in Zhuhai.

(2) Investor Relations and Protection

type	frequency	Related circumstances
Hold a performance briefing	3	During the reporting period, the company held a total of three performance briefings, namely the 2022 annual and 2023 first quarter results briefing held on May 31, 2023, the 2023 semi-annual results briefing held on August 30, 2023, and the third quarter of 2023 results briefing held on November 2, 2023. The convening method is online interaction, and the venue is the Shanghai Stock Exchange Roadshow Center (http://roadshow.sseinfo.com/)
Carry out investor relations management activities with the help of new media	0	
The official website has set up an investor relations column	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See the company's official website (http://www.cosmx.com) for details.

The specific situation of carrying out investor relations management and protection ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable The company pays attention to investor relations management and has formulated the "Investor Relations Management System". During the reporting period, the company actively participated in the performance briefing, analyst meeting, investor collective reception day activities, investor activities to enter listed companies, accept investors to conduct on-site research, answer and reply to investors' calls, letters and emails, Provide various forms such as online voting at the general meeting of shareholders, fully communicate with investors, respond to investors' concerns in a timely and effective manner, accept the opinions and suggestions put forward by investors on the company's development, enhance investors' understanding and recognition of the company, protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors, and improve the level of corporate governance.

Other means of communication with investors ☐ applicable, ☒ not applicable

(3) Transparency of information disclosure

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable In order to standardize the company's information disclosure behavior and effectively safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of all shareholders, the company has formulated the "Information Disclosure Management System", "Material Information Internal Reporting System" and "Insider Information Registration System" and other systems.

During the reporting period, the company strictly followed the provisions of relevant laws and regulations and the internal management system, fulfilled its information disclosure obligations, disclosed information to all investors in a true, accurate, complete, timely and fair manner, and effectively safeguarded the interests of all shareholders.

(4) Intellectual property rights and information security protection

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable The company attaches great importance to the protection of intellectual property rights and information security control, and has formulated a series of practical management systems, including the "Intellectual Property Management System", "Intellectual Property Reward Measures", "Information Assets and Risk Management System", "Information Security Incident Management System", "IT Business Continuity Management System", "Network Security Management System" and so on.

For intellectual property rights, the company adheres to technological innovation as the driving force for development, attaches great importance to the intellectual property protection of core technologies, plans the company's intellectual property strategy according to the technology development trend, and actively applies for patents, and the number of patent applications and authorizations has increased year after year. For information security, the company has established a complete set of information security management system, and passed the ISO27001 information security system and TISAX L3 system certification, the company will continue to strengthen the information security awareness training of employees, improve the information security literacy of employees, strengthen the monitoring and protection of key information systems and data, take necessary technical means and management measures to prevent all kinds of information security risks, and ensure the continuous and stable operation of the company's information security.

(5) Participation of institutional investors in corporate governance

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable During the reporting period, the Company maintained good communication with institutional investors through various channels such as shareholders' meetings, performance briefings, investor research, roadshows and counter-roadshows, analyst meetings, and receiving visitors, and listened carefully to the opinions or suggestions put forward by institutional investors on the Company, so as to continuously improve the level of corporate governance.

(6) Other corporate governance

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section VI Important

1. Fulfillment of commitments

(1) Commitments made by the actual controller, shareholders, related parties, acquirers and other relevant parties of the Company during the reporting period or continued to the reporting period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Commitment Background	Commitment type	Committing Party	Commitment content	Commitment time	Whether there is a deadline for fulfillment	Commitment Period	Whether it is performed in a timely and strict manner	If the performance is not performed in a timely manner, the specific reasons for the failure to complete the performance shall be explained	If it fails to be fulfilled in time, the next step plan should be stated
Commitments related to the initial public offering	Shares are restricted	The actual controller is Xu Yanming	Note 1	October 2021	be	Within 36 months from the date of listing	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	The controlling shareholder, Zhuhai Preda, and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Preda No. 2, Zhuhai Huizeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu, Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 2	October 2021	be	Within 36 months from the date of listing	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	China Merchants Securities Investment Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Capchem Technology Co., Ltd	Note 3	September 2021	be	Within 24 months from the date of listing	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	Midea Holdings Limited	Note 4	August 2021	be	Within 36 months from the date of listing	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	Shanghai Yirui Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd		July 2021	be	Within 36 months from the date of listing	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	Zhejiang Huayou Holding Group Co., Ltd., Southern Industrial Asset Management Co., Ltd., Shenchi Electromechanical Co., Ltd., SAIC Motor Group Co., Ltd		September 2021	be	Within 36 months from the date of listing	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	Directors, supervisors/supervisors' spouses (referring to Wei Jingxiao, the spouse of supervisor Sun Zhenzhi), and senior managers	Note 5	October 2021	be	Within 12 months from the date of listing, within six months after resignation, during the term of office and within 6 months after the expiration of the term	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Shares are restricted	Spouse of core technical personnel / core technical personnel (referring to Li Suli's spouse Xu Jinliang and Peng Chong's spouse Chen Xiumei)	Note 6	October 2021	be	Within 12 months from the date of listing, and me/my spouse (referring to Li	be	not applicable	not applicable

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						Su Li's spouse Xu Jinliang and Peng Chong's spouse Chen Xiumei) within 6 months after leaving the company			
other	Zhuhai Guanyu, controlling shareholder Zhuhai Preda, directors (except independent directors) and senior management	Note 7	November 2020	be		Within three years from the date of listing of the company	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	Zhuhai Guanyu	Note 8	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	The actual controller Xu Yanming, the controlling shareholder Zhuhai Puruida and its persons acting in concert Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 9	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	All directors, supervisors and senior management	Note 10	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	Zhuhai Guanyu, the actual controller Xu Yanming, the controlling shareholder Zhuhai Preda and its persons acting in concert Zhuhai Preda No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu, Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 11	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	Zhuhai Guanyu	Note 12	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	The actual controller is Xu Yanming	Note 13	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	The controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 14	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
other	Directors and officers	Note 15	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
Dividends	Zhuhai Guanyu	Note 16	November 2020	be		Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable

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	Dividends	The actual controller Xu Yanming, the controlling shareholder Zhuhai Preda	Note 17	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Resolve related-party transactions	The controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 18	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Resolve related-party transactions	The actual controller is Xu Yanming	Note 19	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	Resolve related-party transactions	Anyi Zheyin and its persons acting in concert with Anyi Huijia, Xu Haizhong and its persons acting in concert with Yikehui Huaxin No. 1, Yikehui Huaxin No. 2, Zibo Huaxin No. 3, Zibo Xuanmu, Shenzhen Tuojin and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Lengquan	Note 20	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	The controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 21	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	The actual controller is Xu Yanming	Note 22	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	Zhuhai Guanyu	Note 23	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	The actual controller is Xu Yanming	Note 24	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	The controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 25	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	Anyi Zheyin, Anyi Huijia, Xu Haizhong, Zibo Xuanmu, Ekehui Huaxin No. 1, Ekehui Huaxin No. 2, Zibo Huaxin No. 3, Shenzhen Tuojin and Zhuhai Cold Spring	Note 26	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable

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	other	All directors, supervisors and senior management	Note 27	November 2020	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	Zhuhai Guanyu	Note 28	March 2021	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
Commitments related to refinancing	other	The actual controller is Xu Yanming	Note 29	May 2022	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	The controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu	Note 30	May 2022	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	All directors and senior management	Note 31	May 2022	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	Shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares, directors (except independent directors), supervisors, and senior managers	Note 32	May 2022	be	Six months after the completion of the issuance of convertible corporate bonds	be	not applicable	not applicable
Commitments related to equity incentives	other	Zhuhai Guanyu	Note 33	April 2023	be	Until the date of termination of the 2023 restricted stock incentive plan	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	Equity incentive recipients of the 2023 restricted stock incentive plan	Note 34	April 2023	be	Until the date of termination of the 2023 restricted stock incentive plan	be	not applicable	not applicable
Other commitments	other	Zhuhai Preda, Zhuhai Preda No. 2	Note 35	August 2021	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable
	other	Zhuhai Preda, Zhuhai Preda No. 2, and the actual controller Xu Yanming	Note 36	February 2021	be	Long-term validity	be	not applicable	not applicable

Note 1: The commitment of Xu Yanming, the actual controller

(1) The actual controller's commitment on share circulation restrictions and voluntary lock-up is as follows:

1) Within 36 months from the date of listing of the issuer's shares on the SSE STAR Market, I will not transfer or entrust others to manage the shares of the issuer that I directly or indirectly hold before the public offering, nor will the issuer repurchase such shares.

2) If the closing price of the issuer's shares is lower than the issue price for 20 consecutive trading days within 6 months after the issuer's listing, or the closing price at the end of the 6-month period after listing (or the first trading day after that day) is lower than the issue price, the lock-up period of the issuer's shares held by me will be automatically extended for 6 months. If the issuer pays dividends, gives away shares, converts capital reserve into share capital, and other ex-rights and ex-dividends after listing, the aforesaid issue price is the price after ex-rights and dividends.

3) After the expiration of the lock-up period, the number of shares of the issuer that I transfer each year shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the issuer held by me during my tenure as a director and/or senior management of the issuer, and I will not transfer the shares of the

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issuer held by me within six months after leaving office. If I resign before the expiration of my term of office, I shall abide by this commitment during the term of office determined at the time of taking office and within 6 months after the expiration of my term of office.

4) During my period as the core technical personnel of the issuer, within 4 years from the date of expiration of the restriction period of the shares held by me before the public offering, the shares of the issuer held by me before the public offering shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the issuer before the public offering held by the issuer at the time of the public offering, and the reduction ratio can be used cumulatively.

5) If I reduce my holdings of the shares held before the public offering after the expiration of the above-mentioned restriction period, I shall clarify and disclose the control arrangements of the issuer to ensure the continuous and stable operation of the issuer. 6) If the issuer has a material violation of the law as stipulated in the Listing Rules and touches the delisting criteria, I undertake not to reduce my shareholding in the issuer from the date of the relevant administrative penalty decision or judicial judgment to the termination of the listing of the issuer's shares.

7) When I reduce my holdings of the issuer's shares, I will strictly abide by the "Company Law", "Securities Law", "Several Provisions on the Reduction of Shareholdings by Shareholders, Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies", "Implementation Rules for Shareholders, Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies to Reduce Their Shareholdings" and "Listing Rules" in accordance with the "Prospectus for the Initial Public Offering of Shares of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and Listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board" and the various commitments issued by me and other relevant provisions of laws and regulations in effect at the time of the reduction.

(2) The actual controller's commitment on shareholding and shareholding reduction intention is as follows: 1) I intend to hold the issuer's shares for a long time. If I intend to reduce my shareholding after the expiration of the lock-up period, I will conscientiously abide by the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the stock exchange on shareholder reduction, and prudently formulate a stock reduction plan.

2) If I intend to reduce my holdings of the issuer's shares within two years after the expiration of the lock-up period of the issuer's shares, the reduction price will not be lower than the issue price of the issuer's shares, and I will strictly abide by the relevant laws and regulations of the CSRC and the stock exchange to fulfill the information disclosure obligations. If the issuer pays dividends, gives away shares, converts capital reserve into share capital, and other ex-rights and ex-dividends after listing, the above-mentioned issue price is the price after ex-rights and dividends. 3) The manner in which I reduce my shareholding in the issuer shall comply with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations and rules.

Note 2: Commitment by the controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert

(1) The controlling shareholder Zhuhai Preda and its persons acting in concert with Zhuhai Preda No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu have committed the following on the restriction of share circulation and voluntary lock-up:

1) Within 36 months from the date of listing of the issuer's shares on the SSE STAR Market, the company will not transfer or entrust others to manage the shares of the issuer directly or indirectly held by the company before the public offering, nor will the issuer repurchase such shares.

2) If the closing price of the issuer's shares is lower than the issue price for 20 consecutive trading days within 6 months after the issuer's listing, or the closing price is lower than the issue price at the end of the period of 6 months after listing (if the day is not a trading day, the first trading day after that day), the lock-up period of the issuer's shares held by the company will be automatically extended for 6 months. If the issuer pays dividends, gives away shares, converts capital reserve into share capital, and other ex-rights and ex-dividends after listing, the aforesaid issue price is the price after ex-rights and dividends.

3) If the company reduces its holdings of the shares held by the company before the public offering after the expiration of the above-mentioned lock-up period, it shall clarify and disclose the control arrangements of the issuer to ensure the continuous and stable operation of the issuer. 4) If the issuer has a material violation of the law as stipulated in the Listing Rules and touches the delisting criteria, the company undertakes not to reduce its holdings of the issuer's shares from the date of the relevant administrative penalty decision or judicial judgment to the date of termination of the listing of the issuer's shares.

5) When the company reduces its holdings of the issuer's shares, it will strictly abide by the requirements of the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Several Provisions on the Reduction of Shareholdings by Shareholders, Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the Listing Rules in accordance with the Prospectus for the Initial Public Offering of Shares of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and the Prospectus for Listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board and the commitments issued by me, and other relevant provisions of laws and regulations in effect at the time of the reduction.

(2) The controlling shareholder Zhuhai Puruida and its persons acting in concert Zhuhai Puruida No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Kaimingda, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Xuyu and Zhuhai Zegaopu have the following commitments on shareholding and shareholding reduction intentions: 1) The company

intends to hold the issuer's shares for a long time. If the company intends to reduce its shareholding after the expiration of the lock-up period, it will conscientiously abide by the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the stock exchange on shareholder reduction, and prudently formulate a stock reduction plan.

2) If the company intends to reduce its holdings of the issuer's shares within two years after the expiration of the lock-up period of the issuer's shares, the reduction price will not be lower than the issue price of the issuer's shares, and will strictly abide by the relevant laws and regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the stock exchange to fulfill its information disclosure obligations. If the issuer pays dividends, gives away shares, converts capital reserve into share capital, and other ex-rights and ex-dividends after listing, the above-mentioned issue price is the price after ex-rights and dividends. 3) The manner in which the enterprise reduces its shareholding in the issuer shall comply with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations and rules.

Note 3: Commitment of China Merchants Securities Investment Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Capchem Technology Co., Ltd. on share restriction

The holding period of the shares obtained by the Company in this placement is 24 months from the date of the issuer's initial public offering and listing. The Company will not transfer the shares held in this strategic placement in any form during the lock-up period. After the expiration of the restriction period, the Company's shareholding reduction shall be subject to the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the reduction of shareholdings.

Note 4: Midea Holdings Co., Ltd., Shanghai Yirui Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd., Zhejiang Huayou Holding Group Co., Ltd., Southern Industrial Asset Management Co., Ltd., Shenchu Electromechanical Co., Ltd., and SAIC Motor Group Co., Ltd. have committed to the restriction of shares

The holding period of the shares obtained by the Company in this placement shall not be less than 36 months from the date of the issuer's initial public offering and listing. After the expiration of the restriction period, the Company's shareholding reduction shall be subject to the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the reduction of shareholdings.

The Company will not transfer the shares held in this placement during the lock-up period in any form.

Note 5: Commitment of the company's directors, supervisors/supervisors' spouses (referring to Wei Jingxiao, the spouse of supervisor Sun Zhenzhi) and senior management on share circulation restrictions and voluntary lock-up

(1) Within 12 months from the date of listing of the issuer's shares on the SSE STAR Market, I will not transfer or entrust others to manage the shares of the issuer held by me before the public offering, nor will the issuer repurchase such shares.

(2) If the closing price of the issuer's shares is lower than the issue price for 20 consecutive trading days within 6 months after the issuer's listing, or the closing price at the end of the 6-month period after listing (or the first trading day after that day) is lower than the issue price, the lock-up period of the issuer's shares held by me will be automatically extended for 6 months. If the issuer pays dividends, gives away shares, converts capital reserve into share capital, and other ex-rights and ex-dividends after listing, the above-mentioned issue price is the price after ex-rights and dividends.

(3) After the expiration of the lock-up period, I/my spouse (referring to Wei Jingxiao, the spouse of supervisor Sun Zhenzhi) shall transfer no more than 25% of the total number of shares of the issuer held by me each year during the period of serving as a director/supervisor/senior management of the issuer, and shall not transfer the shares of the issuer held by me within half a year after resignation. If I resign before the expiration of my term of office, I shall abide by this commitment during the term of office determined at the time of taking office and within 6 months after the expiration of my term of office.

(4) If the issuer has a material violation of the rules and touches the delisting criteria, I undertake not to reduce my holdings of the issuer's shares from the date of the relevant administrative penalty decision or judicial judgment to the date of termination of the listing of the issuer's shares.

(5) When I reduce my holdings of the issuer's shares, I will strictly abide by the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Several Provisions on the Reduction of Shareholdings by Shareholders, Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the Listing Rules in accordance with the Prospectus for the Initial Public Offering of Shares of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and the Prospectus for Listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board and the commitments issued by me and other relevant provisions of laws and regulations in effect at the time of the reduction.

(6) If I/my spouse (referring to Wei Jingxiao, the spouse of Supervisor Sun Zhenzhi) resigns or changes my position, it will not affect the validity of the commitment letter, and I will continue to fulfill the commitment.

Note 6: The company's core technical personnel/spouses of core technical personnel (referring to Li Suli's spouse Xu Jinliang and Peng Chong's spouse Chen Xiumei) on the commitment of share circulation restrictions and voluntary lock-up

(1) Within 12 months from the date of listing of the issuer's shares on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and within 6 months after the resignation of me/my spouse (referring to Li Suli's spouse Xu Jinliang and Peng Chong's spouse Chen Xiumei), I will not transfer or entrust others to manage the issuer's shares held by me before this public offering.

(2) Within 4 years from the date of expiration of the restriction period of the shares held by me before the public offering, the shares of the issuer held by me before the public offering shall not exceed 25% of the total number of shares of the issuer before the public offering held by the issuer at the time of the public offering, and the reduction ratio can be used cumulatively.

(3) When I reduce my holdings of the issuer's shares, I will strictly comply with the requirements of the Company Law, the Securities Law, the Several Provisions on the Reduction of Shareholdings by Shareholders, Directors, Supervisors and Senior Managers of Listed Companies on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the Listing Rules in accordance with the Prospectus for the Initial Public Offering of Shares of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and the Prospectus for Listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board and other relevant provisions of laws and regulations in effect at the time of the reduction.

(4) If I/my spouse (referring to Li Suli's spouse Xu Jinliang and Peng Chong's spouse Chen Xiumei) are no longer recognized as core technical personnel, the validity of the letter of commitment will not be affected, and I will continue to fulfill the commitment.

Note 7: The commitment of Zhuhai Guanyu, controlling shareholders, directors (except independent directors) and senior management to stabilize the stock price

In order to maintain the stability of the company's stock price after listing and protect the interests of investors, the company's third extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020 deliberated and approved the "Plan for Stabilizing the Company's Stock Price within Three Years after the Listing of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd." The company, its controlling shareholders, directors (except independent directors) and senior management of the company promise to initiate stock price stabilization measures in strict accordance with the relevant procedures stipulated in the "Plan for Stabilizing the Company's Stock Price within Three Years after the Listing of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd."

Note 8: Zhuhai Guanyu's commitment that there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions

(1) The prospectus submitted by the Company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the initial public offering of shares and listing on the STAR Market does not contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions, and shall be individually and jointly liable for its authenticity, accuracy, completeness and timeliness.

(2) If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus submitted by the company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange for initial public offering of shares and listing on the STAR Market, which have a significant and substantial impact on judging whether the company meets the issuance conditions prescribed by law, the company will repurchase all the new shares of the initial public offering in accordance with the law after the securities regulatory authorities have made a determination or penalty decision on such illegal facts, and the repurchase price shall be the issue price plus the interest on bank deposits for the same period (if the issuer's shares have dividends, shares, etc. In the case of ex-rights and ex-dividends such as the conversion of capital reserve into share capital, the repurchased shares include all new shares and their derivative shares of the company's initial public offering, and the issue price will be adjusted accordingly for ex-rights and ex-dividends).

(3) If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus submitted by the company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange, resulting in losses suffered by investors in securities transactions, the company will compensate investors for losses in accordance with the law after the securities regulatory authorities have made a determination or penalty decision on the above facts in accordance with the law.

Note 9: Undertaking by the actual controller, the controlling shareholder and the persons acting in concert with them that there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions

(1) There are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus submitted by the Company for the initial public offering of shares and listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board submitted by the Company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and I/the Company shall bear individual and joint legal liability for its authenticity, accuracy, completeness and timeliness.

(2) If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus submitted by the company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange for initial public offering of shares and listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board, which has a significant and substantial impact on judging whether the company meets the issuance conditions prescribed by law, I/the company will repurchase the original restricted shares that have been transferred.

(3) If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the prospectus submitted by the Company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the initial public offering of shares and listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board, resulting in losses to investors in securities transactions, I/the Company will compensate investors for losses in accordance with the law after the securities regulatory authorities have made a determination or penalty decision on the above facts in accordance with the law.

If investors suffer losses in the issuance and trading of securities due to false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the issuer's prospectus and other information disclosure materials, the actual controller/controlling shareholder of the company, Zhuhai Preda, will compensate investors for losses in accordance with the law.

Note 10: Commitment of directors, supervisors and senior management that there are no false records, misleading statements or material omissions

(1) The prospectus submitted by the Company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the initial public offering of shares and listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board does not contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions, and the directors, supervisors and senior management shall be individually and severally liable for its authenticity, accuracy, completeness and timeliness.

(2) If the prospectus submitted by the Company to the Shanghai Stock Exchange for the initial public offering of shares and listing on the STAR Market contains false records, misleading statements or material omissions, resulting in losses suffered by investors in securities transactions, the directors, supervisors and senior management will compensate investors for their losses in accordance with the law after such illegal facts are identified by the securities regulatory authorities.

(3) If investors suffer losses in the issuance and trading of securities due to false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the issuer's prospectus and other information disclosure materials, investors will be compensated for their losses in accordance with the law.

Note 11: Zhuhai Guanyu, the actual controller, the controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert with them undertook to repurchase shares for fraudulent issuance and listing

(1) Ensure that the issuer does not have any fraudulent issuance in this issuance.

(2) If the issuer does not meet the conditions for issuance and listing, and has obtained the issuance registration by deception and has been issued and listed, the issuer / I / the company will start the share repurchase procedure within 5 working days after the CSRC and other competent departments confirm the above facts in accordance with the law, and repurchase all the new shares issued by the issuer.

Note 12: Zhuhai Guanyu's commitment to make up for the diluted spot returns

The company will perform the measures to fill the diluted spot return, if it fails to perform the measures to fill the diluted spot return, it will publicly explain the specific reasons for the failure to perform the measures to fill the diluted spot return and apologize to the company's shareholders and public investors; if the failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, resulting in losses suffered by investors in securities transactions, the company will compensate according to law.

Note 13: Commitment by the actual controller to cover the diluted spot return

In order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company and all shareholders and ensure that the compensation measures can be effectively implemented, as the actual controller of the company, I promise not to interfere in the company's operation and management activities beyond my authority and not to encroach on the company's interests.

Note 14: Commitments by controlling shareholders and persons acting in concert with them to cover diluted spot returns

In order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company and all shareholders and ensure that the compensation measures can be effectively implemented, the company, as the controlling shareholder of the company/controlling shareholder acting in concert, promises not to interfere in the company's operation and management activities beyond its authority and not to encroach on the company's interests.

Note 15: Commitments by directors and senior management to cover diluted spot returns

(1) I promise not to transfer benefits to other units or individuals free of charge or under unfair conditions, nor to damage the interests of the company in other ways; (2) I promise to restrain my duty consumption behavior; (3) I promise not to use the company's assets to engage in investment and consumption activities unrelated to the performance of my duties; (4) I promise that the remuneration system formulated by the board of directors or the remuneration and appraisal committee is linked to the implementation of the company's compensation measures; (5) If the company subsequently launches the company's equity incentive plan, I promise that the exercise conditions of the company's equity incentive to be announced are linked to the implementation of the company's compensation measures; (6) I promise to earnestly fulfill the above commitments and am willing to bear the legal liabilities arising from the violation of the above commitments.

Note 16: Zhuhai Guanyu's commitment to profit distribution policy

In order to fully protect the legitimate rights and interests of the company's shareholders, provide shareholders with stable and sustainable investment returns, and promote the realization of shareholders' investment returns, the company promises to strictly abide by the "Articles of Association" applicable after listing and the "Three-year Shareholder Dividend Return Plan after Listing" deliberated and approved by the general meeting of shareholders, and implement a positive profit distribution policy.

Note 17: Commitment of the actual controller and controlling shareholder on the profit distribution policy

The controlling shareholder and actual controller of the company issued a commitment to urge the company to strictly abide by the "Articles of Association" applicable after listing and the "Dividend Return Plan for Shareholders in the Three Years after Listing" deliberated and approved by the general meeting of shareholders, and implement a positive profit distribution policy.

Note 18: Commitments by the controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert to regulate and reduce related party transactions

(1) The company will strictly abide by the "Company Law", "Articles of Association" and "Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Related Party Transaction Management System" and other provisions on the management of related party transactions, avoid and reduce related party transactions between the enterprise and other enterprises controlled by the enterprise other than the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, and the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, consciously safeguard the interests of the issuer and all shareholders, and do not take advantage of the position of the enterprise in the issuer to seek improper benefits in related party transactions with the issuer or its holding subsidiaries for the enterprises controlled by the enterprise other than the issuer and its holding subsidiaries. (2) In the event of necessary and unavoidable related-party transactions between the Company, other enterprises controlled by the Company other than the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, and the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, the Company guarantees to conduct fair operations in accordance with market-oriented principles and fair prices, and fulfills the transaction procedures and information disclosure obligations in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations, rules, normative documents and the articles of association of the issuer, and guarantees that the legitimate rights and interests of the issuer, its holding subsidiaries and other shareholders will not be harmed through related-party transactions.

(3) The above undertaking shall continue to be valid during the period when the enterprise is the controlling shareholder/concert party of the issuer.

Note 19: Commitment of the actual controller to regulate and reduce related party transactions

(1) I will strictly abide by the "Company Law", "Articles of Association", "Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Related Party Transaction Management System" and other regulations on related party transactions, avoid and reduce the related party transactions between myself and other enterprises controlled by me and other enterprises other than the issuer and its holding subsidiaries and the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, consciously safeguard the interests of the issuer and all shareholders, and do not use my position in the issuer to provide for me, Enterprises other than the issuer and its holding subsidiaries that I control and work for seek improper benefits in related party transactions with the issuer or its holding subsidiaries.

(2) In the event of a necessary and unavoidable related party transaction between me, an enterprise other than the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, which I control or work for, and the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, I guarantee that I will conduct fair operations in accordance with market-oriented principles and fair prices, and perform the transaction procedures and information disclosure obligations in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations, rules, normative documents and the articles of association of the issuer, and that the legitimate rights and interests of the issuer, its holding subsidiaries and other shareholders will not be harmed through related party transactions.

(3) The above undertakings shall continue to be valid during my time as the actual controller of the issuer.

Note 20: Commitment of other shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares before the issuance to standardize and reduce related party transactions

(1) The company will strictly abide by the "Company Law", "Articles of Association", "Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Related Party Transaction Management System" and other regulations on related party transactions, avoid and reduce the related party transactions between the company and the enterprise controlled by the company and the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, consciously safeguard the interests of the issuer and all shareholders, and do not use the position of the company in the issuer to seek improper benefits in the related party transactions with the issuer or its holding subsidiaries for the enterprises controlled by the company.

(2) In the event of necessary and unavoidable related-party transactions between the Company, the enterprises controlled by the Issuer and the issuer and its holding subsidiaries, the Company shall guarantee that it shall conduct fair operations in accordance with market-oriented principles and fair prices, and perform the transaction procedures and information disclosure obligations in accordance with the provisions of relevant laws, regulations, rules, normative documents and the articles of association of the issuer, and shall not harm the legitimate rights and interests of the issuer, its holding subsidiaries and other shareholders through related-party transactions.

(3) The above undertakings shall continue to be valid during the period when the Company holds more than 5% of the shares of the Issuer individually and/or collectively.

Note 21: Undertaking by the controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert to avoid capital tie-up

The company and other enterprises controlled by the company except the company and its holding subsidiaries promise to strictly abide by laws, regulations and normative documents, and not to occupy the funds of the company and its holding subsidiaries in the form of loans, debt repayment, advances or any other direct or indirect means.

The company will strictly fulfill its commitments, and urge other enterprises controlled by the company other than the company and its holding subsidiaries to strictly fulfill these commitments. If the Company and the relevant parties controlled by the Company violate the above commitments and cause losses to the Company and/or its holding subsidiaries, the Company is willing to assume all the responsibilities arising therefrom and fully compensate or compensate for all direct or indirect losses caused to the Company and/or its holding subsidiaries.

Note 22: Undertaking by the actual controller to avoid the occupation of funds

I and other enterprises other than the company and its holding subsidiaries under my control strictly abide by laws, regulations and normative documents, and do not occupy the funds of the company and its holding subsidiaries by borrowing, repaying debts, making advances or any other direct or indirect means. I will strictly fulfill the commitments, and urge other enterprises under my control other than the company and its holding subsidiaries to strictly fulfill the commitments. If I and the relevant parties under my control violate the above commitments and cause losses to the Company and/or its holding subsidiaries, I am willing to assume all the responsibilities arising therefrom and fully compensate or compensate for all direct or indirect losses caused to the Company and/or its holding subsidiaries.

Note 23: Restraint measures when Zhuhai Guanyu fails to fulfill its commitments

(1) If the company fails to fulfill the relevant commitments, the company shall promptly and fully disclose the specific circumstances and reasons for the failure to fulfill the commitments and apologize to shareholders and public investors; (2) The company will make corrections or make legal, reasonable and effective supplementary commitments or alternative commitments in a timely manner within the time limit required by the relevant regulatory authorities; (3) If the investor suffers losses in securities trading due to the company's failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, the company will be liable for compensation to the investors in accordance with the law; (4) Failure to fulfill the commitments it has made, or the shareholders, directors, supervisors and senior management of the Company who fail to fulfill the commitments made by the Company due to the reasons of such persons shall immediately cease to pay cash dividends to them and suspend the remuneration and allowances they should receive from the Company until such persons fulfill the relevant commitments.

Note 24: Restraint measures when the actual controller fails to fulfill its commitments

(1) If I fail to fulfill the relevant commitments, I shall promptly and fully disclose the specific circumstances and reasons for the failure to fulfill the commitments and apologize to the shareholders and public investors of the Company; (2) I will make corrections or make legal, reasonable and effective supplementary commitments or alternative commitments in a timely manner within the time limit required by the relevant regulatory authorities; (3) If the company or its investors suffer losses due to my failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, I will be liable for compensation to the company or its investors in accordance with the law; (4) If I do not bear the aforesaid liability for compensation, the company has the right to immediately suspend the salary and allowance that I should receive as the general manager of the company until I fulfill the relevant commitments, and has the right to deduct the cash dividends I have received to bear the aforesaid compensation liability, and if the cash profit distribution of the current year has been completed, it will be deducted from the cash dividends that should be distributed to me in the next year; (5) If I receive income due to failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, all the income shall belong to the company.

Note 25: Binding measures when the controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert fail to fulfill their commitments

(1) If the enterprise fails to fulfill the relevant commitments, the enterprise shall timely and fully disclose the specific circumstances and reasons for the failure to fulfill the commitments and apologize to the shareholders of the company and the public investors; (2) The enterprise will make corrections or make legal, reasonable and effective supplementary commitments or alternative commitments in a timely manner within the time limit required by the relevant regulatory authorities; (3) If the company or its investors suffer losses due to the company's failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, the company will be liable for compensation to the company or its investors in accordance with the law; (4) If the enterprise does not bear the aforesaid liability for compensation, the company has the right to deduct the cash dividends distributed by the company from the company to bear the aforesaid liability for compensation, and if the cash profit distribution of the current year has been completed, it will be deducted from the cash dividends payable to the enterprise in the next year; (5) If the enterprise obtains income due to failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, all the income obtained shall belong to the company.

Note 26: Restraint measures when other shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares fail to fulfill their commitments before the issuance

(1) If the company/I fail to fulfill the relevant commitments, the company/I shall timely and fully disclose the specific circumstances and reasons for the failure to fulfill the commitments, and apologize to the shareholders of the company and the public investors; (2) The company/I will make corrections or make legal, reasonable and effective supplementary commitments or alternative commitments in a timely manner

within the time limit required by the relevant regulatory authorities; (3) If the company or its investors suffer losses due to the failure of the company or the person to fulfill the relevant commitments, the company/ I will be liable for compensation to the company or its investors in accordance with the law; (4) If the company/I do not bear the aforesaid liability, the company has the right to deduct the cash dividends distributed by the company/I from the company to bear the aforesaid liability, and if the cash profit distribution in the current year has been completed, it will be deducted from the cash dividends that should be distributed to the company/me in the next year; (5) If the company/I obtain income due to failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, all the income obtained shall belong to the company.

Note 27: Directors, supervisors, and senior management shall take restrictive measures when they fail to fulfill their commitments

(1) If I fail to fulfill the relevant commitments, I shall promptly and fully disclose the specific circumstances and reasons for the failure to fulfill the commitments and apologize to the shareholders of the Company and the public investors; (2) make corrections within the time limit required by the relevant regulatory authorities or make legal, reasonable and effective supplementary commitments or alternative commitments in a timely manner; (3) If I fail to fulfill the relevant commitments, resulting in losses to the company or its investors, I will be liable for compensation to the company or its investors in accordance with the law; (4) If I do not bear the aforesaid liability for compensation, the company has the right to immediately suspend the remuneration and allowance that I should receive from the company until I fulfill the relevant commitments; for the directors, supervisors and senior managers who hold shares of the company, the company has the right to deduct the cash dividends I received from the company to bear the aforesaid compensation liability, and if the cash profit distribution in the current year has been completed, it will be deducted from the cash dividends that should be distributed to me in the next year; (5) If I receive income due to my failure to fulfill the relevant commitments, the income shall belong to the company.

Note 28: Zhuhai Guanyu's special commitment on shareholder information disclosure

(1) The company has truly, accurately and completely disclosed the shareholder information in the prospectus.

(2) In the company's historical evolution, there is no equity holding, entrusted shareholding, etc., and there is no equity dispute or potential dispute. (3) The shareholders of the company do not have the following circumstances: 1) Circumstances where the shareholding entity is prohibited by laws and regulations from directly or indirectly holding the shares of the issuer; 2) Improper transfer of benefits with the issuer's equity.

(4) Hangzhou Changpan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) is an equity investment fund registered with the Asset Management Association of China, holding 24,923,482 shares of the company (about 2.5797% of the company's total share capital before the initial public offering), and the fund manager is Morgan Stanley (China) Equity Investment Management Co., Ltd.

Ningbo Meishan Bonded Port Peiyuan Investment Management Co., Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of China Merchants Wealth Asset Management Co., Ltd., holds 50% of the equity of Guangdong Yueke Innovation and Venture Capital Fund of Funds Co., Ltd., and Guangdong Yueke Innovation and Venture Capital Fund of Funds Co., Ltd. holds 6.9965% of the limited partnership share of Hangzhou Changpan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership).

China Merchants Securities, as the sponsor (lead underwriter) of this offering, holds 100% of the shares of China Merchants Wealth Asset Management Co., Ltd., a 45%-owned shareholding company. China Merchants Fund Management Co., Ltd. indirectly holds 0.0902% of the issuer's equity.

China Merchants Securities and its holding and shareholding companies do not directly hold the issuer's equity, and the proportion of the issuer's equity indirectly held is very low, and there is no situation that affects the independence of the sponsor; the person in charge, senior management and handling personnel of China Merchants Securities do not directly or indirectly hold the issuer's shares; and other intermediaries or their responsible persons, senior managers and handling personnel do not directly or indirectly hold the issuer's shares.

(5) If the company violates the above commitments, it will bear all the legal consequences arising therefrom.

Note 29: The commitment made by the actual controller to the company's compensation measures can be effectively fulfilled

(1) As the actual controller of the company, I promise to perform my duties faithfully and diligently, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company and all shareholders, and ensure that the company's compensation measures can be effectively implemented, and will not interfere in the company's operation and management activities beyond my authority, and will not encroach on the company's interests.

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(2) If I violate the above commitments or refuse to fulfill the above commitments, I agree that the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other securities regulatory authorities shall impose relevant penalties or take relevant management measures against me in accordance with the relevant regulations and rules, and if any losses are caused to the company or shareholders, I will be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

(3) From the date of issuance of this commitment to the completion of the implementation of the company's issuance of convertible corporate bonds to unspecified objects, if the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange make other new regulatory provisions on the compensation measures and their commitments, and the above commitments cannot meet the requirements of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, I promise to issue supplementary commitments in accordance with the latest regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Note 30: The commitment made by the controlling shareholder and its persons acting in concert to the effective performance of the company's compensation measures

(1) As the controlling shareholder of the company/the controlling shareholder acting in concert, the company promises to perform its duties faithfully and diligently, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the company and all shareholders, and ensure that the company's compensation measures can be effectively implemented, and will not interfere with the company's operation and management activities beyond its authority, and will not encroach on the company's interests.

(2) If the company violates the above commitments or refuses to perform the above commitments, the company agrees that the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other securities regulatory authorities shall impose relevant penalties or take relevant management measures against the company in accordance with relevant regulations and rules, and if any losses are caused to the company or shareholders, the company will be liable for compensation according to law.

(3) From the date of issuance of this commitment to the completion of the company's issuance of convertible corporate bonds to unspecified objects, if the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange make other new regulatory provisions on the compensation measures and their commitments, and the above commitments cannot meet the requirements of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, the company promises to issue supplementary commitments in accordance with the latest regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Note 31: The commitment made by the directors and senior management to the effective implementation of the company's compensation measures

(1) Promise not to transfer benefits to other units or individuals free of charge or under unfair conditions, nor to damage the interests of the company in other ways.

(2) Promise to restrain one's duty consumption behavior.

(3) Promise not to use the company's assets to engage in investment and consumption activities unrelated to the performance of duties.

(4) Undertake to actively promote the linkage between the remuneration system established by the Board of Directors or the Remuneration and Appraisal Committee and the implementation of the Company's compensation measures.

(5) If the company subsequently launches an equity incentive plan, it is promised that the exercise conditions of the company's equity incentive plan to be announced are linked to the implementation of the company's compensation measures.

(6) The foregoing undertaking is unconditional and irrevocable. If there are false records, misleading statements or material omissions in my aforesaid commitments, I will give adequate, timely and effective compensation to the company or shareholders. If

I violate the above commitments or refuse to fulfill the above commitments, I agree that the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the Shanghai Stock Exchange and other securities regulatory authorities shall impose relevant penalties or take relevant management measures against me in accordance with relevant regulations and rules, and if any losses are caused to the company or shareholders, I will be liable for compensation in accordance with the law.

(7) From the date of issuance of this commitment to the completion of the company's issuance of convertible corporate bonds to unspecified objects, if the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange make other new regulatory provisions on the compensation measures and their commitments, and the above commitments cannot meet the requirements of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange, I promise to issue supplementary commitments in accordance with the latest regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Note 32: In addition to the independent directors, the shareholders holding more than 5% of the company's shares, directors, supervisors and senior management have issued relevant commitments on whether to participate in the subscription of the convertible bond issuance

(1) If I/ the company has a stock reduction in the first six months from the date of subscription of the convertible corporate bonds, I/the company promise that I will not participate in the subscription of the convertible corporate bonds, nor will I entrust other entities to participate in the subscription of the convertible bonds; (2) If I/ The company does not reduce its stock holdings in the first six months from the date of subscription of the convertible corporate bonds, I/ The company will decide whether to participate in the subscription of convertible corporate bonds according to market conditions, if the subscription is successful, I/the company promises to strictly abide by the requirements of relevant laws and regulations for short-term trading, from the date of subscription of the convertible corporate bonds to the completion of the convertible corporate bonds within six months after the completion of the issuance of the convertible corporate bonds will not reduce the company's shares and subscribe for the convertible corporate bonds; (3) (if a natural person) I warrant that my spouse, parents and children will strictly abide by the relevant provisions of short-term trading; (4) I/ The company voluntarily makes the above commitments and voluntarily accepts the constraints of this commitment. If I/the company directly or indirectly reduces the company's shares or convertible bonds in violation of the above commitments, all the proceeds shall belong to the company and bear the legal liabilities arising therefrom in accordance with the law; (5) If there is any change in the relevant laws, regulations,

normative documents, policies and requirements of securities regulatory authorities applicable after the issuance of this commitment letter, I/the company undertake to automatically apply the relevant laws, regulations, normative documents, policies and requirements of securities regulatory authorities after the change. "

Note 33: Zhuhai Guanyu's commitment to the 2023 restricted stock incentive plan

It does not provide loans or any other form of financial assistance for the incentive recipients to obtain the relevant restricted stocks in accordance with this incentive plan, including providing guarantees for their loans.

Note 34: Commitment of the equity incentive recipient on the 2023 restricted stock incentive plan

If the company does not meet the requirements for granting rights or exercising rights and interests due to false records, misleading statements or material omissions in the information disclosure documents, I will return all the benefits obtained from the equity incentive plan to the company after the relevant information disclosure documents are confirmed to contain false records, misleading statements or material omissions.

Note 35: Zhuhai Preda and Zhuhai Preda No. 2 Commitment on Patent Litigation

On June 22, 2021 and June 28, 2021, Zhuhai Guanyu received lawyer's letters related to patent infringement from ATL, alleging that the issuer had infringed 11 of its patents, hereinafter referred to as ATL's disputed matters. ON AUGUST 13, 2021, MAXELL SUED ZHUHAI GUANYU IN THE U.S. FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT, CLEARLY POINTING OUT THAT THREE MODELS OF THE ISSUER'S PRODUCTS WERE SUSPECTED OF INFRINGING FOUR U.S. PATENTS OWNED BY MAXELL, HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE MAXELL CASE.

In order to avoid losses caused by ATL disputes and the MAXELL case to the issuer and the issuer's public shareholders after listing in the future, Zhuhai Preda and Zhuhai Preda No. 2 hereby make the following commitments: (1) If ATL sues Zhuhai Guanyu in the future and Zhuhai Guanyu loses the lawsuit, and Zhuhai Guanyu is judged by the judicial authorities and needs to pay any compensation to ATL, Zhuhai Preda and Zhuhai Preda No. 2 will fully compensate Zhuhai Guanyu for all such compensation costs; (2) Such as the future MAXELL In the case of Zhuhai Guanyu losing the case, Zhuhai Guanyu is required to pay any compensation costs to MAXELL due to the judgment of the US court, Zhuhai Preda and Zhuhai Preda No. 2 will fully compensate Zhuhai Guanyu for all such compensation costs.

Note 36: Letter of commitment from Zhuhai Preda, Zhuhai Preda No. 2 and the actual controller Xu Yanming on not using the raised funds for repayment

In view of Zhuhai Guanyu's plan to make an initial public offering of shares and be listed on the Science and Technology Innovation Board of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, in order to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the Company and all shareholders, I/the Company undertake not to directly or indirectly use the funds raised by Zhuhai Guanyu's initial public offering of shares and listing to repay the loans of Zhuhai Preda/Zhuhai Preda No. 2, and not to directly or indirectly encroach on the interests of the Company.

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(2) If there is a profit forecast for the company's assets or projects, and the reporting period is still in the profit forecast period, the company shall explain whether the assets or projects meet the original profit forecast and the reasons for it

☐ has reached ☐ not reached ☒ not applicable

3. (Fulfillment of performance commitments and their impact on goodwill impairment testing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Non-operating funds occupied by controlling shareholders and other related parties during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Illegal guarantees

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. The explanation of the board of directors of the company on the "audit report of non-standard opinions" of the accounting firm

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. The company's analysis and explanation of the causes and effects of changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates or correction of major accounting errors (1) The company's analysis and explanation of the causes and effects of changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable For details, please refer to "40. Changes in Important Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates" in "Section 10 Financial Reporting" and "V. Important Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates".

(2) The company's analysis and explanation of the causes and effects of the correction of material accounting errors

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Communication with the former accounting firm

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4) Examination and approval procedures and other explanations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Appointment and dismissal of accounting firms

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Currently employed
Name of domestic accounting firm	Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)
Remuneration of domestic accounting firms	1,400,000
The number of years of audit of a domestic accounting firm	6
Name of certified public accountant of a domestic accounting firm	She Lina, Yan Chenghai
The cumulative number of years of CPA audit services provided by domestic accounting firms	She Lina (1 year), Yan Chenghai (1 year)
The name of the overseas accounting firm	not applicable
Remuneration of overseas accounting firms	not applicable
Audit years of overseas accounting firms	not applicable
Name of certified public accountant of the overseas accounting firm	not applicable
The number of years of audit of certified public accountants of overseas accounting firms	not applicable

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	name	remuneration
Internal Control Audit Accounting Firm	Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)	350,000
Financial advisors	not applicable	/
Sponsors	China Merchants Securities Co., Ltd	/

Description of the appointment and dismissal of accounting firms ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable On March 30, 2023, the company held the 29th meeting of the first board of directors and the 19th meeting of the first board of supervisors to deliberate and pass the "Proposal on the Renewal of the Appointment of Auditors in 2023", and agreed to re-appoint Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (special general partnership). Provide the company with 2023 annual financial statement audit and internal control audit services. On April 24, 2023, the company held the 2022 annual general meeting of shareholders and deliberated and approved the "Proposal on the Renewal of the Appointment of Auditors in 2023". For details, please refer to the relevant announcement disclosed on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn).

Explanation of the change of accounting firm during the audit period ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the decrease of audit fees by more than 20% (including 20%) compared with the previous year ☐ applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Situations facing the risk of delisting (1) The reasons that lead to the risk warning of delisting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) The countermeasures to be taken by the company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) The circumstances and reasons for facing the termination of listing

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. Matters related to bankruptcy reorganization

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Major litigation and arbitration matters

√ There are major litigation and arbitration matters in the company during the year □ There are no major litigation and arbitration matters in the company during the year

(1) The litigation or arbitration matter has been disclosed in a temporary announcement and there is no follow-up progress

□ Applicable √ Not applicable

(2) Litigation and arbitration that have not been disclosed in the interim announcement or have follow-up progress

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

During the reporting period:									
The party suing (applying).	The respondent (respondent) party	Jointly and severally liable party	Types of Litigation and Arbitration	Basic information of litigation (arbitration).	The amount of money involved in the litigation (arbitration).	Whether the litigation (arbitration) has formed a projected liability and its amount	Progress of litigation (arbitration).	Outcome and impact of litigation (arbitration) hearings	Enforcement of litigation (arbitration) judgments
Zhuhai Guanyu	Xinning Logistics, Henan Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd. (former name: Jiangsu Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd.)	/	Civil procedure	Note 1	10,013,428.00	be	A second-instance judgment has been issued.	In the first instance, Xinning Logistics was ordered to pay Zhuhai Guanyu RMB 6,984,444 in compensation for property losses. In response to the first-instance judgment, Xinning Logistics appealed, and the court issued a final judgment of the second instance, rejecting Xinning Logistics' appeal request and upholding the first-instance judgment.	The execution has been completed, and a total of RMB 7,074,132.88 (including interest) has been received.
Nanchang O-film Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd	Zhuhai Guanyu (Note 2)	/	Civil procedure	Note 1	22,343,501.93	be	It is currently in the process of being processed	The first-instance trial of the Pingshan Court in Shenzhen has been held on September 19, 2023, and the first-instance judgment has not yet been made.	not applicable
ATL	Zhuhai Guanyu (Note 2)	/	Civil procedure	Note 3	Note 3	not	It is currently in the process of being processed.	not applicable	not applicable

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MAXELL,LTD.	Zhuhai Guanyu	/Civil procedure	Note 4	Note 4	No The	lawsuit has been withdrawn	The lawsuit was dismissed	not applicable
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Note 1: On December 22, 2015, a fire accident occurred at the relevant warehouse located at No. 8 Lanzhu East Road, Pingshan New District, Shenzhen, where Zhuhai Guanyu entrusted Shenzhen Xinning Modern Logistics Co., Ltd. to store batteries. After the fire in Xinning, a number of companies filed a claim for compensation with Xinning Logistics, and Xinning Logistics issued a claim letter to Zhuhai Guanyu to claim compensation according to the circumstances of the claim. For details, please refer to the "Prospectus for the Initial Public Offering of Shares of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and Listing on the Science and Technology Innovation Board" disclosed by the Company on October 11, 2021, "Section 11 Other Important Matters/ III. Major Litigation and Arbitration/(1) Litigation and Arbitration of the Issuer", which involves a number of disputes; Note 2: Only the relevant entities involved in Zhuhai Guanyu are listed, and Zhuhai Guanyu and its subsidiaries participated in the litigation as defendants in this case; Note 3: As of the date of this report, ATL has a significant presence in Chinese mainland and the United States, A total of 20 patent infringement lawsuits were filed against companies in Germany, of which 7 cases were voluntarily withdrawn by ATL (of which, 5 ATL's patents were declared invalid by the State Intellectual Property Office). Among the remaining pending cases, 5 cases were found by the court of first instance to be infringing (2 ATL patents have been declared invalid by the State Intellectual Property Office), and the company has and/or will file an appeal. With regard to the above-mentioned litigation, the Company has actively responded to the above-mentioned litigation by organizing internal technical demonstrations, hiring a team of professional litigation lawyers and third-party intellectual property service agencies, etc., to protect the legitimacy of the Company's technology and products, and safeguard the interests of the Company and its shareholders. NOTE 4: ON AUGUST 13, 2021, MAXELL, LTD. SUED THE COMPANY FOR PATENT INFRINGEMENT IN THE U.S. COURT FOR THE WESTERN REGION OF TEXAS. After mutual agreement, the Company and MAXELL signed the Settlement Agreement in March 2023, and at the same time, the parties filed a withdrawal application in the Western District Court of Texas, USA, and MAXELL voluntarily withdrew all charges against the Company in this lawsuit, and the Company also withdrew the invalidation application filed against MAXELL's patent in this lawsuit, and the litigation has been concluded. For details, please refer to the "Announcement on the Progress of the Company's Involvement in Litigation" (Announcement No. 2023-010) disclosed by the Company on March 4, 2023.

(3) Other notes

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

10. Listed companies and their directors, supervisors, senior managers, controlling shareholders, and actual controllers are suspected of violating laws and regulations, receiving penalties and making rectifications

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

11. An explanation of the integrity of the company and its controlling shareholders and actual controllers during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

12. Significant related party transactions

(1) Related-party transactions related to daily operations 1. Matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement and have no progress or changes in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement, but there are progress or changes in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Related party transactions arising from the acquisition and sale of assets or equity 1. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcement and have no progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement, but there are progress or changes in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. If performance agreement is involved, the performance realization during the reporting period shall be disclosed

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Significant related party transactions of joint outbound investment 1. Matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement and have no progress or change in subsequent implementation

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Overview of matters	Query the index
Wholly-owned subsidiaries Guanming Investment, Guanhe Investment and other investors intend to invest in Jiangsu Jiatuo New Energy Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Jiangsu Jiatuo"). Among them, Guanming Investment subscribed for the new registered capital of Jiangsu Jiatuo of RMB 1.500 million for RMB 19.6721 million, and Guanhe Investment subscribed for the new registered capital of Jiangsu Jiatuo for RMB 1.00 million for RMB 13.1148 million.	On May 31, 2023, the "Announcement on Joint Investment and Related Party Transactions between Subsidiaries and Related Parties" (Announcement No.: 2023-061) and other related announcements.
In order to optimize the capital structure of Zhejiang Guanyu and accelerate the development of the company's power and energy storage business, the company, the new employee stock ownership platform and external investors increased the capital of Zhejiang Guanyu at a price of 1.7403 yuan/registered capital. As of the date of issuance of this report, Zhejiang Guanyu signed the relevant documents of the capital increase with the relevant investors, completed the relevant industrial and commercial change registration procedures for the capital increase, and received the "Business License" issued by the Haiyan County Market Supervision and Administration Bureau. This addition	On June 12, 2023 and July 25, 2023, the "Announcement on the Capital Increase and Related Party Transactions of Holding Subsidiaries" (Announcement No.: 2023-068) and the "Announcement on the Increase of Holding Subsidiaries".

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<p>Announcement on the Progress of Capital Increase and Related Party Transactions (Announcement No.: 2023-082) and other announcements. Scope of consolidated statements.</p> <p>Announcement contributed to the increase of 15,538,000 yuan to the holding subsidiary of the company and does not affect the company</p>	<p>After the completion of the capital increase, the registered capital of Zhejiang Guanyu increased from 1103.2294 million yuan to 1767.0804 million yuan, and it is still</p>
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2. Matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement, but there are progress or changes in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4) Transactions of related creditor's rights and debts 1. Matters that have been disclosed in the temporary announcement and have no progress or change in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Matters that have been disclosed in the interim announcement, but there are progress or changes in subsequent implementation

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Matters not disclosed in the interim announcement

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5) Financial business between the company and the financial company that has an affiliated relationship, and between the company's holding financial company and related parties

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6) Miscellaneous

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable On March 30, 2023, the Company held the 29th meeting of the first session of the Board of Directors, which deliberated and passed the "Proposal on Increasing the Loan Limit to the Holding Subsidiary and Related Party Transactions", and Zhuhai Guanyu used its own funds to increase the holding subsidiary Zhejiang Guanyu by no more than 200,000 The loan amount of 10,000 yuan will be from the date of approval of the company's general meeting of shareholders to the date of the 2023 annual general meeting of shareholders, and the borrowing interest rate will refer to the bank's loan interest rate for the same period at that time, and shall not be lower than the company's comprehensive debt financing cost level (subject to the actual agreement). This matter has been deliberated and approved by the company's 2022 annual general meeting of shareholders. For details, please refer to the "Announcement on Increasing the Loan Limit and Related Party Transactions to Holding Subsidiaries" (Announcement No.: 2023-018) and the "Announcement on the Resolution of the 2022 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders" (Announcement No.: 2023-035) disclosed by the Company on March 31, 2023 and April 25, 2023.

XIII. Major Contracts and Their

Performance (1) Trusteeship, Contracting, and Leasing Matters 1. Trusteeship

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Contracting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Lease status

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

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The name of the lessor	Name of the lessee	Leased assets	The amount involved in leasing an asset	Rental start date	Lease termination date	Lease income	Basis for determining lease income	The impact of lease income on the company	Whether it is a related party transaction	Affiliations
Haiyan Kate Machinery Equipment Co., Ltd	Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Production plants and office areas	9,900,000.00	July 1, 2021	August 1, 2026	- 9,900,000.00	Confirmed in accordance with the lease contract	Increase the company's production costs or period expenses	not	other

Lease Description The amount involved in the leased assets in the above table is the amount of lease contract rent during the reporting period.

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(ii) Guarantees√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The company's external guarantees (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)													
Guarantor	The relationship between the guarantor and the listed company	Secured Party	Guarantee amount	Guarantee Occurrence Date (Agreement Signing Date)	Guarantee Start Date	Guarantee expiration date	Type of Guarantee	Collateral (if any)	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Guarantee the overdue amount	Whether it is a related party guarantee	Affiliation
Total amount of guarantees incurred during the reporting period (excluding guarantees to subsidiaries)						0.00							
Total Guarantee Balance at the End of the Reporting Period (A) (Excluding Guarantees to Subsidiaries)						0.00							
The guarantee of the Company and its subsidiaries to the subsidiaries													
Guarantor	The relationship between the guarantor and the listed company	Secured Party	The relationship between the secured party and the listed company	Guarantee amount	Guarantee Occurrence Date (Agreement Signing Date)	Guarantee Start Date	Guarantee expiration date	Type of Guarantee	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled	Whether the guarantee is overdue	Guarantee the overdue amount	Whether there is a counter guarantee	
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	57,035,000.00	April 17, 2022	April 17, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not	
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	73,080,000.00	April 17, 2022	April 17, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not	
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	705,250,000.00	September 15, 2021	September 15, 2021	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not	
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	131,600,000.00	March 17, 2022	March 17, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not	

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Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	66,559,366.94	September 20, 2022	September 20, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not
Guanyu power supply	Wholly owned subsidiary	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	57,035,000.00	April 17, 2022	April 17, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not
Guanyu power supply	Wholly owned subsidiary	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	73,080,000.00	April 17, 2022	April 17, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not
Guanyu power supply	Wholly owned subsidiary	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	705,250,000.00	September 15, 2021	September 15, 2021	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not
Guanyu power supply	Wholly owned subsidiary	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	131,600,000.00	March 17, 2022	March 17, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not
Guanyu power supply	Wholly owned subsidiary	Chongqing Guanyu	Wholly owned subsidiary	66,559,366.94	September 20, 2022	September 20, 2022	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	not
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Zhejiang Guanyu	Holding subsidiary	351,523,000.00	January 12, 2023	January 12, 2023	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	be
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Zhejiang Guanyu	Holding subsidiary	13,352,588.30	May 23, 2023	May 23, 2023	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	be
Zhuhai Guanyu	Corporate headquarters	Zhejiang Guanyu	Holding subsidiary	400,000,000.00	September 25, 2023	September 25, 2023	From the effective date of this contract to three years after the expiration of the last instalment of the debt performance period	Joint and several liability guarantee	not	not	not applicable	be
The total amount of guarantees incurred by subsidiaries during the reporting period							1,383,139,245.24					
Total balance of guarantees to subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period (B)							1,798,399,955.24					
Total amount of corporate guarantees (including guarantees to subsidiaries)												
Total Guarantee (A+B)							1,798,399,955.24					
Ratio of total guarantee to the company's net assets (%)							25.79					
Thereinto:												
Amount of security provided to shareholders, actual controllers and their affiliates (C)							0.00					
Amount of debt guarantee directly or indirectly provided to the guaranteed object with an asset-liability ratio of more than 70% (D)							0.00					
The amount of the total guarantee exceeding 50% of the net assets (E)							0.00					
The total amount of the above three guarantees (C+D+E)							0.00					
An explanation of the possibility that the unexpired guarantee may be jointly and severally liable							not					

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Statement of Guarantees

not

(3) Entrusting others to manage cash assets**1. Entrusted financial management****(1) The overall situation of entrusted financial management**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

type	Source	Amount incurred	Undue balance	Overdue amounts not recovered
Bank wealth management products	Own funds	400,000,000.00	0.00	0.00
Bank wealth management products	Raise funds	400,000,000.00	0.00	0.00

Other situations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Single-item entrusted wealth management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other situations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Provision for impairment of entrusted wealth management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Entrusted loans**(1) The overall situation of entrusted loans**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other situations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Single-item entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other situations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Provision for impairment of entrusted loans

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(iv) Other major contracts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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14. Explanation of the progress of the use of raised funds

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

(1) The overall use of the raised funds

√ applicable □ not applicable

Unit: 10,000 yuan

Source of funds raised	The time when the funds raised will be in place	The total amount of funds raised	Among them: the amount of over-raised funds	Net proceeds after deducting issuance expenses	The total amount of funds raised and committed to invest	Total Adjusted Commitments to Raise Funds (1)	Total amount of funds invested and raised as of the end of the reporting period(2)	Cumulative investment progress as of the end of the reporting period (%) (3) = (2)/(1)	Amount invested in the current year(4)	Ratio of investment in this fiscal year (%) (5) = (4) / (1)	The total amount of proceeds raised for the repurpose
Initial public offering of shares	October 11, 2021	224,694.69	0.00	210,392.60	324,900.00	184,392.60	160,588.76	87.09	25,716.17	13.95	26,000.00
Issuance of convertible bonds	October 28, 2022	308,904.30	0.00	305,738.66	308,904.30	305,738.66	180,822.18	59.14	45,499.33	14.88	0.00

(2) Details of fundraising projects

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: 10,000 yuan as

The name of the project	Whether the project involves the purpose of deterioration and reinvests the source of the	raised funds The	time when the raised funds are	in place Use No Yes The project raises funds in excess of the committed investment funds The total amount of funds raised after adjustment (1) The amount invested in the current year The total amount of funds raised as of the end of the reporting	period (2) The cumulative investment	progress at the end of	the reporting period (%)	of (3) = Date	when the project reaches the intended usable state Whether	the income has been closed The benefit item that meets the income in the current year has not been realized	Investment The feasibility of the project has been significantly realized, and if so, please explain the beneficial situation	Scratch or			Savings
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										(2)/ (1)			progress	body causes		R&D results		
Zhuhai polymer lithium battery production base construction project	Production and construction	not	Initial public offering of shares	October 11, 2021	not	209,000.00	135,000.00	24,138.43	111,085.63	82.29	October 2024	not	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	26,452.67
Chongqing lithium battery cell packaging production line project	Production and construction	be	Initial public offering of shares	October 11, 2021	not	40,230.00	—	—	—	0.00	not applicable	not	not	Terminated	not applicable	not applicable	Yes, please refer to (3) Changes in fundraising and investment during the reporting period.	26,555.31
R&D center upgrade and construction project	R&D	not	Initial public offering of shares	October 11, 2021	not	40,670.00	26,000.00	1,577.74	26,110.53	100.43	August 2023	be	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	0.00
Replenishment of working capital projects	Repayment of loans	not	Initial public offering of shares	October 11, 2021	not	35,000.00	23,392.60	0.00	23,392.60	100.00	not applicable	be	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	0.00
Polymer lithium-ion battery lamination production line construction project	Production and construction	not	Issuance of convertible bonds	October 28, 2022	not	131,190.21	131,190.21	20,190.47	45,331.14	34.55	October 2024	not	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	88,314.03

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Technical transformation project of high-performance polymer lithium-ion battery production line of headquarters	Production and construction	not	Issuance of convertible bonds	October 28, 2022	not	10,088.00	10,088.00	2,412.09	3,863.83	38.30	October 2024	not	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	6,409.51
The original fourth and fifth lithium-ion battery production line automation upgrading and transformation projects	Production and construction	not	Issuance of convertible bonds	October 28, 2022	not	33,145.71	29,980.07	8,977.45	14,916.04	49.75	October 2024	not	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	15,542.45
Lithium-ion battery test and test center construction project	Production and construction	not	Issuance of convertible bonds	October 28, 2022	not	44,480.38	44,480.38	13,919.31	26,711.17	60.05	October 2024	not	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	18,398.91
Replenishment of working capital projects	Repayment of loans	not	Issuance of convertible bonds	October 28, 2022	not	90,000.00	90,000.00	0.00	90,000.00	100.00	not applicable	be	be	not applicable	not applicable	not applicable	not	0.00

(3) Changes or terminations of fundraising during the reporting period√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the project before the change	The total amount of funds invested in the project before the change/termination	The total amount of funds that have been invested in the project before the change/termination	The name of the changed project	Reason for Change/Termination	The amount of funds raised to be used for replenishment after the change/termination	Explanation of decision-making procedures and information disclosure
Chongqing lithium battery	26,000.00	10,893.36	Not applicable. The company will actively excavate tools	In view of the company's power and energy storage business capacity layout and consumer customer closure	0.00	The Company held the sixth meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors and the second meeting of the second session of the Board of Supervisors on June 11, 2023, and the 2023 meeting on June 27, 2023

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Battery electricity Core seal Pretending to be raw Production line project			There is a strong profit Ability and future development The prospects of the exhibition are better The project needs to be cautious The study discussed and determined Investment projects.	The business needs of the installation and supporting facilities have been adjusted Whole, after full and careful study of the theory certificate, the company decided to terminate the first public announcement Development Bank stock fundraising project "Chongqing lithium battery cell packaging is born Production line project".	The first extraordinary general meeting of shareholders deliberated and approved the "On the Termination of the Initial Public Offering of Shares" Vote part of the proposal of the fund-raising project", and agree that the company will terminate the fund-raising project "Chongqing Lithium Battery" Pool cell packaging production line project". For details, please see the company's announcement on June 12, 2023 On June 28, 2023, the "Regarding the Termination of the Initial Public Offering of Shares" was disclosed Announcement of sub-fundraising and investment projects (Announcement No.: 2023-069), "No. 1 in 2023 Announcement of the Resolution of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (Announcement No.: 2023-074).
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Note: After the termination of the project, the company has returned the 108.9336 million yuan of raised funds that have been used in the previous period to the special account for raised funds on June 29, 2023, and the raised funds will continue to be deposited in the corresponding original fund-raising project

and in accordance with the company's relevant management regulations, do a good job in the management of raised funds.

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(4) Other circumstances regarding the use of raised funds during the reporting period

1. Advance investment and replacement of raised funds investment projects ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

2. Temporary replenishment of liquidity with idle raised funds ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

3. Cash management of idle raised funds and investment in related products ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

Date of Board Consideration	The effective review amount of the proceeds for cash management	Start date	End date	Cash management balance at the end of the reporting period	Whether the maximum balance during the period exceeds the authorized limit
November 7, 2022	300,000.00	November 7, 2022	November 6, 2023	0.00	not
October 27, 2023	200,000.00	October 27, 2023	October 26, 2024	0.00	not

Other Notes: None

4. Permanent replenishment of working capital or repayment of bank loans with over-raised funds ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

5. Other ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The Company held the 27th meeting of the first board of directors and the 18th meeting of the first board of supervisors on December 12, 2022, and deliberated and passed the "Proposal on Using Bank Acceptance Bills to Pay the Funds Required for the Fund-raising Projects and Replacing them with the Raised Funds in Equal Amounts", and agreed that the Company should use the bank acceptance bills to pay for the funds required for the fund-raising projects and replace them with the raised funds in equal amounts. The independent directors and the board of supervisors of the company expressed their unequivocal agreement on the matter, and the sponsor, China Merchants Securities Co., Ltd., issued a verification opinion on the matter. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has not used the banker's acceptance bill to pay for the funds required for the fundraising project and replace them with the same amount of the raised funds.

On September 22, 2023, the Company held the ninth meeting of the second session of the board of directors and the fourth meeting of the second session of the board of supervisors, and deliberated and approved the "Proposal on the Extension of Some Fund-raising Projects and the Increase of Implementation Entities", and agreed that the company will issue convertible corporate bonds to unspecified targets in 2022 to raise funds to invest in the "polymer lithium-ion battery lamination production line construction project" and "headquarters high-performance polymer lithium-ion battery production line technical transformation project". The time to reach the scheduled usable state will be postponed, and the company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Chongqing Guanyu Zhuhai Branch, will be added as the implementation body of the "lithium-ion battery test and test center construction project". The independent directors, the board of supervisors and the sponsor of the company have expressed their clear consent to the above matters, which do not need to be submitted to the general meeting of shareholders of the company for deliberation. This matter does not have a disguised change in the investment direction of raised funds and damages the interests of shareholders, will not have a significant adverse impact on the normal operation of the company, is in line with the company's long-term development plan, and conforms to the relevant regulations of the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the Shanghai Stock Exchange on the management of raised funds by listed companies.

15. Explanation of other major matters that have a significant impact on investors' value judgments and investment decisions

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section VII Changes in shares and shareholders

1. Changes in share capital) 1. (Table of changes in shares 1. Table of changes in shares

Unit: shares

	Before this change		This change increases or decreases (+,-)					After this change	
	quantity	proportion (%)	Issuance of new shares	Gift shares	Provident fund to shares	other	subtotal	quantity	proportion (%)
1. Restricted shares	352,152,210	31.39				-1,363,720	-1,363,720	350,788,490	31.27
1. State shareholding									
2. Shareholding by state-owned legal persons	4,173,120	0.37				1,768,493	1,768,493	5,941,613	0.53
3. Other domestic shareholdings	347,979,090	31.02				-3,132,213	-3,132,213	344,846,877	30.74
Among them: domestic non-state-owned legal persons holding shares	347,979,090	31.02				-3,132,213	-3,132,213	344,846,877	30.74
Shares held by domestic natural persons									
4. Foreign shareholding									
Among them: foreign legal person shares									
Shares held by foreign natural persons									
2. Unrestricted tradable shares	769,703,537	68.61				1,364,981	1,364,981	771,068,518	68.73
1. RMB ordinary shares	769,703,537	68.61				1,364,981	1,364,981	771,068,518	68.73
2. Foreign shares listed in China									
3. Foreign shares listed overseas									
4. Miscellaneous									
3. Total number of shares	1,121,855,747	100				1,261	1,261	1,121,857,008	100

2. Explanation of changes in shares

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The Company issued convertible corporate bonds to unspecified objects, "Guanyu Convertible Bonds", which will be converted into shares from April 28, 2023. From April 28, 2023 to December 31, 2023, a total of RMB30,000 of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" has been converted into shares of the Company, and the number of shares converted is 1,261 shares.

On October 16, 2023, the company's initial public offering of 8,040,420 strategic placement shares was listed and circulated, as detailed in the "Announcement on the Listing and Circulation of Initial Public Offering of Some Restricted Shares" (Announcement No.: 2023-096) disclosed by the company on October 10, 2023. In addition, the change in the company's restricted shares is caused by the strategic investor lending shares through refinancing securities in accordance with relevant regulations.

3. The impact of changes in shares on financial indicators such as earnings per share and net assets per share in the latest year and the latest period (if any)

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable During the reporting period, the company increased its share capital by 1,261 shares due to the conversion of "Guanyu into bonds", accounting for 0.0001% of the total share capital at the end of the reporting period, which had little impact on financial indicators such as earnings per share and net assets per share.

4. Other contents that the company deems necessary or required to be disclosed by securities regulators

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

2. (Changes in restricted shares

✓ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Unit: Shares

Name of shareholder	The number of restricted shares at the beginning of the year	The number of restricted shares lifted during the year	The number of restricted shares was increased during the year	Number of restricted shares at the end of the year	Reason for the restriction	Release date
China Merchants Securities Investment Co., Ltd	4,671,407	4,671,407	0	0	The initial strategic placement is restricted	October 16, 2023
Shenzhen Capchem Technology Co., Ltd	3,369,013	3,369,013	0	0	The initial strategic placement is restricted	October 16, 2023
total	8,040,420	8,040,420	0	0	/	/

II. Issuance and Listing of Securities (1)**Securities issuance as of the reporting period**

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Explanation of the issuance of securities as of the reporting period (bonds with different interest rates during the duration period, please explain separately): ✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable With the approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (Zheng Jian Xu Xu [2022] No. 2139), Zhuhai Guanyu issued 30,890,430 convertible corporate bonds to unspecified objects on October 24, 2022, with a face value of 100 yuan each, with a total issuance amount of 3089.043 million yuan, with a term of six years from the date of issuance.

With the approval of the Shanghai Stock Exchange's Self-Regulatory Decision [2022] No. 310, the company's 308,904.30 million yuan convertible bonds will be listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange from November 17, 2022, with the bond abbreviation "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" and the bond code "118024".

(2) Changes in the total number of shares and shareholder structure of the company and changes in the structure of the company's assets and liabilities

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The Company issued convertible corporate bonds to unspecified objects, "Guanyu Convertible Bonds", which will be converted into shares from April 28, 2023. From April 28, 2023 to December 31, 2023, a total of RMB30,000 of the "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" have been converted into shares of the Company, and the number of shares converted is 1,261 shares. At the beginning of the reporting period, the company's total assets were 19,826,295,800 yuan, total liabilities were

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1,315,867.15 million yuan, and the asset-liability ratio was 66.37%, and at the end of the reporting period, the company's total assets were 2,150,845.27 million yuan, total liabilities were 1,427,566.15 million yuan, and the asset-liability ratio was 66.37%.

III. Shareholders and Actual Controllers (1) Total number of shareholders

Total number of ordinary shareholders as of the end of the reporting period	15,795
Total number of ordinary shareholders at the end of the previous month prior to the disclosure date of the annual report	20,177
Total number of preferred shareholders whose voting rights were restored as of the end of the reporting period	0
Total number of preferred shareholders whose voting rights were restored at the end of the previous month prior to the disclosure date of the annual report	0
Total number of shareholders holding special voting shares as of the end of the reporting period	0
Total number of shareholders holding special voting shares at the end of the previous month prior to the disclosure date of the annual report	0

Number of depositary receipt holders

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) Shareholding of the top 10 shareholders and the top 10 tradable shareholders (or shareholders with unrestricted conditions) as of the end of the reporting period

Unit: shares

Shareholdings of the top 10 shareholders (excluding shares lent through refinancing)							
Shareholder Name (Full Name)	Increase or decrease during the reporting period	Number of shares held at the end of the period	Proportion (%)	Number of restricted shares held	Pledge, token, or freeze situations		Nature of Shareholders
					Share status	quantity	
Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd	0	199,973,600	17.83	199,973,600	not	0	Domestic non-state-owned legal persons
Anyi Zhejiang Yinhuijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	2,400,000	89,636,900	7.99	0	not	0	Domestic non-state-owned legal persons
Zhuhai Puruida No. 2 Investment Co., Ltd	0	64,235,943	5.73	64,235,943	not	0	Domestic non-state-owned legal persons
Shenzhen Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd.-Shenzhen Tuojin Venture Capital Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	0	47,891,800	4.27	0	not	0	other
Zhuhai Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)-Zhuhai Cold Spring Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	0	37,511,300	3.34	0	not	0	other
Hangzhou Changpan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	0	24,923,482	2.22	0	not	0	Domestic non-state-owned legal persons
Zhuhai Pumingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	0	21,273,200	1.90	21,273,200	not	0	Domestic non-state-owned legal persons
Zhuhai Jiyou Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	0	20,879,038	1.86	20,879,038	not	0	Domestic non-state-owned legal persons
Hubei Millet Yangtze River Industrial Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd.-Hubei Millet Yangtze River Industry Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	- 21,557,002	19,997,898	1.78	0	not	0	other

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Chinese Life Insurance Co., Ltd.-Traditional-General Insurance Products-005L-CT001 Shanghai	18,585,057	18,585,057	1.66	0	not	0	other
Shareholdings of the top 10 unrestricted shareholders							
Name of shareholder	The number of unrestricted outstanding shares held	The type and number of shares					
		class	quantity				
Anyi Zhejiang Yinhuijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	89,636,900	RMB ordinary shares	89,636,900				
Shenzhen Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd.-Shenzhen Tuojin Venture Capital Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	47,891,800	RMB ordinary shares	47,891,800				
Zhuhai Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)-Zhuhai Cold Spring Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	37,511,300	RMB ordinary shares	37,511,300				
Hangzhou Changpan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	24,923,482	RMB ordinary shares	24,923,482				
Hubei Millet Yangtze River Industrial Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd.-Hubei Millet Yangtze River Industry Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	19,997,898	RMB ordinary shares	19,997,898				
Chinese Life Insurance Co., Ltd.-Traditional-General Insurance Products-005L-CT001 Shanghai	18,585,057	RMB ordinary shares	18,585,057				
Zhuhai Science and Technology Venture Capital Co., Ltd	15,592,070	RMB ordinary shares	15,592,070				
Zhuhai Huaying Investment Co., Ltd. - Zhuhai Huajin Alpha No. 3 Equity Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	15,592,070	RMB ordinary shares	15,592,070				
Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited	12,516,242	RMB ordinary shares	12,516,242				
Hangzhou Fuyang Mingyu Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	10,660,715	RMB ordinary shares	10,660,715				
Explanation of the repurchase account among the top 10 shareholders	not applicable						
Explanation of the above-mentioned shareholders' proxy voting rights, entrusted voting rights, and abstained voting rights	not applicable						
A description of the above-mentioned shareholder affiliation or concerted action	(1) Zhuhai Preda and Zhuhai Preda No. 2, Zhuhai Pumingda and Zhuhai Jiyu are all enterprises controlled by Mr. Xu Yanming and are acting in concert; (2) The executive partners of Shenzhen Tuojin and Zhuhai Cold Spring are both Shenzhen Tuojin Private Equity Investment Fund Management Co., Ltd., which is a concerted action relationship; (3) The Company does not know whether there are other related relationships or concerted action relationships among the above-mentioned shareholders.						
A description of the preferred shareholders whose voting rights have been restored and the number of shares held	not applicable						

Note: During the reporting period, the number of shares held by Anyi Zheyin Huijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) increased by 2,400,000 shares, which was due to the return of shares after lending them in the form of refinancing.

The top 10 shareholders participated in the refinancing business and lent shares ☒ applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit:

shares

The top 10 shareholders participated in the refinancing and lending of shares The shares held			
Shareholder Name (Full Name)	by the ordinary account at the beginning of the period, the ordinary account at the end of the period and the credit account at the beginning of the period and have not yet been returned The shares held by the account	The shares held by the refinancing at the end of the period have not	yet been returned

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	Total quantity	Proportion (%)	Total quantity	Proportion (%)	Total quantity	Proportion (%)	Total quantity	Proportion (%)
Anyi Zhejiang Yinhuijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	87,236,900	7.78	2,400,000	0.21	89,636,900	7.99	0	0

Changes in the top 10 shareholders from the previous period ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: shares

Changes in the top 10 shareholders compared to the end of the previous period					
Shareholder Name (Full Name)	New/Withdrawn during the reporting period	The number of shares lent at the end of the period and has not yet been returned		The number of shares held in the shareholders' ordinary account and credit account at the end of the period and the number of shares that have not been repaid by the refinancing loan	
		Total quantity	Proportion (%)	Total quantity	Proportion (%)
Zhuhai JiYu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	New	0	0	20,879,038	1.86
Chinese Life Insurance Co., Ltd. - Traditional - General Insurance Products - 005L - CT001 壽險	New	0	0	18,585,057	1.66
Zibo Yikehui Huaxin No.3 Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	quit	0	0	4,258,895	0.38
Hangzhou Fuyang Mingyu Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership)	quit	0	0	10,660,715	0.95

The number of shares held by the top 10 shareholders with restricted sale conditions and the restricted conditions ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: shares

serial number	Name of shareholder with limited sale conditions	The number of restricted shares held	Restricted shares can be listed for trading		Restricted Conditions
			Hours of availability for trading	The number of shares available for listing and trading will be increased	
1	Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd	199,973,600	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
2	Zhuhai Puruida No. 2 Investment Co., Ltd	64,235,943	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
3	Zhuhai Pumingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	21,273,200	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
4	Zhuhai JiYu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	20,879,038	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
5	Zhuhai Puyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	8,414,672	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
6	Zhuhai JiYu No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	8,268,998	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
7	Zhuhai Hui Zeming Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	7,166,600	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
8	Zhuhai Kaimingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	5,757,800	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
9	Midea Holdings Limited	4,812,876	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing

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10	Southern Industrial Asset Management Co., Ltd	4,812,876	October 15, 2024	0	36 months from the date of listing
A description of the above-mentioned shareholder affiliation or concerted action		1. Zhuhai Puruida holds 199,973,600 shares of the company, accounting for 17.83% of all issued shares of the company, and is the controlling shareholder of the company. At the same time, Zhuhai Preda signed a concerted action agreement with Zhuhai Preda No. 2, Zhuhai Pumingda, Zhuhai Jiyu, Zhuhai Puyu, Zhuhai Jiyu No. 2, Zhuhai Hui Zeming, Zhuhai Kaiming, Zhuhai Zegaopu and Zhuhai Xuyu to control the voting rights of 30.20% of the company's shares in total; 2. Zhuhai Puruida holds 50% of the equity of Zhuhai Puruida No. 2.			

The company's top 10 holders of domestic depositary receipts as of the end of the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The top 10 holders of depositary receipts participate in the refinancing business and lend depositary receipts ☐ applicable, ☒ not applicable

Changes in the top 10 depositary receipt holders from the previous period ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The number of holders of the top 10 holders of restricted depositary receipts and the conditions under which they are restricted

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) The top 10 shareholders in terms of the number of voting rights as of the end of the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Strategic investors or general legal persons become the top 10 shareholders due to the placement of new shares /depositary receipts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5) Initial public offering strategic placement**1. Senior management and core employees set up special asset management plans to participate in the initial public offering and strategic placement**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Unit: Shares

Name of shareholder/holder	Number of shares/depositary receipts allotted	Hours of availability for trading	The number of changes in the reporting period	Includes the number of shares lent by the refacility/depositary receipts held at the end of the period
Zhuhai Guanyu No. 1 employee battle with asset management plan	9,284,034	October 17, 2022	-7,904,958	1,354,076
Zhuhai Guanyu No. 2 staff battle with asset management plan	6,287,323	October 17, 2022	-2,762,502	2,456,750

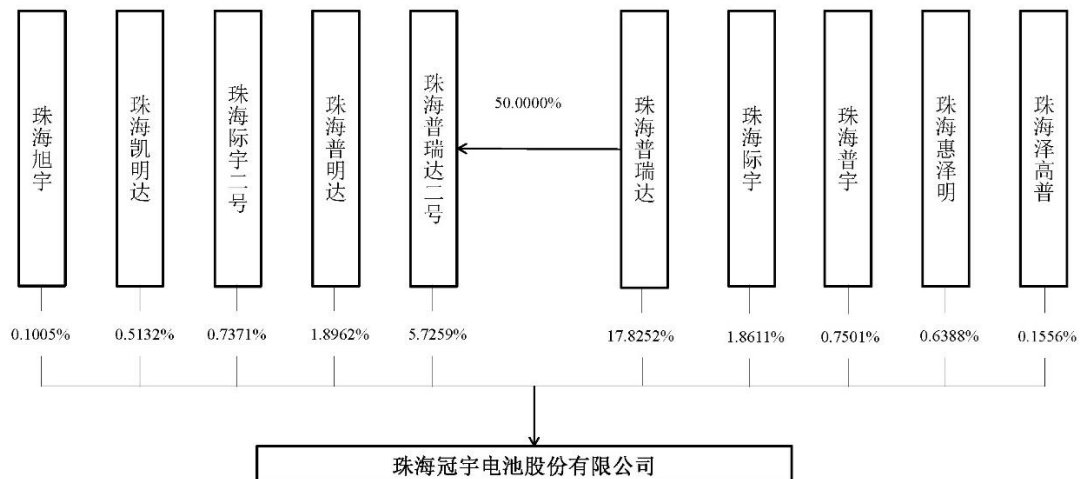
2. Participation in the strategic placement of the relevant subsidiaries of the sponsor institution

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Unit: Shares

Name of shareholder	Relationship with the Sponsor	Number of shares/depositary receipts allotted	Hours of availability for trading	The number of changes in the reporting period	Includes the number of shares lent by the refacility/depositary receipts held at the end of the period
China Merchants Securities Investment Co., Ltd	A wholly owned subsidiary of the sponsor	4,671,407	October 16, 2023	-4,671,407	0

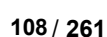
4. Controlling shareholders and actual controllers (1) Controlling shareholders**1 Legal Persons**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

name	Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd
The person in charge of the unit or the legal representative	Xu Yanming
Date of Establishment	December 4, 2017
The main business is mainly engaged in business	Equity investment, investment management
The shareholding of other domestic and foreign listed companies in which the company holds and participates in the reporting period	not
Other information notes	not

2 Natural persons☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**3 There is no special explanation of the controlling shareholder of the company**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**4 Explanation of the change of controlling shareholders during the reporting period**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**5 Block diagram of the property and control relationship between the company and the controlling shareholder**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable**(2) The actual controller****1 Legal Persons**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**2 Natural persons**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

name	Xu Yanming
nationality	China

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable



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Zegaopu and Zhuhai Xuyu, stipulating that the parties shall take concerted action in exercising their shareholder rights and handling matters related to the company, and if the parties fail to reach an agreement, the opinions of Zhuhai Preda shall be the final opinion.

At the same time, Xu Yanming and other shareholders of Zhuhai Preda signed a concerted action agreement, stipulating that all parties should be consistent when exercising voting rights on major matters related to the operation and development of Zhuhai Preda, and if the parties fail to reach an agreement, Xu Yanming's opinion will be the final opinion.

6. The actual controller controls the company through trust or other asset management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Other information about the controlling shareholder and actual controller

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. The cumulative number of pledged shares of the company's controlling shareholder or the largest shareholder and its persons acting in concert shall account for more than 80% of the number of shares of the company held by the controlling shareholder or the largest shareholder and its persons acting in concert, and the cumulative number of pledged shares of the company's controlling shareholder or the largest shareholder and its persons acting in concert shall account for more than 80% of the number of shares of the company held by the company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Other corporate shareholders holding more than 10% of the shares

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Explanation of the restriction on the reduction of share/depositary receipts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. The specific implementation of share repurchase in the reporting period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of the share repurchase plan	Regarding the plan to repurchase the company's shares through centralized bidding transactions
The timing of the disclosure of the share repurchase plan	April 27, 2023
Number of shares to be repurchased and their proportion to the total share capital (%)	Based on the upper limit of the repurchased share price of 25 yuan per share at that time, it is estimated that the number of shares to be repurchased will be 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares, accounting for 0.18% to 0.36% of the company's total share capital at that time
The amount to be repurchased	5,000-10,000 yuan
The proposed buyback period	No more than 12 months from the date of approval of the share repurchase plan by the Board of Directors on April 26, 2023
Repurchase Purposes	It is used for the conversion of convertible corporate bonds into shares
Number of repurchased shares	3,154,748
Proportion of the number of repurchased shares to the underlying shares involved in the equity incentive plan (%) (if any)	not applicable
The progress of the company's use of centralized auction trading to reduce its shareholding repurchase	not applicable

Section VIII Preferred shares

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Section IX Bond-related circumstances

1. Corporate bonds, corporate bonds and debt financing instruments for non-financial enterprises

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Convertible corporate bonds

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Issuance of convertible bonds

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable With the approval of the CSRC [2022] No. 2139, Zhuhai Guanyu issued 30,890,430 to unspecified targets on October 24, 2022 Convertible corporate bonds, each with a face value of 100 yuan, with a total issuance amount of 308,904.30 million yuan, with a maturity of six years from the date of issuance.

With the approval of the Shanghai Stock Exchange's Self-Regulatory Decision [2022] No. 310, the company's convertible bonds of 308,904.30 million yuan were issued in November 2022

17 the 17th, it will be listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and the bond is referred to as "Guanyu Convertible Bond", and the bond code is "118024".

(2) Holders and guarantors of convertible bonds during the reporting period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Name of convertible debenture	Guanyu converted bonds	
The number of holders of convertible bonds at the end of the period	17,360	
Guarantor of the Company's convertible bonds	not	
The top 10 convertible bond holders are as follows:		
Name of convertible debenture holder	Number of Bonds Held at the End of the Period (RMB)	Percentage of holdings (%)
Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd	489,037,000	15.83
Zhuhai Puruida No. 2 Investment Co., Ltd	157,021,000	5.08
UBS AG	146,073,000	4.73
China Minsheng Bank Co., Ltd. - Everbright Prudential Credit Benefit Bond Securities Investment Fund	132,688,000	4.30
Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd. - Nanfang Xiyuan Convertible Bond Securities Investment Fund	112,923,000	3.66
Bank of China Limited - CSOP Changyuan Convertible Bond Securities Investment Fund	99,577,000	3.22
Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd. - Penghua Convertible Bond Securities Investment Fund	66,568,000	2.15
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Co., Ltd. - Southern Guangli Return Bond Securities Investment Fund	64,426,000	2.09
Zhuhai Pumingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	51,866,000	1.68
Zhuhai Jiyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	50,881,000	1.65

(3) Changes in the conversion of bonds in the reporting period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of convertible debenture	Before this change	This change is increased or decreased			After this change
		Share transfer	redeem	Sell back	
Guanyu converted bonds	3,089,043,000	30,000	0	0	3,089,013,000

Cumulative Conversion of Bonds into Equity in the Reporting Period ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable

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Name of convertible debenture	Guanyu converted bonds
Amount of shares transferred during the reporting period (RMB)	30,000
Number of Shares Converted in the Reporting Period (Shares)	1,261
Cumulative number of shares transferred (shares)	1,261
Cumulative number of shares transferred to the total number of issued shares of the company before share transfer (%)	0.0001
Unconverted amount (RMB)	3,089,013,000
Ratio of unconverted equity to debt to total issuance of convertible bonds (%)	99.9990

(4) Previous adjustments to the conversion price

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of convertible debenture		Guanyu converted bonds		
The date on which the conversion price is adjusted	Adjusted conversion price	Timing of disclosure	Disclosure media	Explanation of the adjustment of the conversion price
June 5, 2023	23.59 yuan / share	May 30, 2023	SSE Website (www.sse.com.cn)	Due to the company's implementation of the 2022 equity distribution, the conversion price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" was adjusted from 23.68 yuan/share to 23.59 yuan/share.
The latest conversion price as of the end of the reporting period		23.59 yuan/share		

(5) The company's liabilities, changes in credit standing and cash arrangements for debt repayment in the coming years

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable As of December 31, 2023, the company's total assets were 2,150,845.27 million yuan, total liabilities were 1,427,566.15 million yuan, and the asset-liability ratio was 66.37%.

The convertible corporate bonds were rated by China Securities Pengyuan Credit Rating Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "China Securities Pengyuan"), according to the "Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. issued by Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. to unspecified objects of convertible corporate bond credit rating report", the company's main credit rating is AA, the rating outlook is stable, the convertible corporate bond credit rating is AA. On May 25, 2023, CSI Pengyuan issued the "2023 Tracking Rating Report on the Issuance of Convertible Corporate Bonds by Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. to Unspecified Targets in 2022" (Zhongpeng Credit Rating [2023] Tracking No. [94] No. 01), maintaining the company's main credit rating of "AA", maintaining the rating outlook of "stable", and maintaining the credit rating of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" of "AA". During the duration of the convertible corporate bonds, CSI Pengyuan Credit Rating Co., Ltd. will conduct a follow-up rating at least once a year during the duration of the bonds. The convertible corporate bonds issued this time adopt the interest payment method of once a year, and the principal of the outstanding convertible corporate bonds will be returned at maturity and the interest of the last year will be paid. The coupon rates of the convertible corporate bonds issued this time are: 0.30% in the first year, 0.50% in the second year, 1.00% in the third year, 1.50% in the fourth year, 1.80% in the fifth year, and 2.00% in the sixth year. At present, the company is operating normally, with strong solvency and anti-risk ability.

(6) Other explanations of debt conversion

√ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable On January 12, 2023, the Company disclosed the "Announcement on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" (Announcement No.: 2023-002) on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn). After deliberation and approval at the 28th meeting of the first board of directors of the company, the board of directors of the company decided not to revise the conversion price downward this time, and at the same time in the next three months (i.e., from January 12, 2023 to 2023).

On April 11, if the downward revision condition of the conversion price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" is triggered again, no downward revision plan will be proposed. On May 6, 2023, the Company disclosed the "Announcement on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" (Announcement No.: 2023-050) on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn). After deliberation and approval at the third meeting of the second board of directors of the company, the board of directors of the company decided not to revise the conversion price downward this time, and at the same time, in the next three months (i.e., from May 6, 2023 to August 5, 2023), if the downward revision condition of the conversion price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" is triggered again, it will not propose a downward revision plan.

On September 15, 2023, the Company disclosed the "Announcement on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" (Announcement No.: 2023-091) on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn). After deliberation and approval at the eighth meeting of the second board of directors of the company, the

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board of directors of the company decided not to revise the conversion price downward this time, and at the same time in the next three months (i.e., from September 15, 2023 to 2023

On December 14), if the downward revision condition of the conversion price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" is triggered again, no downward revision plan will be proposed. On January 26, 2024, the Company disclosed the "Announcement on Not Downward Revision of the Conversion Price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" (Announcement No.: 2024-008) on the website of the Shanghai Stock Exchange (www.sse.com.cn). After deliberation and approval at the 14th meeting of the second board of directors of the company, the board of directors of the company decided not to revise the conversion price downward this time, and at the same time in the next two months (i.e., from January 26, 2024 to 2024

3 25), if the downward revision condition of the conversion price of "Guanyu Convertible Bonds" is triggered again, no downward revision plan will be proposed.

Section X Financial Reporting

1. Audit report

✓ applicable ☐ not applicable Grant Thornton Review Zi (2024) No. 351A008093

All shareholders of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd.: 1. Audit opinion We have audited the financial statements of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as Zhuhai Guanyu Company), including December 2023

Consolidated and Corporate Balance Sheet on the 31st, Consolidated and Corporate Income Statement, Consolidated and Corporate Cash Flow Statement, Consolidated and Corporate Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for 2023 and Notes to Related Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the attached financial statements have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and fairly reflect the consolidated and financial position of Zhuhai Guanyu Company as at December 31, 2023 and the consolidated and operating results and cash flows of the Company for the year 2023.

II. Basis for Forming Audit Opinions We have carried out the audit work in accordance with the provisions of the Chinese Certified Public Accountants Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under these standards are further elaborated in the "Responsibilities of Certified Public Accountants for the Audit of Financial Statements" section of the auditor's report. In accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics of the Chinese Certified Public Accountants, we are independent from Zhuhai Guanyu Company and have fulfilled other responsibilities in terms of professional ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we obtained was sufficient and appropriate to provide the basis for the audit opinion.

III. Key Audit Matters Key audit matters are the most important matters that we consider to be the most important for the audit of the financial statements of the current period based on our professional judgment. These matters are addressed against the backdrop of an audit of the financial statements as a whole and an audit opinion, and we do not express a separate opinion on these matters. (1) Provision for inventory decline The relevant information disclosure is detailed in Section 10 5 and 16 of this report and Section 10 7 and 10 of this report.

1. Description of the event As of December 31, 2023, the inventory book balance of Zhuhai Guanyu Company's consolidated financial statements was 2190.3114 million yuan, and the balance of inventory decline provision was 239.5351 million yuan. According to the accounting policy of Zhuhai Guanyu Company, the inventory at the end of the period is measured according to the lower of cost and net realizable value, and when the net realizable value of inventory is lower than the cost, provision for inventory decline is made.

The net realizable value of inventory is determined by the estimated selling price of the finished goods produced, less the estimated costs to be incurred at completion, estimated selling expenses and related taxes. As management needs to use significant judgment and estimation when determining the estimated selling price by taking into account historical selling prices and future market trends, we have identified the provision for inventory decline as a key audit matter. 2. Audit response (1) Understand and evaluate the effectiveness of the design and implementation of management's internal controls to assess and determine the provision for inventory decline; (2) Carried out on-site monitoring procedures for inventory, inspected the quantity and condition of inventory, etc.; (3) The method of the management to make provision for inventory decline and the reasonableness of the relevant expectations were analyzed; (4) Obtained management's inventory depreciation allowance calculation statement to evaluate the important assumptions involved in management's calculation of net realizable value, such as assessing the selling price and the costs incurred until completion, the reasonableness of the selling expenses and related taxes, etc., and review the accuracy of the calculations; (5) The reasons and reasonableness of the provision for resale or reversal of inventory decline were analyzed. (2) Recognition of deferred tax assets Details of relevant information disclosure are detailed in Section 10 5 and 38 of this report and Section 10 7 and 29 of this report. 1. Description of events As of December 31, 2023, the deferred income tax assets recognized by Zhuhai Guanyu Company based on deductible temporary differences and

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deductible losses were 629.6979 million yuan, and the management believes that these deductible temporary differences and deductible losses are likely to be used or reversed through the company's future taxable income or through offsetting with deferred income tax liabilities.

Since the recognition of deferred tax assets has a significant impact on the financial statements and involves significant judgments and estimates by management in forecasting future taxable income, we have identified the recognition of deferred tax assets as a key audit matter.

2. Audit response (1) obtained management's future profit forecast of the company, discussed the prudence and achievability of the profit forecast with the management and management, and evaluated the reasonableness of the assumptions and judgments adopted by the management in forecasting the future taxable income; (2) comparing management's estimates of the current year's data with the actual data of the current year in the previous year's forecasts to consider the historical accuracy of the forecasts made by management, and evaluating whether there are any signs of management bias in management's selection of key assumptions; (3) Collect important supporting documents for management to make profit forecasts, and judge the reliability of the basis for profit forecasts; (4) Performed audit procedures such as inspection and recalculation to review the accuracy of the accounting treatment related to deferred tax assets; (5) Examined whether the disclosures in the financial statements regarding deferred tax assets properly reflect the position of the company's deferred tax assets. 4. Other information The management of Zhuhai Guanyu Company (hereinafter referred to as the management) is responsible for other information. Other information includes information covered in Zhuhai Guanyu's 2023 Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report.

The audit opinion we express on the financial statements does not cover other information, and we do not issue any form of assurance conclusion on other information. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements, it is our responsibility to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent or appears to be materially misstated with the financial statements or what we learned during the course of our audit.

Based on the work we have performed, if we determine that there is a material misstatement of other information, we should report that fact. We have nothing to report on in this regard.

V. Responsibilities of Management and Governance for Financial Statements The management of Zhuhai Guanyu Company is responsible for preparing financial statements in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, so that they can be fairly reflected, and designing, implementing and maintaining the necessary internal controls to ensure that the financial statements are free of material misstatement due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing Zhuhai Guanyu's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing matters relating to going concern (if applicable) and applying the going concern assumption, unless management plans to liquidate Zhuhai Guanyu, discontinue operations or have no other realistic alternative.

The management team is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of Zhuhai Guanyu Company.

VI. Responsibilities of Certified Public Accountants for the Audit of Financial Statements Our goal is to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements as a whole are free of material misstatement caused by fraud or error, and to issue an audit report containing an audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it does not guarantee that an audit performed in accordance with auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements may be the result of fraud or error and are generally considered material if they are reasonably expected to be significant, either individually or in aggregate, to affect the economic decisions made by users of the financial statements on the basis of the financial statements. In performing our audit work in accordance with auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism. At the same time, we also perform the following tasks: (1) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of financial statements due to fraud or error, design and implement audit procedures to address these risks, and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence as the basis for issuing audit opinions. Because fraud may involve collusion, forgery, wilful omission, misrepresentation or overriding of internal controls, the risk of failing to detect material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of failing to detect material misstatement due to error.

(2) Understand the internal controls related to the audit in order to design appropriate audit procedures.

and (3) evaluate the appropriateness of management's selection of accounting policies and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures.

and (4) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern assumption. At the same time, on the basis of the audit evidence obtained, a conclusion was reached as to whether there was material uncertainty about the matters or circumstances that might give rise to material doubts about Zhuhai Guanyu's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is a material uncertainty, the auditing standards require us to bring the relevant disclosures in the financial statements to the attention of users of the statements in our audit report and, if the disclosures are insufficient, we should issue a non-unqualified opinion. Our conclusions are based on information available as of the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or circumstances may cause Zhuhai Guanyu Company to be unable to continue as a going concern. (5) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, and evaluate whether the financial statements fairly reflect relevant transactions and events. (6) Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of the entities or business activities of Zhuhai Guanyu Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for directing, supervising and executing Group audits and take full responsibility for audit opinions.

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We communicate with governance on matters such as the planned audit scope, timing, and significant audit findings, including communicating the internal control deficiencies identified by us in the audit that are of concern.

We also provide a statement to governance regarding our compliance with ethical requirements related to independence and communicate with governance all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be considered to affect our independence, as well as relevant safeguards, if applicable.

From the matters communicated to governance, we have determined which matters are most important to the audit of the financial statements for the current period and therefore constitute key audit matters. We describe these matters in our audit reports unless public disclosure of them is prohibited by law or regulation, or in rare circumstances, we determine that matters should not be communicated in the audit report if the negative consequences of communicating them in the audit report outweigh the benefits in the public interest.

Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership)	Chinese Certified Public Accountant: She Lina (Project Partner) Chinese Certified Public Accountant: Yan Chenghai
Beijing, China	April 8, 2024

2. Financial statements Consolidated balance sheet

December 31, 2023 Prepared by: Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	annotations	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liquid asset:			
Monetary funds	VII.1	4,250,516,148.23	4,248,551,874.49
Settlement Provisions			
Lending funds			
Tradable financial assets	VII.2		201,023,698.63
Derivative financial assets			
Notes receivable	VII, 4	29,647,161.03	83,599,630.03
Accounts receivable	VII, 5	2,854,977,139.11	2,792,404,035.94
Receivables financing	VII, 7	184,627,610.80	160,654,502.28
Prepayment	VII, 8	54,166,281.20	65,358,933.72
Premiums receivable			
Reinsurance receivables			
Reserve for reinsurance contracts receivable			
Other receivables	VII, 9	95,114,218.56	158,828,520.52
Where: interest receivable			
Dividends receivable			
Buy and sell back financial assets			
stocks	VII.10	1,950,776,252.67	2,046,990,364.52
Contract Assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets that mature within one year			
Other current assets	VII.13	284,664,231.48	244,225,023.44
Total current assets		9,704,489,043.08	10,001,636,583.57

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Non-current assets:			
Loans and advances are issued			
Debt investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investment	VII, 17	27,697,426.06	
Investments in other equity instruments	VII, 18	83,468,505.69	63,796,374.69
Other non-current financial assets	VII, 19	28,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Investment real estate	VII, 20	41,148,166.58	43,444,808.43
fixed asset	VII, 21	7,605,103,095.64	5,757,879,918.87
Construction in progress	VII, 22	2,030,730,867.62	1,812,236,396.48
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets	VII, 25	53,764,902.02	89,691,617.28
intangible asset	VII, 26	395,435,741.25	325,688,538.21
Development expenditures	Eight		7,518,339.28
goodwill	VII, 27	9,070,361.52	9,070,361.52
Long-term amortized expenses	VII, 28	489,089,881.59	579,212,843.21
Deferred tax assets	VII, 29	629,697,943.76	508,659,406.07
Other non-current assets	VII, 30	410,756,787.97	611,460,604.15
Total non-current assets		11,803,963,679.70	9,824,659,208.19
Total Assets		21,508,452,722.78	19,826,295,791.76
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term borrowing	VII, 32	1,389,462,532.25	992,666,774.90
Borrowing from the Central Bank			
Split funds			
Transactional financial liabilities	VII, 33	1,063,191.53	
Derivative financial liabilities			
Notes payable	VII, 35	1,892,421,508.20	1,695,012,569.29
Accounts payable	VII, 36	4,392,105,767.93	4,006,949,880.00
Advance Receipts			
Contract Liabilities	VII, 38	173,171,404.23	76,250,396.67
Proceeds from the sale and repurchase of financial assets			
Absorption of deposits and interbank deposits			
Acting as an agent for the purchase and sale of securities			
Acting as an agent for underwriting securities			
Employee compensation payable	VII, 39	255,682,446.22	127,822,494.97
Taxes and fees due	VII, 40	119,346,577.44	75,659,490.62
Other payables	VII, 41	127,511,239.61	97,363,317.56
Where: Interest payable			
Dividends payable			
Fees and commissions payable			
Reinsurance payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year	VII, 43	819,182,043.48	643,198,565.61
Other current liabilities	VII, 44	303,192,258.25	477,456,544.91
Total current liabilities		9,473,138,969.14	8,192,380,034.53
Non-current liabilities:			

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Reserve for insurance contracts			
Long-term borrowing	VII, 45	1,211,355,650.39	1,402,555,278.22
Bonds payable	VII, 46	2,716,733,019.69	2,619,684,430.91
Among them: preferred shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities	VII, 47	28,078,993.87	49,043,756.07
Long-term payables			
Long-term payable employee compensation			
Projected liabilities	VII, 50	89,811,240.46	83,737,860.40
Deferred earnings	VII, 51	263,425,921.99	190,581,167.80
Deferred tax liabilities	VII, 29	493,117,739.80	620,688,976.74
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		4,802,522,566.20	4,966,291,470.14
Total liabilities		14,275,661,535.34	13,158,671,504.67
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-up capital (or share capital)	VII, 53	1,121,857,008.00	1,121,855,747.00
Other Equity Instruments	VII, 54	389,462,358.68	389,466,141.09
Among them: preferred shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve	VII, 55	3,638,236,622.47	3,482,242,982.89
Less: Treasury shares	VII, 56	56,386,353.26	
Other comprehensive income	VII, 57	6,111,015.00	6,263,963.22
Special reserves			
Surplus reserve	VII, 59	186,524,197.11	107,062,317.73
General Risk Provisions			
Undistributed profits	VII, 60	1,688,651,173.59	1,524,717,886.50
Total equity attributable to owners (or shareholders' equity) of the parent company		6,974,456,021.59	6,631,609,038.43
Minority interests		258,335,165.85	36,015,248.66
Total of owners' equity (or shareholders' equity).		7,232,791,187.44	6,667,624,287.09
Total liabilities and owner's equity (or shareholders' equity).	VII.1	21,508,452,722.78	19,826,295,791.76

Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei
institution: Gao Xinliang

Parent company's balance sheet

December 31, 2023 Prepared by: Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	annotations	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Liquid asset:			
Monetary funds		3,213,215,574.27	3,599,705,313.95
Tradable financial assets			201,023,698.63
Derivative financial assets			
Notes receivable		198,495.87	66,731,000.03
Accounts receivable	XIX.1	3,135,018,627.96	3,000,769,354.36
Receivables financing		108,490,440.29	142,439,362.64

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Prepayment		13,603,325.16	55,312,509.27
Other receivables	XIX, 2	1,953,376,326.66	1,195,871,011.63
Where: interest receivable			
Dividends receivable		500,000,000.00	
stocks		999,572,220.99	884,969,886.24
Contract Assets			
Assets held for sale			
Non-current assets that mature within one year			
Other current assets		87,913,905.87	36,382,785.69
Total current assets		9,511,388,917.07	9,183,204,922.44
Non-current assets:			
Debt investment			
Other debt investments			
Long-term receivables			
Long-term equity investment	XIX, 3	3,442,854,614.38	2,578,405,077.32
Investments in other equity instruments			
Other non-current financial assets			
Investment real estate			
fixed asset		3,578,965,375.87	1,788,555,975.07
Construction in progress		499,775,662.07	1,199,081,800.79
Productive biological assets			
Oil and gas assets			
Right-of-use assets		13,781,576.04	30,046,545.10
intangible asset		76,354,594.46	77,513,611.54
Development expenditures			
goodwill			
Long-term amortized expenses		85,624,278.51	139,738,797.72
Deferred tax assets		258,235,387.50	275,226,099.15
Other non-current assets		332,292,199.93	506,545,371.31
Total non-current assets		8,287,883,688.76	6,595,113,278.00
Total Assets		17,799,272,605.83	15,778,318,200.44
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term borrowing		902,398,958.34	642,510,872.12
Transactional financial liabilities		1,063,191.53	
Derivative financial liabilities			
Notes payable		2,177,760,130.61	2,300,480,000.00
Accounts payable		4,219,336,325.58	2,950,001,820.71
Advance Receipts			
Contract Liabilities		123,755,841.98	71,988,766.54
Employee compensation payable		112,235,050.89	49,587,651.93
Taxes and fees due		62,311,319.37	35,180,181.08
Other payables		92,680,471.88	57,087,048.73
Where: Interest payable			
Dividends payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year		435,164,659.73	334,229,127.12
Other current liabilities		2,715.55	136,832.33
Total current liabilities		8,126,708,665.46	6,441,202,300.56

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Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowing		259,807,650.39	719,190,278.22
Bonds payable		2,716,733,019.69	2,619,684,430.91
Among them: preferred shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Lease liabilities		6,884,192.27	14,047,015.42
Long-term payables			
Long-term payable employee compensation			
Projected liabilities		83,737,860.40	83,737,860.40
Deferred earnings		107,489,840.65	42,396,169.32
Deferred tax liabilities		164,666,100.85	227,228,934.45
Other non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		3,339,318,664.25	3,706,284,688.72
Total liabilities		11,466,027,329.71	10,147,486,989.28
Owner's Equity (or Shareholders' Equity):			
Paid-up capital (or share capital)		1,121,857,008.00	1,121,855,747.00
Other Equity Instruments		389,462,358.68	389,466,141.09
Among them: preferred shares			
Perpetual bonds			
Capital reserve		3,498,118,981.47	3,433,659,249.00
Less: Treasury shares		56,386,353.26	
Other comprehensive income		-596,097.64	-1,114,773.67
Special reserves			
Surplus reserve		186,524,197.11	107,062,317.73
Undistributed profits		1,194,265,181.76	579,902,530.01
Total of owners' equity (or shareholders' equity).		6,333,245,276.12	5,630,831,211.16
Total liabilities and owner's equity (or shareholders' equity).		17,799,272,605.83	15,778,318,200.44

Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei
 institution: Gao Xinliang

Consolidated income statement

January-December

2023 Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	annotations	2023 year	2022 year
1. Total operating income	VII, 61	11,445,622,179.58	10,974,407,342.03
Among them: operating income	VII, 61	11,445,622,179.58	10,974,407,342.03
Interest income			
Premiums earned			
Fee and commission income			
Second, the total cost of operation		11,206,471,698.12	10,779,359,579.30
Among them: operating costs	VII, 61	8,564,229,576.04	9,123,045,762.86
Interest expense			
Handling fees and commission expenses			
Surrender Benefit			
Net payout expense			
Draw down the net amount of insurance liability reserves			

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Policy dividend payouts			
Reinsurance costs			
Taxes and surcharges	VII, 62	86,195,245.35	32,532,236.12
Selling expenses	VII, 63	48,359,873.28	38,282,300.14
Management fees	VII, 64	1,263,320,466.43	791,571,672.80
R&D expenses	VII, 65	1,150,066,778.27	772,397,562.59
Finance Expenses	VII, 66	94,299,758.75	21,530,044.79
Where: Interest expense		225,134,001.35	86,170,201.72
Interest income		83,282,888.35	48,493,506.76
Plus: Other earnings	VII, 67	137,602,090.83	92,062,979.43
Investment income (losses are listed with a "-")	VII, 68	34,486,940.87	-79,095,920.95
Among them: investment income in associates and joint ventures			
Derecognition of gains on financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Exchange gain (loss is indicated with a "-")			
Net Exposure Hedging Gain (Losses are indicated with a "-" sign)			
Gain on change in fair value (loss is indicated with a "-" sign)	VII, 70	-1,063,191.53	1,032,375.48
Credit impairment loss (loss is indicated with a "-" sign)	VII, 71	2,854,234.39	41,498,666.50
Asset impairment loss (loss is indicated with a "-" sign)	VII, 72	-318,536,757.86	-347,832,535.33
Gain on disposal of assets (loss is indicated with a "-")	VII, 73	2,036,791.78	-504,339.14
3. Operating profit (loss is listed with "-")		96,530,589.94	-97,791,011.28
Plus: Non-operating income	VII, 74	10,781,058.30	7,025,973.09
Less: Non-operating expenses	VII, 75	47,292,823.59	15,144,473.74
4. Total profit (total loss is listed with "-")		60,018,824.65	-105,909,511.93
Less: Income tax expense	VII, 76	-136,952,641.28	-164,032,654.38
5. Net profit (net loss is listed with "-")		196,971,465.93	58,123,142.45
(1) Classification according to business continuity			
1. Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is listed with a "-" sign)		196,971,465.93	58,123,142.45
2. Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss is listed with "-")			
(2) Classification according to ownership ownership			
1. Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company (net loss is listed with "-")		344,189,429.16	90,946,653.43
2. Minority shareholders' profit and loss (net loss is listed with "-")		-147,217,963.23	-32,823,510.98
6. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		-341,160.69	5,812,918.73

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(1) Net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to owners of the parent company		-152,948.22	5,792,632.27
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss		-	6,597,281.02
(1) Remeasure the change in the defined benefit plan			
(2) Other comprehensive income that cannot be converted into profit or loss under the equity method			
(3) Changes in the fair value of investments in other equity instruments			6,597,281.02
(4) Changes in the fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk			
2. Other comprehensive income that will be reclassified into profit or loss		-152,948.22	-804,648.75
(1) Other comprehensive income from transferable gains or losses under the equity method			
(2) Changes in the fair value of other debt investments		73,689.04	-1,182,945.57
(3) The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
(4) Other credit impairment provisions for debt investments			
(5) Cash flow hedging reserves			
(6) Differences in translation of foreign currency financial statements		-226,637.26	378,296.82
(7) Miscellaneous			
(2) Net after-tax of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		-188,212.47	20,286.46
7. Total comprehensive income		196,630,305.24	63,936,061.18
(1) The total comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company		344,036,480.94	96,739,285.70
(2) Total comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders		-147,406,175.70	-32,803,224.52
8. Earnings per share:			
(1) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)		0.31	0.08
(2) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)		0.30	

In the event of a business combination under the same control in the current period, the net profit realized by the merged party before the merger was 0 yuan, and the net profit realized by the merged party in the previous period was 0 yuan. The person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming in charge of accounting work: Wang Wei The person in charge of the accounting institution: Gao Xinliang

Income statement of the parent company

January-December

2023 Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	annotations	FY2023	FY2022
1. Operating income	XIX, 4	10,970,825,678.02	10,127,252,529.71
Less: Operating costs	XIX, 4	9,229,620,071.81	9,231,758,210.83
Taxes and surcharges		16,879,783.19	8,990,791.38
Selling expenses		27,969,309.76	26,172,199.30
Management fees		724,860,757.14	382,402,954.19

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R&D expenses		654,448,931.15	540,583,233.97
Finance Expenses		1,777,756.58	-16,245,284.06
Where: Interest expense		163,626,093.74	70,808,180.13
Interest income		109,610,761.85	42,256,012.23
Plus: Other earnings		34,479,781.88	27,708,840.53
Investment income (losses are listed with a "-")	XIX, 5	534,433,370.25	-79,315,098.95
Among them: investment income in associates and joint ventures			
Derecognition of gains on financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Net Exposure Hedging Gain (Losses are indicated with a "-" sign)			
Gain on change in fair value (loss is indicated with a "-" sign)		-1,063,191.53	1,032,375.48
Credit impairment loss (loss is indicated with a "-" sign)		4,626,565.07	39,861,221.99
Asset impairment loss (loss is indicated with a "-" sign)		-103,816,922.20	-65,122,983.49
Gain on disposal of assets (loss is indicated with a "-")		1,518,153.87	-842,169.57
2. Operating profit (loss is listed with "-")		785,446,825.73	-123,087,389.91
Plus: Non-operating income		9,172,105.84	4,875,068.60
Less: Non-operating expenses		39,861,781.03	7,219,556.45
3. Total profit (the total loss is listed with "-")		754,757,150.54	-125,431,877.76
Less: Income tax expense		-39,861,643.28	-138,616,032.45
4. Net profit (net loss is listed with "-")		794,618,793.82	13,184,154.69
(1) Net profit from continuing operations (net loss is listed with "-")		794,618,793.82	13,184,154.69
(2) Net profit from discontinued operations (net loss is listed with "-")			
5. Net after-tax of other comprehensive income		518,676.03	-902,356.02
(1) Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss			
1. Remeasure the change in the defined benefit plan			
2. Other comprehensive income that cannot be converted into profit or loss under the equity method			
3. Changes in the fair value of investments in other equity instruments			
4. Changes in the fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk			
(2) Other comprehensive income that is reclassified into profit or loss		518,676.03	-902,356.02
1. Other comprehensive income from transferable gains or losses under the equity method			

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2. Changes in the fair value of other debt investments		518,676.03	-902,356.02
3. The amount of financial assets reclassified into other comprehensive income			
4. Credit impairment provisions for other debt investments			
5. Cash flow hedging reserves			
6. Translation differences in foreign currency financial statements			
7. Miscellaneous			
6. Total comprehensive income		795,137,469.85	12,281,798.67
7. Earnings per share:			
(1) Basic earnings per share (RMB/share)			
(2) Diluted earnings per share (RMB/share)			

Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei Person in charge of accounting institution: Gao Xinliang

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

January-December 2023 Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	annotations	2023 year	2022 year
1. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Cash received from the sale of goods and the provision of services		11,904,787,991.79	10,959,785,583.56
Net increase in customer deposits and interbank deposits			
Net increase in borrowing from the central bank			
Net increase in borrowing and lending to other financial institutions			
Cash received from the premium of the original insurance contract			
Net cash received from reinsurance business			
Net increase in policyholders' savings and investments			
Cash for interest, fees and commissions			
Net increase in borrowed funds			
Net increase in funds from repurchase operations			
Net cash received from agents to buy or sell securities			
Tax refunds received		1,108,447,190.18	1,057,635,525.05
Other cash received in connection with operating activities	VII, 78	365,283,635.71	301,741,871.95
Subtotal cash inflows from operating activities		13,378,518,817.68	12,319,162,980.56
Cash for the purchase of goods and payment for services		7,560,578,232.55	8,028,602,906.15
Net increase in customer loans and advances			
Net increase in deposits with central banks and interbank funds			
Cash payment of the original insurance contract indemnity			
Net increase in funds withdrawn			

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Cash for interest, fees and commissions			
Cash to pay policy dividends			
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		2,151,140,493.75	1,903,585,212.10
Taxes and fees paid		532,634,344.79	225,947,846.64
Payment of other cash related to operating activities	VII, 78	531,044,128.63	280,392,371.71
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		10,775,397,199.72	10,438,528,336.60
Net cash flow from operating activities		2,603,121,617.96	1,880,634,643.96
2. Cash flow from investment activities:			
Cash received from the investment is recovered		2,054,557,000.00	1,928,494,888.50
Cash received from investment income		12,504,977.68	13,126,604.63
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		6,614,207.64	96,582,347.49
Net cash received from disposal subsidiaries and other business units			
Receipt of other cash related to investment activities	VII, 78	24,367,450.00	26,420,792.49
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		2,098,043,635.32	2,064,624,633.11
Cash paid for the purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		3,296,901,931.15	3,250,357,111.13
Cash paid for investment		1,814,610,131.00	2,359,522,020.62
Net increase in pledged loans			
Net cash payments from subsidiaries and other business units			
Payments of other cash related to investment activities	VII, 78	1,056,000.00	117,291,799.90
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		5,112,568,062.15	5,727,170,931.65
Net cash flow from investing activities		-3,014,524,426.83	-3,662,546,298.54
3. Cash flow from financing activities:			
Absorb cash received from investments		461,260,000.00	3,175,436,562.10
Among them: cash received by subsidiaries from minority shareholders' investments		461,260,000.00	118,050,000.00
Obtain cash received from borrowing		2,801,406,638.96	2,683,252,612.24
Other cash received in connection with fund-raising activities	VII, 78		-
Subtotal cash inflows from financing activities		3,262,666,638.96	5,858,689,174.34
Cash payments for debt repayment		2,379,583,800.00	2,205,294,179.19
Cash for the distribution of dividends, profits, or interest payments		230,792,800.34	297,466,024.74
Among them: dividends and profits paid by subsidiaries to minority shareholders			
Disbursement of other cash related to fund-raising activities	VII, 78	100,861,032.93	180,557,776.68
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		2,711,237,633.27	2,683,317,980.61

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Net cash flow from financing activities		551,429,005.69	3,175,371,193.73
4. The impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		19,420,100.12	29,821,517.05
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		159,446,296.94	1,423,281,056.20
Add: Opening cash and cash equivalents balances		3,478,544,337.61	2,055,263,281.41
6. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		3,637,990,634.55	3,478,544,337.61

Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei
 Person in charge of accounting institution: Gao Xinliang

Parent company cash flow statement

January-December

2023 Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	annotations	FY2023	FY2022
1. Cash flow from operating activities:			
Cash received from the sale of goods and the provision of services		11,696,404,907.77	10,060,240,493.76
Tax refunds received		943,699,558.07	874,931,760.87
Other cash received in connection with operating activities		225,220,918.47	111,550,678.68
Subtotal cash inflows from operating activities		12,865,325,384.31	11,046,722,933.31
Cash for the purchase of goods and payment for services		9,726,151,431.91	8,053,590,735.68
Cash paid to and on behalf of employees		833,381,120.88	763,875,725.87
Taxes and fees paid		15,162,277.35	9,330,817.21
Payment of other cash related to operating activities		378,217,068.87	157,524,645.88
Subtotal cash outflows from operating activities		10,952,911,899.01	8,984,321,924.64
Net cash flow from operating activities		1,912,413,485.30	2,062,401,008.67
2. Cash flow from investment activities:			
Cash received from the investment is recovered		2,024,557,000.00	1,912,494,888.50
Cash received from investment income		12,448,192.82	12,907,426.63
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		28,457,473.55	15,096,311.97
Net cash received from disposal subsidiaries and other business units			
Receipt of other cash related to investment activities		1,058,321,767.08	963,404,738.16
Subtotal of cash inflows from investing activities		3,123,784,433.45	2,903,903,365.26
Cash paid for the purchase and construction of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets		1,107,480,769.15	1,671,380,585.70
Cash paid for investment		2,555,938,000.00	3,232,522,020.62

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Net cash payments from subsidiaries and other business units			
Payments of other cash related to investment activities		1,323,056,000.00	1,366,942,699.90
Subtotal cash outflows from investing activities		4,986,474,769.15	6,270,845,306.22
Net cash flow from investing activities		-1,862,690,335.70	-3,366,941,940.96
3. Cash flow from financing activities:			
Absorb cash received from investments			3,057,386,562.10
Obtain cash received from borrowing		1,581,973,400.00	2,014,905,462.25
Other cash received in connection with fund-raising activities			
Subtotal cash inflows from financing activities		1,581,973,400.00	5,072,292,024.35
Cash payments for debt repayment		1,699,943,800.00	2,013,404,179.19
Cash for the distribution of dividends, profits, or interest payments		170,596,325.71	254,180,352.60
Disbursement of other cash related to fund-raising activities		73,982,185.75	141,091,271.06
Subtotal cash outflows from financing activities		1,944,522,311.46	2,408,675,802.85
Net cash flow from financing activities		-362,548,911.46	2,663,616,221.50
4. The impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		26,729,731.29	18,082,440.32
5. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		-286,096,030.57	1,377,157,729.53
Add: Opening cash and cash equivalents balances		2,915,294,245.74	1,538,136,516.21
6. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		2,629,198,215.17	2,915,294,245.74

Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei Person in charge of accounting institution: Gao Xinliang

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Consolidated statement of changes in owners' equity

January-December 2023 Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Year 2023												
	Attributable to the parent company's ownership equity											Minority interests	Total owner's equity
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other Equity Instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserve	General Risk Provisions	Undistributed profits	other	subtotal
		Preferred stock	Preferred bonds	other									
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	1,121,855,747.00			389,466,141.09	3,482,242,982.89		6,263,963.22		107,056,070.58		1,524,705,379.42		6,631,590,284.20
Add: Changes in accounting policies									6,247.15		12,507.08		18,754.23
Correction of previous errors													
other													
2. The opening balance of the year	1,121,855,747.00			389,466,141.09	3,482,242,982.89		6,263,963.22		107,062,317.73		1,524,717,886.50		6,631,609,038.43
3. The amount of change in the current period (the decrease is listed with "-")	1,261.00			-3,782.41	155,993,639.58	56,386,353.26	-152,948.22		79,461,879.38		163,933,287.09		342,846,983.16
												222,319,917.19	565,166,900.35

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(1) Total comprehensive income						- 152,948.22				344,189,429.16		344,036,480.94	- 147,406,175.70	196,630,305.24
(2) The owner's investment and reduction of capital	1,261.00			-3,782.41	157,790,930.73	56,386,353.26						101,402,056.06	367,928,801.74	469,330,857.80
1. Common shares invested by the owner													461,260,000.00	461,260,000.00
2. Investors of other equity instruments invest capital	1,261.00			-3,782.41	29,039.46							26,518.05		26,518.05
3. The amount of share-based payments included in the owner's equity					64,430,693.01							64,430,693.01		64,430,693.01
4. Miscellaneous					93,331,198.26	56,386,353.26						36,944,845.00	- 93,331,198.26	- 56,386,353.26
(3) Profit distribution								79,461,879.38		- 180,256,142.07		- 100,794,262.69		- 100,794,262.69
1. Withdraw surplus reserves								79,461,879.38		- 79,461,879.38				
2. Extract general risk provisions														

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3. Distribution to the owner (or shareholder).											- 100,794,262 .69	- 100,794,262 .69		- 100,794,262 .69
4. Miscellaneous														
(4) Internal carry-over of owners' equity														
1. Conversion of capital reserve into capital (or share capital)														
2. Conversion of surplus reserve into capital (or share capital)														
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses														
4. Carry forward retained earnings from the variable amount of the defined benefit plan														
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings														

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6. Miscellaneous														
(5) Special reserves														
1. Extracted in this period														
2. Use in this period														
(6) Others					- 1,797,291.15							- 1,797,291.15	1,797,291.15	
4. Balance at the end of the period	1,121,857,008.00			389,462,358.68	3,638,236,622.47	56,386,353.26	6,111,015.00		186,524,197.11		1,688,651,173.59	6,974,456,021.59	258,335,165.85	7,232,791,187.44

project	FY2022														
	Attributable to the parent company's ownership equity												Minority interests	Total owner's equity	
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other Equity Instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserve	General Risk Provisions	Undistributed profits	other			subtotal
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	other											
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	1,121,855,747.00				3,433,127,566.19		471,330.95		105,736,007.15		1,636,953,485.73		6,298,144,137.02	- 1,186,558.49	6,296,957,578.53
Add: Changes in accounting policies									7,895.11		70,197.27		78,092.38		78,092.38
Difference in the previous period															

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Error Correction															
other															
2. The opening balance of the year	1,121,855,7 47.00				3,433,127,5 66.19		471,330. 95		105,743,90 2.26		1,637,023,6 83.00		6,298,222,2 29.40	- 1,186,558. 49	6,297,035,6 70.91
3. The amount of change in the current period (the decrease is listed with "-")				389,466,14 1.09	49,115,416. 70		5,792,63 2.27		1,318,415. 47		- 112,305,796 .50		333,386,809 .03	37,201,807 .15	370,588,616 .18
(1) Total comprehensive income							5,792,63 2.27				90,946,653. 43		96,739,285. 70	- 32,803,224 .52	63,936,061. 18
(2) The owner's investment and reduction of capital				389,466,14 1.09	49,115,416. 70								438,581,557 .79	70,005,031 .67	508,586,589 .46
1. Invested by the owner														118,050,00 0.00	118,050,000 .00

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ordinary shares														
2. Investors of other equity instruments invest capital														
3. The amount of share-based payments included in the owner's equity														
4. Miscellaneous				389,466,141.09	49,115,416.70							438,581,557.79	- 48,044,968.33	390,536,589.46
(3) Profit distribution								1,318,415.47	- 203,252,449.93		- 201,934,034.46			- 201,934,034.46
1. Withdraw surplus reserves								1,318,415.47	- 1,318,415.47					
2. Extract general risk provisions														

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3. Distribution to the owner (or shareholder).											- 201,934,034 .46		- 201,934,034 .46		- 201,934,034 .46
4. Miscellaneous															
(4) Internal carry-over of owners' equity															
1. Conversion of capital reserve into capital (or share capital)															
2. Conversion of surplus reserve into capital (or share capital)															
3. Surplus reserve															

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Make up for losses															
4. Carry forward retained earnings from the variable amount of the defined benefit plan															
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings															
6. Miscellaneous															
(5) Special reserves															
1. Extracted in this period															
2. Use in this period															
(6) Others															
Fourth, this issue	1,121,855,7 47.00			389,466,14 1.09	3,482,242,9 82.89		6,263,96 3.22		107,062,31 7.73		1,524,717,8 86.50		6,631,609,0 38.43	36,015,248 .66	6,667,624,2 87.09

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Closing balance														
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Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei

Head of accounting institution: Gao Xinliang

Statement of Changes in Owners' Equity of the Parent Company

January-December 2023 Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	FY2023										
	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Other Equity Instruments			Capital reserve	Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income	Special reserves	Surplus reserve	Undistributed profits	Total owner's equity
		Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	other							
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	1,121,855 ,747.00			389,466,1 41.09	3,433,659 ,249.00		- 1,114,77 3.67		107,056, 070.58	579,846, 305.64	5,630,768 ,739.64
Add: Changes in accounting policies									6,247.15	56,224.3 7	62,471.52
Correction of previous errors											
other											
2. The opening balance of the year	1,121,855 ,747.00			389,466,1 41.09	3,433,659 ,249.00		- 1,114,77 3.67		107,062, 317.73	579,902, 530.01	5,630,831 ,211.16
3. The amount of change in the current period (the decrease is listed with "-")	1,261.00			-3,782.41	64,459,73 2.47	56,386,35 3.26	518,676. 03		79,461,8 79.38	614,362, 651.75	702,414,0 64.96
(1) Total comprehensive income							518,676. 03			794,618, 793.82	795,137,4 69.85
(2) The owner's investment and reduction of capital	1,261.00			-3,782.41	64,459,73 2.47	56,386,35 3.26					8,070,857 .80
1. Common shares invested by the owner											
2. Investors of other equity instruments invest capital	1,261.00			-3,782.41	29,039.46						26,518.05
3. The amount of share-based payments included in the owner's equity					64,430,69 3.01						64,430,69 3.01

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4. Miscellaneous						56,386,35 3.26					- 56,386,35 3.26
(3) Profit distribution									79,461,8 79.38	- 180,256, 142.07	- 100,794,2 62.69
1. Withdraw surplus reserves									79,461,8 79.38	- 79,461,8 79.38	
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders).										- 100,794, 262.69	- 100,794,2 62.69
3. Miscellaneous											
(4) Internal carry-over of owners' equity											
1. Conversion of capital reserve into capital (or share capital)											
2. Conversion of surplus reserve into capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses											
4. Carry forward retained earnings from the variable amount of the defined benefit plan											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings											
6. Miscellaneous											
(5) Special reserves											
1. Extracted in this period											
2. Use in this period											
(6) Others											
4. Balance at the end of the period	1,121,857 ,008.00			389,462,3 58.68	3,498,118 ,981.47	56,386,35 3.26	- 596,097. 64		186,524, 197.11	1,194,26 5,181.76	6,333,245 ,276.12

project	2022 year									
		Other Equity Instruments	Capital reserve				Special reserves	Surplus reserve		

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	Paid-up capital (or share capital)	Preferred stock	Perpetual bonds	other		Less: Treasury shares	Other comprehensive income			Undistributed profits	Total owner's equity
1. The balance at the end of the previous year	1,121,855 ,747.00				3,432,588 ,800.63		- 212,417. 65		105,736, 007.15	769,899, 769.25	5,429,867 ,906.38
Add: Changes in accounting policies									7,895.11	71,056.0 0	78,951.11
Correction of previous errors											
other											
2. The opening balance of the year	1,121,855 ,747.00				3,432,588 ,800.63		- 212,417. 65		105,743, 902.26	769,970, 825.25	5,429,946 ,857.49
3. The amount of change in the current period (the decrease is listed with "-")				389,466,1 41.09	1,070,448 .37		- 902,356. 02		1,318,41 5.47	- 190,068, 295.24	200,884,3 53.67
(1) Total comprehensive income							- 902,356. 02			13,184,1 54.69	12,281,79 8.67
(2) The owner's investment and reduction of capital				389,466,1 41.09	1,070,448 .37						390,536,5 89.46
1. Common shares invested by the owner											
2. Investors of other equity instruments invest capital											
3. The amount of share-based payments included in the owner's equity											
4. Miscellaneous				389,466,1 41.09	1,070,448 .37						390,536,5 89.46
(3) Profit distribution									1,318,41 5.47	- 203,252, 449.93	- 201,934,0 34.46
1. Withdraw surplus reserves									1,318,41 5.47	- 1,318,41 5.47	
2. Distribution to owners (or shareholders).										- 201,934, 034.46	- 201,934,0 34.46

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3. Miscellaneous											
(4) Internal carry-over of owners' equity											
1. Conversion of capital reserve into capital (or share capital)											
2. Conversion of surplus reserve into capital (or share capital)											
3. Surplus reserve to make up for losses											
4. Carry forward retained earnings from the variable amount of the defined benefit plan											
5. Other comprehensive income carried forward to retained earnings											
6. Miscellaneous											
(5) Special reserves											
1. Extracted in this period											
2. Use in this period											
(6) Others											
4. Balance at the end of the period	1,121,855,747.00			389,466,141.09	3,433,659,249.00		-1,114,773.67		107,062,317.73	579,902,530.01	5,630,831,211.16

Person in charge of the company: Xu Yanming

Person in charge of accounting: Wang Wei

Head of accounting institution: Gao Xinliang

Third, the basic situation of the company 1. Company Overview

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "the Company" or "Zhuhai Guanyu"), formerly known as Zhuhai Guangyu Battery Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Zhuhai Guanyu Co., Ltd."), was incorporated in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province on May 11, 2007, and obtained the business license of Qihe Yuezhu General Zi No. 008318 issued by the Administration for Industry and Commerce of Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province. Later, on January 12, 2016, it obtained the business license of an enterprise legal person with a unified social credit code of 91440400799386302M issued by the Doumen Branch of the Zhuhai Administration for Industry and Commerce of Guangdong Province. On March 26, 2019, the company completed the change of company name to Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. On April 24, 2020, the Company held a shareholders' meeting and decided to change the entire limited company into a joint-stock company with February 29, 2020 as the base date, and the share capital of the Company after the change was 966,142,169 shares, and the name was changed to Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd.

According to the resolution of the company's third extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in 2020, and approved by the CSRC ([2021] No. 2944) "Reply on Agreeing to the Registration of Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd.'s Initial Public Offering of Shares", the company issued 155,713,578 RMB ordinary shares (A shares) to the public for the first time, with a par value of 1 yuan per share. After the completion of the issuance, the registered capital of the Company is RMB1,121,855,747.00, with a par value of RMB1 per share, and the total number of shares is 1,121,855,747 shares. The above-mentioned capital increase has been verified by Grant Thornton Certified Public Accountants (Special General Partnership), and the Capital Verification Report (2021) No. 351C000675 was issued on October 11, 2021. The company's shares were listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange on October 15, 2021 with the stock code: 688772.

Place of registration: No. 209, Zhufeng Avenue, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City (South District on the first floor of Room A).

Office address: No. 209, Zhufeng Avenue, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City (South District on the first floor of Plant A), No. 1 Shunyu Road, Jing'an Town, Doumen District, Zhuhai City.

Main business activities: The company is mainly engaged in the research and development, production and sales of consumer polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries, and at the same time lays out power and energy storage lithium-ion batteries, which are mainly used in notebook computers, tablet computers, smart phones, smart wearable devices, drones, automobile start-stop systems and electric motorcycles. The company's products are mainly polymer pouch lithium-ion batteries.

These financial statements and the notes to the financial statements were approved by the 15th meeting of the second session of the Board of Directors of the Company on 8 April 2024.

Fourth, the basis for the preparation of financial statements

1. Preparation basis

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises and their application guidelines, interpretations and other relevant provisions issued by the Ministry of Finance (collectively, the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises"). In addition, the Company also discloses relevant financial information in accordance with the Rules for the Preparation of Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public No. 15 - General Provisions on Financial Reporting (Revised in 2023) issued by the China Securities Regulatory Commission. The Company's accounting is based on the accrual basis of accounting. With the exception of certain financial instruments, these financial statements are measured on a historical cost basis. If the asset is impaired, the corresponding impairment provision shall be made in accordance with the relevant regulations.

2. Going concern

√ Applicable □ Not applicable The Company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

5. Important accounting policies and accounting estimates

Specific Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimation Tips: √ Applicable □ Not Applicable The Company determines the depreciation of fixed assets, amortization of intangible assets and revenue recognition policies according to the characteristics of its own production and operation, and the specific accounting policies are set out in Section 10 5, 21, 10 Section 5, 26 and Section 10 5 and 34 of this report.

1. Statement of compliance with accounting standards for business enterprises

This financial statement complies with the requirements of the Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises, and truly and completely reflects the consolidated and financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023, as well as the consolidated and operating results of the Company and the consolidated and corporate cash flow in 2023.

2. Accounting Periods

The accounting period of the Company is a calendar year, i.e. from January 1 to December 31 of each year.

3. Business Cycle

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The

Company's business cycle is 12 months.

4. Base currency

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries use RMB as the base currency of accounting. The Company's overseas subsidiaries determine the rupee as their base currency based on the currency of the main economic environment in which they operate. The currency used by the Company in preparing these financial statements is RMB.

5. Materiality criteria: determination method and selection basis

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

project	Materiality criteria
Important works in progress	The budget amount \geq 100,000,000
Significant non-wholly owned subsidiary	The total assets of non-wholly-owned subsidiaries account for more than 10% of the company's total assets at the end of the period or the total profit accounts for more than 10% of the company's total profits
Significant associates	Long-term equity investments in associates account for 5% of the Group's total assets \geq book value
Significant accounts payable that are more than one year old	The amount of individual accounts payable aged more than 1 year exceeds 0.5% of total assets

6. Accounting for business combinations under common control and not under common control

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Business combination not under common control

For business combinations not under common control, the cost of the combination is the fair value of the assets, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity securities issued to acquire control of the acquiree at the date of purchase. On the acquisition date, the acquired assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree are recognized at fair value.

The difference between the cost of the merger and the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree obtained in the merger shall be recognized as goodwill and shall be measured at the cost after deducting the accumulated impairment provision, and the difference between the cost of the merger and the fair value share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree obtained in the merger shall be included in the profit or loss for the current period after review.

Step-by-step business combination under non-common control through multiple transactions In individual financial statements, the initial investment cost of the investment is the sum of the carrying amount of the equity investment of the acquiree held before the acquisition date and the cost of the new investment on the acquisition date. Other comprehensive income recognized by the equity investment held before the acquisition date due to the adoption of the equity method of accounting shall not be treated on the acquisition date, and shall be accounted for on the same basis as the investee's direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities when the investment is disposed of; If the equity investment held before the acquisition date is measured at fair value, the accumulated fair value change originally included in other comprehensive income shall be transferred to retained earnings when the accounting method is changed to the cost method.

In the consolidated financial statements, the consolidation cost is the sum of the consideration paid on the acquisition date and the fair value of the equity interests of the acquiree held prior to the acquisition date. For the equity of the acquiree held before the acquisition date, it shall be remeasured according to the fair value of the equity at the acquisition date, and the difference between the fair value and its carrying amount shall be included in the current investment income; Changes in other owners' equity are converted to income for the current period on the date of purchase, except for other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of changes in net liabilities or net assets of defined benefit plans of the investee and other comprehensive income related to investments in non-trading equity instruments originally designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

and (2) the treatment of transaction costs in business combinations

Intermediary expenses such as auditing, legal services, appraisal consulting and other related management expenses incurred for the purpose of conducting a business combination shall be included in profit or loss for the current period when incurred. Transaction costs for equity securities or debt securities issued as consideration for the merger are included in the initial recognition amount of equity securities or debt securities.

7. Criteria for judging controls and methods for preparing consolidated financial statements

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Criteria for judging control

The scope of consolidation in the consolidated financial statements is determined on a control basis. Control means that the company has power over the investee, enjoys variable returns through participating in the relevant activities of the investee, and has the ability to use its power over the investee to influence the amount of its returns. The Company will reassess when changes in relevant facts and circumstances result in changes in the relevant elements involved in the definition of control.

In determining whether to include a structured entity in the scope of consolidation, the Company evaluates whether to control the structured entity on the basis of considering all facts and circumstances, including assessing the purpose and design of the structured entity's establishment, identifying the type of variable returns, and whether it bears some or all of the variable returns by participating in its related activities.

(2) The method of preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Company on the basis of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries and based on other relevant information. In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the accounting policies and accounting periods of the Company and its subsidiaries are required to be consistent, and the significant transactions and current balances between the companies are offset.

In the reporting period, the income, expenses and profits of the subsidiaries and businesses added due to business combinations not under the same control shall be included in the consolidated income statement from the date of purchase to the end of the reporting period, and their cash flows shall be included in the consolidated cash flow statement. The portion of the subsidiary's shareholders' equity that is not owned by the Company is presented separately as minority shareholders' equity under the consolidated balance sheet, and the share of the subsidiary's net profit or loss for the current period belonging to minority shareholders' interests is shown as "minority shareholders' profit and loss" under the item of net profit in the consolidated income statement. The minority shareholder's share of the subsidiary's losses exceeded the minority shareholder's share of the subsidiary's opening ownership interest, and the balance of the subsidiary was still offset by the minority shareholder's equity.

(3) Purchase of minority shareholders in subsidiaries

The difference between the cost of the newly acquired long-term equity investment due to the purchase of a minority interest and the share of net assets of the subsidiary that should be continuously calculated from the date of acquisition or the date of consolidation calculated according to the proportion of the new shareholding, and the difference between the disposal price obtained from the partial disposal of the equity investment in the subsidiary without loss of control and the share of the net assets of the subsidiary corresponding to the disposal of the long-term equity investment that has been continuously calculated from the date of acquisition or the date of consolidation, shall be adjusted to the capital reserve (equity premium) in the consolidated balance sheet, and the retained earnings shall be adjusted if the capital reserve is insufficient to offset the deficiency.

(4) Handling of loss of control of the subsidiary

If the control of the original subsidiary is lost due to the disposal of part of the equity investment or other reasons, the remaining equity shall be remeasured according to its fair value on the date of loss of control, and the sum of the consideration obtained from the disposal of the equity and the fair value of the remaining equity shall be deducted from the sum of the share of the carrying value of the net assets of the original subsidiary calculated according to the original shareholding ratio and the goodwill from the date of acquisition, and the difference shall be included in the investment income for the period of loss of control.

Other comprehensive income related to the equity investment of the original subsidiary shall be accounted for on the same basis as the direct disposal of the relevant assets or liabilities of the original subsidiary upon loss of control, and other changes in owners' equity related to the original subsidiary involving the equity method shall be transferred to profit or loss for the current period when the loss of control is lost.

8. Classification of joint venture arrangements and accounting treatment of joint operations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

9. Criteria for determining cash and cash equivalents

Cash refers to cash on hand as well as deposits that can be used to make payments at any time. Cash equivalents refer to investments held by the Company that have a short maturity, are highly liquid, are easily convertible into a known amount of cash, and have little risk of changes in value.

10. Foreign Currency Operations and Translation of Foreign Currency Statements

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Foreign currency business

The amount of foreign currency transactions incurred by the Company shall be converted into the base currency at the exchange rate on the last working day of the month prior to the date of the transaction.

At the balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are translated at the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. The difference in exchange rate arising from the difference between the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date and the spot exchange rate at the time of initial recognition or the spot exchange rate at the previous balance sheet date shall be recognized in profit or loss for the current period; for foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost, the spot exchange rate on the date of transaction shall be used for translation, and for foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value, the spot exchange rate on the date of fair value determination shall be used for translation, and the difference between the amount in the base currency of the account after translation and the amount in the original base currency of account shall be included in profit or loss or other comprehensive income for the current period according to the nature of the non-monetary item.

(2) Translation of financial statements in foreign currencies

At the balance sheet date, when the foreign currency financial statements of overseas subsidiaries are translated, the assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are translated at the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the shareholders' equity items except "undistributed profits" are translated at the spot exchange rate on the date of occurrence.

The income and expense items in the income statement are translated at an exchange rate that is similar to the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction, as determined in accordance with a systematic and reasonable methodology.

All items in the cash flow statement are translated at an exchange rate that is determined in a systematic and reasonable manner and is similar to the spot exchange rate on the date of the cash flow. The effect of exchange rate changes on cash is reflected as a reconciliation item in the cash flow statement as a separate item of "impact of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents".

Differences due to translation of the financial statements are reflected in the "Other comprehensive income" item under the item of shareholders' equity in the balance sheet.

When the overseas operation is disposed of and the control is lost, the difference in the translation of the foreign currency statements related to the overseas operation as shown under the shareholders' equity item in the balance sheet shall be transferred to the profit or loss for the current period of disposal in whole or in proportion to the disposal of the overseas operation.

11. Financial Instruments

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Recognition and derecognition of financial instruments

The Company recognises a financial asset or financial liability when it becomes a party to a contract for a financial instrument.

If a financial asset meets one of the following conditions, the recognition shall be terminated: (1) the contractual right to receive the cash flow of the financial asset is terminated; (2) The financial asset has been transferred and meets the following conditions for derecognition of the transfer of financial assets.

If the current obligation of a financial liability has been discharged in whole or in part, the financial liability or part thereof shall be derecognized. If the Company (the debtor) and the creditor enter into an agreement to replace the existing financial liabilities by assuming new financial liabilities, and the contractual terms of the new financial liabilities are substantially different from the existing financial liabilities, the recognition of the existing financial liabilities shall be terminated and the new financial liabilities shall be recognized at the same time. The purchase and sale of financial assets in a conventional manner is carried out by accounting recognition and derecognition on a trading date.

(2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

At the time of initial recognition, the Company divides financial assets into the following three categories according to the business model of financial assets under management and the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets are measured at fair value at the time of initial recognition. For financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are directly recognized in the current profit or loss, and for other types of financial assets, the relevant transaction costs are included in the initial recognition amount. For receivables arising from the sale of products or the provision of services, which do not include or do not consider material financing components, the amount of consideration that the Company is expected to be entitled to receive shall be the initial recognition amount.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

The Company classifies financial assets that meet both the following conditions and are not designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss as financial assets measured at amortized cost:

- The Company's business model for managing the financial asset is aimed at collecting contractual cash flows; The contractual terms of the financial asset stipulate that the cash flows generated on a particular date are only payments of principal and interest on the basis of the outstanding principal amount.

After initial recognition, the effective interest rate method is used to measure such financial assets at amortized cost. Gains or losses arising from financial assets measured at amortized cost that are not part of any hedging relationship are recognized in profit or loss for the current period when they are derecognized, amortized under the effective interest method or when impairment is recognized.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company classifies financial assets that meet both the following conditions and are not designated as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss through profit or loss as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- The Company's business model for managing the financial asset is aimed at both the receipt of contractual cash flows and the sale of the financial asset; The contractual terms of the financial asset provide that the cash flows generated on a particular date are only payments of principal and interest on the basis of the outstanding principal amount.

After the initial recognition, the financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest, impairment losses or gains and exchange gains and losses calculated using the effective interest rate method are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, and other gains or losses are included in other comprehensive income. When the recognition is derecognized, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred from other comprehensive income and included in the profit or loss for the current period.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Except for the above-mentioned financial assets measured at amortized cost and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company classifies all other financial assets as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. At the time of initial recognition, in order to eliminate or significantly reduce the accounting mismatch, the Company irrevocably designated certain financial assets that should have been measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income through profit or loss as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss. After the initial recognition, the gains or losses (including interest and dividend income) arising from the subsequent measurement of such financial assets at fair value are recognized in profit or loss for the current period, unless the financial assets are part of the hedging relationship.

However, for investments in non-tradable equity instruments, the Company irrevocably designates them as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income at the time of initial recognition. The designation is made on the basis of a single investment that meets the definition of an equity instrument from the issuer's perspective.

After the initial recognition, the financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Qualified dividend income is included in profit or loss, and other gains or losses and changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the recognition is derecognized, the accumulated gains or losses previously included in other comprehensive income are transferred out of other comprehensive income and included in retained earnings.

The business model of managing financial assets refers to how the company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether the source of cash flow for the financial assets under management of the Company is the receipt of contractual cash flows, the sale of financial assets, or both. The Company determines the business model for managing financial assets based on objective facts and on the basis of specific business objectives for the management of financial assets decided by key management personnel.

The Company evaluates the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets to determine whether the contractual cash flows generated by the relevant financial assets on a specific date are only payments of principal and interest based on the outstanding principal amount. Principal refers to the fair value of a financial asset at the time of initial recognition, and interest includes the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the amount of principal outstanding in a given period, and other fundamental borrowing risks, costs and profits. In addition, the Company evaluates the terms of the contract that may lead to a change in the time distribution or amount of the contractual cash flow of the financial asset to determine whether it meets the requirements of the above-mentioned contractual cash flow characteristics.

All affected underlying financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in business model only when the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, otherwise financial assets are not allowed to be reclassified after initial recognition.

(3) Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

At the time of initial recognition, the Company's financial liabilities are classified as: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost. For financial liabilities that are not classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss, the relevant transaction costs are included in the amount initially recognized.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, including trading financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition. For such financial liabilities, the subsequent measurement is carried out at fair value, and the gains or losses arising from changes in fair value, as well as the dividends and interest expenses related to such financial liabilities, are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

Other financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, and the gains or losses arising from derecognition or amortization are included in the profit or loss for the current period.

Distinction between financial liabilities and equity instruments

Financial liabilities refer to liabilities that meet one of the following conditions: (1) Contractual obligations to deliver cash or other financial assets to other parties.

and (2) the contractual obligation to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with other parties under potentially unfavorable conditions.

(3) Non-derivative contracts that are to be settled or can be settled in the future with the company's own equity instruments, and under which the enterprise will deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments.

(4) Derivative contracts that must be settled or can be settled with the enterprise's own equity instruments in the future, except for derivative contracts that exchange a fixed amount of its own equity instruments for a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets.

An equity instrument is a contract that proves the ownership of a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all liabilities. If the Company cannot unconditionally refrain from delivering cash or other financial assets to fulfill a contractual obligation, the contractual obligation falls within the definition of a financial liability.

If a financial instrument is to be settled or can be settled with the Company's own equity instruments, consideration should be given to whether the Company's own equity instruments used to settle the instruments are intended to be used as a substitute for cash or other financial assets, or to enable the holder of the instrument to enjoy a residual interest in the assets of the issuer after deducting all liabilities. In the case of the former, the instrument is a financial liability of the Company, and in the case of the latter, the instrument is an equity instrument of the Company.

(4) Derivative financial instruments and embedded derivatives

The Company's derivative financial instruments include forward foreign exchange contracts and foreign exchange swap contracts. The initial measurement is based on the fair value of the date of the signing of the derivative transaction contract, and the subsequent measurement is carried out at its fair value. A derivative financial instrument with a positive fair value is recognized as an asset, and a negative fair value is recognized as a liability. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value that do not comply with hedge accounting requirements are directly recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

For hybrid instruments containing embedded derivatives, if the main contract is a financial asset, the relevant provisions of the financial asset classification apply to the hybrid instrument as a whole. If the main contract is not a financial asset, and the hybrid instrument is not measured at fair value and its changes are accounted for through profit or loss for the current period, the embedded derivative is not closely related to the main contract in terms of economic characteristics and risks, and the conditions are the same as the embedded derivative, and the separate instrument meets the definition of derivative, the embedded derivative is separated from the hybrid instrument and treated as a separate derivative financial instrument. If it is not possible to measure the embedded derivatives separately at the time of acquisition or at the subsequent balance sheet date, the hybrid instruments are designated as financial assets or financial liabilities as a whole at fair value through profit or loss.

and (5) the fair value of the financial instrument

For the method of determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, see Section 13 Disclosure of Fair Value.

(6) Impairment of financial assets

On the basis of expected credit losses, the Company carries out impairment accounting treatment and recognises loss provisions for the following items: Financial assets measured at amortized cost; Receivables at fair value through other comprehensive income; Contract assets as defined in Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 14 - Revenue;

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit loss refers to the weighted average of credit losses of financial instruments weighted by the risk of default. Credit loss refers to the difference between all contractual cash flows receivable under the contract and all cash flows expected to be received by the Company discounted at the original effective interest rate, i.e., the present value of all cash shortfalls.

The Company recognizes expected credit losses by calculating the present value of the difference between the cash flows receivable under the contract and the cash flows expected to be received, weighting the risk of default, taking into account reasonable and evidence-based information such as past events, current conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company measures the expected credit losses of financial instruments at different stages separately. If the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, it is in the first stage, and the Company measures the loss provision according to the expected credit loss in the next 12 months, and if the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition but no credit impairment has occurred, it is in the second stage, and the Company measures the loss provision according to the expected credit loss of the entire duration of the instrument, and if the credit impairment of the financial instrument has occurred since the initial recognition, it is in the third stage, and the Company measures the loss provision according to the expected credit loss of the entire duration of the instrument.

For financial instruments with lower credit risk at the balance sheet date, the Company measures the loss allowance based on the expected credit loss over the next 12 months, assuming that the credit risk has not increased significantly since the initial recognition.

Expected credit loss over the entire duration refers to the expected credit loss due to all possible default events that may occur throughout the expected duration of a financial instrument. Expected credit losses in the next 12 months are expected credit losses due to events of default of financial instruments that may occur within 12 months after the balance sheet date (or the expected duration of the financial instrument if the estimated duration of the financial instrument is less than 12 months) and are part of the expected credit losses for the entire duration.

When measuring expected credit losses, the Company is required to consider the maximum contract term for which the Company is exposed to credit risk (including the option to renew).

For financial instruments in the first and second stages and with lower credit risk, the Company calculates interest income based on their book

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balances and effective interest rates before deducting impairment provisions. For financial instruments in the third stage, interest income is calculated based on the carrying balance minus the amortized cost and the effective interest rate after the impairment provision has been made.

For receivables such as notes receivable, accounts receivable, receivables financing, and other receivables, if the credit risk characteristics of a customer are significantly different from those of other customers in the portfolio, or the credit risk characteristics of the customer have changed significantly, the Company shall make a separate provision for bad debts for the receivables. Except for the receivables for which provision for bad debts is made separately, the Company divides the receivables into portfolios based on credit risk characteristics and calculates the provision for bad debts on the basis of the portfolio.

Notes receivable and accounts receivable

For notes receivable and accounts receivable, regardless of whether there is a significant financing component, the Company always measures its loss provision according to the amount equivalent to the expected credit loss during the entire duration.

When the information of expected credit loss cannot be assessed at a reasonable cost for a single financial asset, the Company divides the portfolio of notes receivable and accounts receivable according to the credit risk characteristics, calculates the expected credit loss on the basis of the combination, and determines the portfolio on the basis of the following: A. Notes receivable Notes receivable portfolio 1: bank acceptance bill Notes receivable portfolio 2: commercial acceptance bill B. Accounts receivable

- Accounts Receivable Portfolio 1: Related Parties in Consolidated Accounts Receivable Accounts Receivable Portfolio 2: Other Accounts Receivable For notes receivable divided into portfolios, the Company calculates expected credit losses based on the default risk exposure and the expected credit loss ratio for the entire duration with reference to historical credit loss experience, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. For accounts receivable divided into portfolios, the Company compiles a comparison table between the aging of accounts receivable and the expected credit loss ratio of the entire duration with reference to the historical credit loss experience, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, and calculates the expected credit loss. The aging of accounts receivable is calculated from the date of recognition.

Other receivables The Company divides other receivables into several portfolios based on credit risk characteristics, calculates expected credit losses on the basis of the portfolios, and determines the basis for the following combinations:

- Other Receivables Portfolio 1: Related Parties in Consolidated Accounts Receivable Other Receivables Portfolio 2: Tax Receivables Receivables Other Receivables Portfolio 3: Employee Allowances and Borrowings Receivable Other Receivables Portfolio 4: Other Receivables For other receivables classified as portfolios, the Company calculates expected credit losses based on default risk exposure and expected credit loss ratios over the next 12 months or throughout the duration. For other receivables grouped by ageing, ageing is calculated from the date of recognition.

Assessment of a significant increase in credit risk

The Company determines the relative change in the risk of default during the expected duration of a financial instrument by comparing the risk of default on the balance sheet date with the risk of default occurring on the initial recognition date to assess whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since its initial recognition.

In determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company considers reasonable and evidence-based information, including forward-looking information, that is available without undue additional cost or effort. The information considered by the Company includes: Failure of the debtor to pay principal and interest on the due date of the contract; Significant deterioration of the external or internal credit rating, if any, of the financial instrument that has occurred or is anticipated; Significant deterioration of the debtor's operating results that has occurred or is anticipated; existing or anticipated changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment that will have a material adverse effect on the debtor's ability to repay the Company.

Depending on the nature of the financial instrument, the Company assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on the basis of a single financial instrument or a combination of financial instruments. When evaluating on the basis of a portfolio of financial instruments, the Company may classify financial instruments based on common credit risk characteristics, such as overdue information and credit risk ratings.

Financial assets that have been subject to credit impairment

At the balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there has been a credit impairment in financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

When one or more events occur that adversely affect the expected future cash flows of a financial asset, the financial asset becomes a financial asset that has undergone credit impairment. Evidence that credit impairment has occurred

in a financial asset includes the following observable information: Significant financial difficulties on the part of the issuer or the debtor; The debtor is in breach of contract, such as default or overdue payment of interest or principal; The Company gives concessions to the debtor that the debtor would not have made under any other circumstances, due to economic or contractual considerations related to the debtor's financial difficulties;

- The debtor is likely to become bankrupt or otherwise restructured; The issuer or the debtor's financial difficulties have led to the disappearance of an active market for the financial asset.

Presentation of provision for expected credit losses

In order to reflect the change in the credit risk of financial instruments since the initial recognition, the Company remeasures the expected credit losses at each balance sheet date, and the resulting increase or reversal of the loss provision shall be included in the current profit or loss as an impairment loss or gain. For financial assets measured at amortized cost, the loss allowance is set off against the carrying amount of the financial asset shown in the balance sheet, and for debt investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the Company recognizes the loss provision in other comprehensive income and does not offset the carrying amount of the financial asset.

Verification

If the Company no longer reasonably expects that the contractual cash flow of a financial asset will be fully or partially recovered, the carrying balance of the financial asset will be directly written down. Such write-downs constitute the derecognition of the underlying financial assets. This usually happens when the Company determines that the debtor has no assets or source of income that can generate sufficient cash flow to repay the amount that will be written down. However, in accordance with the Company's procedures for recovering amounts due, the financial assets that have been written down may still be affected by execution activities.

If the financial assets that have been written down are later recovered, they shall be recognized in the profit or loss for the current period as an impairment loss.

(7) Transfer of financial assets

Transfer of financial assets refers to the transfer or delivery of financial assets to another party other than the issuer of the financial assets (transferee). If the Company has transferred almost all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of financial assets to the transferee, the financial assets shall be derecognized, and if almost all of the risks and rewards of the ownership of financial assets have been retained, the financial assets shall not be derecognized.

If the Company has neither transferred nor retained almost all of the risks and rewards in the ownership of the financial assets, it shall be dealt with in the following cases: if it has relinquished control of the financial assets, it shall terminate the recognition of the financial assets and recognize the assets and liabilities arising therefrom;

(8) Set-off of financial assets and financial liabilities

When the Company has a legal right to set off recognized financial assets and financial liabilities and is currently enforceable, and the Company intends to settle the financial assets and liquidate the financial liabilities on a net basis or at the same time, the financial assets and financial liabilities are presented in the balance sheet in the amount of mutual set-off. In addition, financial assets and financial liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet and are not offset against each other.

12. Notes receivable

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Methods for determining expected credit losses on notes receivable and accounting treatment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details, see Section 10 V.11

Financial Instruments, (6) Impairment of Financial Assets.

The type of portfolio and the basis for determining the provision for bad debts according to the credit risk characteristics of the portfolio

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Aging calculation method based on the combination of credit risk characteristics recognized by aging

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

According to the judgment standard of individual provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

13. Accounts Receivable

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Methods for determining expected credit losses on accounts receivable and accounting treatment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details, see Section 10 V.11
Financial Instruments, (6) Impairment of Financial Assets.

The type of portfolio and the basis for determining the provision for bad debts according to the credit risk characteristics of the portfolio

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Aging calculation method based on the combination of credit risk characteristics recognized by aging

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

According to the judgment criteria for the determination of the single provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

14. Receivables Financing

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Methods for determining expected credit losses on receivables financing and accounting treatment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details, see Section 10

V.11 Financial Instruments (6) Impairment of Financial Assets.

The type of portfolio and the basis for determining the provision for bad debts according to the credit risk characteristics of the portfolio

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Aging calculation method based on the combination of credit risk characteristics recognized by aging

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

According to the judgment standard of individual provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

15. Other receivables

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Methods for determining expected credit losses on other receivables and accounting treatment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details, see Section 10

V.11 Financial Instruments (6) Impairment of Financial Assets.

The type of portfolio and the basis for determining the provision for bad debts according to the credit risk characteristics of the portfolio

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Aging calculation method based on the combination of credit risk characteristics recognized by aging

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

According to the judgment standard of individual provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

16. Inventory

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Inventory category, issuance valuation method, inventory system, amortization method for low-value consumables and packaging

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Inventory category

The company's inventory is divided into raw materials, turnover materials, work-in-progress, semi-finished products, inventory goods, shipped goods, consignment processing materials, contract performance costs, etc.

(2) The valuation method of the issued inventory

The Company's inventory is valued at actual cost at the time of acquisition. Raw materials, products in stock, goods in stock, goods shipped, etc., are valued using the weighted average method.

(3) Inventory system

The Company's inventory system adopts a perpetual inventory system.

(4) Amortization method of low-value consumables and packaging

The Company adopts the one-time resale method for the amortization of low-value consumables and packaging materials with a monomer value of less than 200 yuan, and the Company amortizes the low-value consumables and packaging materials with a monomer value of more than 200 yuan during the benefit period.

Recognition criteria and accrual methods for inventory depreciation provisions

☒ Applicable ☐ N/A At the balance sheet date, inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. When its net realizable value is lower than the cost, a provision for inventory decline is made.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price of the inventory, less the estimated costs to be incurred at completion, estimated selling expenses, and related taxes. The determination of the net realisable value of inventories is based on the conclusive evidence obtained, taking into account the purpose for which the inventories are held and the impact of events after the balance sheet date.

The Company usually makes provision for inventory decline based on a single inventory item. For inventories with a large quantity and low unit price, provision for inventory decline shall be made according to the inventory category.

At the balance sheet date, if the influencing factors of the previous write-down of the value of the inventory have disappeared, the provision for the decline in the value of the inventory shall be reversed within the amount originally accrued.

The category of the portfolio and the basis for determining the provision for inventory decline according to the portfolio, and the basis for determining the net realizable value of different types of inventory

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The calculation method and basis for determining the net realizable value of each inventory age portfolio based on the recognition of the net realizable value of inventory age

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

17. Contract Assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

18. Non-current assets held for sale or disposal groups

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Recognition criteria and accounting treatment for non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Criteria for determining and reporting for discontinued operations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

19. Long-term equity investment

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Long-term equity investments include equity investments in subsidiaries and associates. If the Company is able to exert significant influence on the investee, it is an associate of the Company.

(1) Recognition of initial investment costs

Long-term equity investment in the formation of a business combination: The long-term equity investment obtained by the business combination not under the same control shall be regarded as the **investment cost of the long-term equity investment according to the merger cost**.

For long-term equity investments obtained by other means: For long-term equity investments obtained by paying cash, the initial investment cost shall be based

on the actual purchase price paid.

(2) Subsequent measurement and profit and loss recognition method

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for using the cost method unless the investment qualifies for holding for sale;

For long-term equity investments accounted for by the cost method, in addition to the cash dividends or profits actually paid at the time of acquisition or the consideration that have been declared but not yet paid, the cash dividends or profits declared and distributed by the investee shall be recognized as investment income and included in the profit or loss for the current period.

For a long-term equity investment accounted for by the equity method, if the initial investment cost is greater than the fair value share of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, the investment cost of the long-term equity investment shall not be adjusted; if the initial investment cost is less than the fair value share of the investee's identifiable net assets at the time of investment, the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted, and the difference shall be included in the profit or loss of the investment period. When the equity method is adopted, the investment income and other comprehensive income shall be recognized separately according to the share of the net profit or loss and other comprehensive income realized by the investee, and the carrying amount of the long-term equity investment shall be adjusted at the same time; Other changes in owners' equity other than comprehensive income and profit distribution, the book value of long-term equity investments is adjusted and included in capital reserve (other capital reserve). When recognizing the share of the investee's net profit or loss, the net profit of the investee is recognized after adjustment based on the fair value of the investee's identifiable assets at the time of acquisition of the investment, and in accordance with the Company's accounting policies and accounting periods.

The unrealized gains and losses from internal transactions between the Company and its associates are calculated according to the proportion of shareholdings attributable to the Company, and the investment gains and losses are recognized on an offsetting basis. However, the unrealized internal trading losses incurred by the Company and the investee shall not be offset if they are impairment losses of the transferred assets.

(3) Determine the basis for having a significant impact on the investment entity

Significant influence means that the investor has the power to participate in the decision-making of the investee's financial and operational policies, but is not able to control or jointly control the formulation of these policies with other parties. In determining whether the investee can exert a significant influence on the investee, consider the impact of the investor's direct or indirect holding of the voting shares of the investee and the potential executable voting rights held by the investor and other parties after the assumed conversion into equity in the investee's unit, including the impact of the current convertible warrants, share options and convertible corporate bonds issued by the investee.

When the Company directly or indirectly owns more than 20% (including 20%) of the investee but less than 50% of the investee When the Company owns less than 20% (exclusive) of the voting shares of the investee, it is generally not considered to have a significant impact on the investee, unless there is clear evidence that it can participate in the production and operation decisions of the investee and have a significant impact.

(4) Impairment test method and impairment provision method

For investments in subsidiaries and associates, the method of asset impairment is described in Section X.5.27 Asset impairment of this report .

20. Investment Real Estate

(1). If the cost measurement mode is adopted:

Depreciation or amortization method Investment real estate is real estate that is held for the purpose of earning rent or capital appreciation, or both. The Company's investment properties include buildings that have been leased.

The Company's investment real estate is initially measured at the cost at the time of acquisition, and depreciation or amortization is accrued on a regular basis in accordance with the relevant provisions of fixed assets or intangible assets.

For investment real estate that adopts the cost model for subsequent measurement, the method of asset impairment is shown in Section 10 5.27 of this report .

The difference between the disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or damage of investment real estate after deducting its carrying amount and relevant taxes and fees is recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

The Company uses the average life method to accrue depreciation. Without considering the impairment provision, the Company determines the annual depreciation rate of each type of investment real estate according to the type of investment real estate, expected useful life and estimated residual value as follows:

category	Service life (years)	Residual Value %	Annual Depreciation Rate %
Houses and buildings	20		5.00

21. Fixed Assets**(1). Confirm the conditions**

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Fixed assets of the Company refer to tangible assets held for the production of goods, provision of services, leasing or operation and management, with a useful life of more than one fiscal year.

A fixed asset can only be recognized when the economic benefits associated with the fixed asset are likely to flow into the enterprise and the cost of the fixed asset can be reliably measured.

The Company's fixed assets are initially measured at the actual cost at the time of acquisition. Subsequent expenses related to fixed assets shall be included in the cost of fixed assets when the economic benefits related to them are likely to flow into the Company and their costs can be reliably measured; For the part to be replaced, its carrying amount is derecognized.

(2). Depreciation method

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

category	Depreciation method	Depreciation period (years)	Residual Value %	Annual Depreciation Rate %
Houses and buildings	Averaging of years	3-20	0-10	33.33— 4.50
Machinery and equipment	Averaging of years	2-10	0-10	50.00— 9.00
Electronic Equipment	Averaging of years	5-10	0-10	20.00— 9.00
Transportation equipment	Averaging of years	5-10	2-10	19.60— 9.00
Furniture and office equipment	Averaging of years	3-10	0-10	33.33— 9.00
Production of auxiliary equipment	Averaging of years	2-10	0-10	50.00— 9.00

The Company uses the average life method to accrue depreciation. Depreciation begins when a fixed asset reaches its intended state of use, and ceases to be accrued when it is derecognized or when it is classified as a non-current asset held for sale. Without considering the impairment provision, the Company determines the annual depreciation rate of each type of fixed asset according to the type of fixed asset, expected useful life and estimated residual value as above.

Among them, for fixed assets for which impairment provisions have been made, the accumulated amount of impairment provisions for fixed assets that have been accrued shall also be deducted to calculate and determine the depreciation rate.

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(3). For the impairment test method and impairment provision method of fixed assets, please refer to Section 10 V.27 of this report

(4). At the end of each year, the Company reviews the useful life, estimated net residual value and depreciation method of fixed assets.

If there is a difference between the estimated useful life and the original estimate, the useful life of the fixed asset shall be adjusted, and if the estimated net residual value is different from the original estimate, the estimated net residual value shall be adjusted.

(5). Disposal of Fixed Assets Derecognition of a fixed asset when it is disposed of, or when it is expected that no economic benefit will be generated by its use or disposal. The amount of disposal income from the sale, transfer, scrapping or damage of fixed assets after deducting their book value and related taxes is included in profit or loss for the current period.

22. Construction in progress

✓ applicable ☐ not applicable **(1)** Measurement of construction in progress The cost of the Company's construction in progress is determined based on the actual construction expenditure, including the necessary construction expenses incurred during the construction period, the borrowing costs that should be capitalized before the project reaches the intended usable state, and other related expenses.

(2) Measurement of construction in progress When the installation or construction of the project is completed and reaches the intended state of use, the company transfers the construction project to fixed assets. The fixed assets that have reached the intended usable state but have not yet been completed shall be transferred to the fixed assets according to the estimated value according to the project budget, cost or actual cost of the project

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from the date of reaching the predetermined usable state, and the depreciation of the fixed assets shall be calculated in accordance with the depreciation policy of the company's fixed assets.

The specific conversion standards and timing points of the company's various types of projects under construction:

category	Criteria and timing of conversion
Houses and buildings	Physical construction, including installation, has been fully completed or substantially complete, the amount of expenditure that continues to be incurred on the acquired buildings and buildings is minimal or almost non-existent, and the acquired buildings and buildings have met or substantially complied with the design or contractual requirements.
	1) Fixed assets that do not need to be installed and used directly after external purchase are transferred to fixed assets after the purchase is completed and put into storage. 2) The single fixed assets that need to be installed and debugged that are added or updated in some processes in the production line need to be transferred from the construction in progress to the fixed assets after the installation and commissioning are completed. 3) The construction of a new production line requires the installation and commissioning of the whole production line and the fixed assets put into use after trial production, and the conversion of the entire production line needs to reach the predetermined usable state. For the equipment that needs to be installed and debugged in the whole production line, according to the progress of its installation, commissioning and trial production, it is judged whether it has reached the intended usable state from the following aspects: the physical construction of the production line, including the installation work, has been fully completed or substantially completed, the trial production or trial operation has been completed, and the results show that the assets can operate normally or can stably produce qualified products, or the trial operation results show that it can operate normally or operate, the amount of expenditure that continues to occur on the construction of the production line is very small or almost non-existent, and the purchased and built production line has met the design or contract requirements, or basically conforms to the design or contract requirements.

(3) The method of asset impairment of construction in progress is shown in Section 10 5.27 of this report

23. Borrowing Costs

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1) Recognition principle for capitalization of borrowing costs

The borrowing costs incurred by the Company that can be directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that meet the conditions for capitalization shall be capitalized and included in the cost of relevant assets; If the borrowing cost meets the following conditions at the same time, it shall be capitalized: (1) Asset expenditure has been incurred, and asset expenditure includes expenditure incurred in the form of cash payment, transfer of non-cash assets or assumption of interest-bearing debt for the acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization; (2) borrowing costs have been incurred; (3) The acquisition, construction or production activities necessary to bring the assets to their intended usable or marketable condition have commenced.

(2) The period during which borrowing costs are capitalized

When the Company's acquisition, construction or production of assets eligible for capitalization reach the intended usable or saleable state, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall cease. Borrowing costs incurred after the assets eligible for capitalization have reached their intended usable or marketable status shall be recognized as expenses according to their incurred amount and included in profit or loss for the current period.

If an asset eligible for capitalization is abnormally interrupted in the process of acquisition, construction or production, and the interruption period exceeds 3 consecutive months, the capitalization of borrowing costs shall be suspended, and the capitalization of borrowing costs during the normal interruption period shall continue.

(3) The capitalization rate of borrowing costs and the calculation method of the capitalized amount

The amount of capitalization for general borrowings shall be determined on the basis of the weighted average of the accumulated asset expenditure exceeding the portion of the special borrowings multiplied by the capitalization rate of the occupied general borrowings. The capitalization rate is calculated based on the weighted average interest rate of general borrowings.

During the capitalization period, all exchange differences of foreign currency special borrowings are capitalized, and the exchange differences of foreign currency general borrowings are recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

24. Biological assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

25. Oil and gas assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

26. Intangible Assets

(1). Service life and its determination basis, estimation, amortization method or review procedure

√ Applicable □ Not applicable The Company's intangible assets

include land use rights, patented technologies, software, etc.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost, and their useful life is analyzed and judged when the intangible assets are acquired. If the useful life of the intangible asset is limited, it shall be amortized over the expected useful life of the intangible asset from the time it becomes available, using the amortization method that reflects the expected realization mode of economic benefits related to the asset;

The amortization method for intangible assets with a limited useful life is as follows:

category	Service life	Amortization method	remark
Land use rights	50-70 years	Straight-line method	
Patented technology	According to the actual benefit period	Straight-line method	
Software	According to the actual benefit period	Straight-line method	

At the end of each year, the Company reviews the useful life and amortization method of intangible assets with limited useful lives, and adjusts the original estimate if it is different from the previous estimate, and treats it as a change in the accounting estimate.

If it is expected that an intangible asset can no longer bring future economic benefits to the enterprise at the balance sheet date, the carrying amount of the intangible asset shall be transferred to the current profit or loss.

The method of asset impairment of intangible assets is described in Section 10 of this report, Section 5, 27 Asset Impairment.

(2). Scope of collection of R&D expenditure and related accounting treatments

√ Applicable □ Not applicable The Company divides the expenditure on internal R&D projects into research stage expenditure and development stage expenditure. Expenses incurred during the research phase are included in profit or loss for the current period when incurred.

Expenditures incurred during the development phase can only be capitalized if the following conditions are met: it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it can be used or sold; Financial and other resources to complete the development of the intangible asset and to have the ability to use or sell the intangible asset, and expenditures attributable to the development phase of the intangible asset can be reliably measured. Development expenditures that do not meet the above conditions are included in profit or loss for the current period.

The company's research and development projects enter the development stage after meeting the above conditions and passing the technical feasibility and economic feasibility studies to form the project approval. Expenditures incurred in the development phase that have been capitalized are shown on the balance sheet as development expenditures and are converted into intangible assets from the date on which the item reaches its intended use.

27. Impairment of Assets

√ Applicable □ Not applicable The impairment of assets in long-term equity investments in subsidiaries and associates, investment real estate that is subsequently measured using the cost model, fixed assets, construction in progress, right-of-use assets, intangible assets, goodwill, etc. (excluding inventory, investment real estate measured at fair value, deferred tax assets, and financial assets) shall be determined as follows: At the balance sheet date, the Company will estimate the recoverable amount and conduct impairment tests if there are signs of impairment of assets. Impairment tests are conducted annually for goodwill formed as a result of business combinations, intangible assets with indefinite useful lives, and intangible assets that have not yet reached a usable state, regardless of whether there is any indication of impairment.

The recoverable amount is determined based on the higher of the fair value of the asset less disposal costs and the present value of the asset's projected future cash flows. The Company estimates the recoverable amount of a single asset on the basis of its individual assets, and if it is difficult to estimate the recoverable amount of a single asset, the recoverable amount of the asset group shall be determined on the basis of the asset group to which the asset belongs. The determination of the asset group is based on whether the main cash inflow generated by the asset group is independent of other assets or the cash inflow of the asset group.

When the recoverable amount of an asset or asset group is lower than its book value, the Company writes down its book value to the recoverable amount, and the amount

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written down is included in the current profit or loss, and the corresponding asset impairment provision is made.

For the impairment test of goodwill, the carrying amount of goodwill formed as a result of the business combination is allocated to the relevant asset group in a reasonable manner from the date of purchase, and if it is difficult to allocate to the relevant asset group, it is allocated to the relevant asset group combination. The relevant asset group or combination of asset groups is the asset group or combination of asset groups that can benefit from the synergies of the business combination and is not larger than the reporting segment determined by the Company.

In the impairment test, if there are signs of impairment in the asset group or asset group combination related to goodwill, the asset group or asset group combination that does not contain goodwill shall first be tested for impairment, and the recoverable amount shall be calculated and the corresponding impairment loss shall be recognized. Then, the impairment test is carried out on the asset group or combination of asset groups containing goodwill, and its book value and recoverable amount are compared, and if the recoverable amount is lower than the book value, the impairment loss of goodwill is recognized.

Once an asset impairment loss is recognized, it is not reversed in subsequent accounting periods.

28. Long-term deferred expenses

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The long-term amortized expenses incurred by the Company are valued at actual cost and amortized evenly over the estimated benefit period. For long-term amortized expense items that cannot benefit subsequent accounting periods, the amortized value is fully recognized in profit or loss for the current period.

29. Contract Liabilities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

30. Remuneration of employees

(1). Accounting treatment of short-term remuneration

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable During the accounting period in which the employee provides services, the Company recognizes the actual employee wages, bonuses, social insurance premiums such as medical insurance premiums, work-related injury insurance premiums and maternity insurance premiums paid for employees according to the prescribed basis and proportion, and housing provident fund, and includes them in the profit or loss for the current period or the cost of related assets.

(2). Accounting treatment of post-employment benefits

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Post-employment benefit plans include defined deposit plans and defined benefit plans. Among them, the defined deposit and withdrawal plan refers to the post-employment benefit plan in which the enterprise no longer bears the obligation to pay further after paying a fixed fee to an independent fund, and the defined benefit plan refers to the post-employment benefit plan other than the fixed deposit and withdrawal plan.

Set up a deposit and withdrawal plan Set up a deposit and withdrawal plan includes basic pension insurance, unemployment insurance, etc.

In the accounting period in which the employee provides services, the amount payable calculated according to the set deposit and withdrawal plan is recognized as a liability and included in the current profit or loss or the cost of related assets.

(3). Accounting treatment of dismissal benefits

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable If the Company provides severance benefits to employees, the employee remuneration liabilities arising from the severance benefits shall be recognized and included in the profit or loss for the current period as soon as the following two are recognized: when the Company cannot unilaterally withdraw the severance benefits provided as a result of the termination of labor relations plan or the reduction proposal, and when the Company recognizes the costs or expenses related to the restructuring involving the payment of severance benefits.

(4). Accounting treatment of other long-term employee benefits

☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Other long-term employee benefits provided by the Company to employees that meet the conditions for setting up a deposit and withdrawal plan shall be handled in accordance with the above relevant provisions on setting up a deposit and withdrawal plan. If it is in line with the defined benefit plan, it shall be handled in accordance with the relevant provisions on the defined benefit plan above, but the part of the relevant employee remuneration cost "change caused by the remeasurement of the net liabilities or net assets of the defined benefit plan" shall be included in the current profit or loss or the cost of relevant assets.

31. Projected liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable The Company recognises an obligation related to a contingency as a projected liability if it meets both of the following conditions: (1) the obligation is a current obligation assumed by the Company; (2) the performance of the obligation is likely to result in an outflow of economic benefits from the Company; and (3) the amount of the obligation can be reliably measured.

Projected liabilities are initially measured on the basis of the best estimate of the expenditure required to meet the relevant current obligations, taking into account factors such as risks, uncertainties and time value of money associated with contingencies. Where the time value of money has a significant impact, the best estimate is determined by discounting the relevant future cash outflows. The Company reviews the carrying amount of the projected liabilities at the balance sheet date and adjusts the carrying amount to reflect the current best estimate.

If the expenses incurred to settle a recognized projected liability are expected to be reimbursed in whole or in part by a third party or other party, the amount of compensation can only be recognized separately as an asset when it is substantially certain that it will be received. The amount of compensation recognized does not exceed the carrying amount of the liability recognized.

32. Share-based payments

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable (1) Types of Share-based Payments The Company's share-based payments are equity-settled share-based payments.

(2) Method for Determining the Fair Value of Equity Instruments The Company determines the fair value of equity instruments such as options granted with active markets based on the quotations quoted in the active market. For equity instruments such as options granted that do not have an active market, the fair value of the granted options is determined by using the option pricing model. The option pricing model chosen takes into account the following factors: A) the exercise price of the option, B) the validity of the option, C, the current price of the underlying stock, D, the expected volatility of the stock price, E, the expected dividend of the share, and F) the risk-free rate over the life of the option. (3) Basis for Confirming the Best Estimate of Exercisable Equity Instruments At each balance sheet date during the waiting period, the Company makes the best estimate based on the latest subsequent information such as changes in the number of employees with exercisable rights, and revises the estimated number of exercisable equity instruments. On the vesting date, the final expected number of exercisable equity instruments should be consistent with the actual number of exercisable rights.

(4) Accounting treatment related to the implementation, modification and termination of share-based payment plans Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of equity instruments granted to employees. If the right is exercisable immediately after grant, the relevant costs or expenses shall be included in the fair value of the equity instrument on the grant date, and the capital reserve shall be increased accordingly. If the rights are exercised only after the completion of the services during the waiting period or the performance conditions are met, the services obtained in the current period shall be included in the relevant costs or expenses and capital reserve at each balance sheet date during the waiting period, based on the best estimate of the number of exercisable equity instruments, and at the fair value of the equity instruments on the date of grant. No adjustments will be made to the relevant costs or expenses recognized and the total amount of owner's equity after the vesting date. When the Company makes an amendment to the share-based payment plan, if the modification increases the fair value of the equity instruments granted, the increase in the acquisition of services shall be recognized accordingly as the increase in the fair value of the equity instruments, and if the modification increases the number of equity instruments granted, the fair value of the increased equity instruments shall be recognized accordingly as an increase in the acquisition of services. The increase in the fair value of an equity instrument is the difference between the fair value of the equity instrument before and after the modification on the date of modification. If the modification reduces the total fair value of the share-based payment or otherwise modifies the terms and conditions of the share-based payment plan in a manner that is unfavorable to the employee, the services obtained will continue to be accounted for as if the change had never occurred, unless the Company cancels some or all of the vested equity instruments.

During the waiting period, if the granted equity instruments are cancelled (except for those that are cancelled due to non-market conditions that do not meet the exercisable conditions), the Company will treat the cancelled granted equity instruments as an accelerated exercise, and the amount that should be recognized during the remaining waiting period will be immediately included in the profit or loss for the current period, and the capital reserve will be recognized at the same time. If the employee or other party can choose to meet the non-exercisable conditions but fail to do so within the waiting period, the Company will treat it as a cancellation of the grant of equity instruments.

33. Other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

34. Income**(1). Disclosure of accounting policies adopted for revenue recognition and measurement by type of business**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not

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Applicable (1) General Principles The Company has fulfilled its performance obligations under the contract, i.e., recognises revenue when the customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services. If the contract contains two or more performance obligations, the Company shall, on the commencement date of the contract, allocate the transaction price to each individual performance obligation according to the relative proportion of the individual selling price of the goods or services promised by each individual performance obligation, and measure the revenue according to the transaction price allocated to each individual performance obligation.

When one of the following conditions is met, it is deemed to perform the performance obligation within a certain period of time, otherwise, it is considered to perform the performance obligation at a certain point in time: (1) The customer obtains and consumes the economic benefits brought by the company's performance at the same time as the company's performance. (2) The customer has control over the products under construction in the course of the Company's performance.

(3) The goods produced by the Company in the course of the performance of the contract have irreplaceable uses, and the Company has the right to receive payment for the part of the performance that has been completed so far during the entire contract period.

For performance obligations performed within a certain period of time, the Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the performance progress during that period. If the performance progress cannot be reasonably determined, if the costs incurred by the Company are expected to be compensated, the revenue shall be recognized according to the amount of the costs incurred until the performance progress can be reasonably determined.

For performance obligations performed at a certain point in time, the Company recognizes revenue at the point when the customer acquires control of the relevant goods or services. In determining whether the Customer has acquired control of the goods or services, the Company will consider the following indications: (1) The Company has a current right to receive payment for the goods or services, i.e., the Customer has a current payment obligation for the goods. (2) The Company has transferred the legal ownership of the Goods to the Customer, that is, the Customer has the legal ownership of the Goods. (3) The Company has transferred the physical possession of the Commodity to the Customer, i.e., the Customer has taken physical possession of the Item.

(4) The Company has transferred the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the Commodity to the Customer, that is, the Customer has obtained the main risks and rewards of the ownership of the Goods.

(5) The customer has accepted the goods or services.

(6) Other indications that the customer has obtained control of the goods. (2) Specific method The specific method of revenue recognition of the Company is as follows: The contract for the sale of goods between the Company and the customer contains the performance obligation of the transferred goods, which is the performance obligation at a certain point in time. The company is mainly engaged in the research and development, production and sales of lithium-ion batteries, and the products are sold to both the domestic market and foreign markets. According to the characteristics of the company's business, the company has formulated the following specific standards for revenue recognition of product sales business: (1) Revenue recognition method under the general model: Domestic non-bonded customers: Revenue is recognized after the goods are shipped and signed or received by the customer.

For the sales of products in domestic bonded areas and overseas customers, according to the terms of the contract signed with customers, they are generally divided into FOB, CIF, DDU, DAP and other modes of settlement. Under the FOB and CIF models, revenue is generally recognized after the export business has completed the customs declaration and export procedures, while under the DDU and DAP models, the company recognizes revenue by receiving the arrival certificate confirmed by the buyer. (2) Revenue recognition method under VMI mode: The company will deliver the products to the VMI warehouse designated by the customer, and the customer will receive the products from the VMI warehouse according to its production needs, and the company will recognize the revenue according to the actual number and amount of products received by the customer.

(2). The same kind of business adopts different business models, involving different revenue recognition methods and measurement methods

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

35. Contract Costs

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Contract costs include incremental costs incurred to obtain a contract and contract performance costs.

The incremental costs incurred to obtain the contract are the costs that the Company would not have incurred without obtaining the contract (e.g., sales commission, etc.). If the cost is expected to be recovered, the Company recognizes it as an asset as the cost of acquiring the contract. Expenses incurred by the Company in obtaining the contract, other than the incremental costs that are expected to be recovered, are included in profit or loss for the current period when incurred.

If the cost incurred for the performance of the contract does not fall within the scope of other accounting standards for enterprises such as inventory and meets the following conditions, the Company recognizes it as an asset as a contract performance cost: (1) the cost is directly related to a current or anticipated contract, including direct labor, direct materials, manufacturing expenses (or similar expenses), Identify costs to be borne by the customer and other costs incurred solely as a result of the contract, (2) such costs

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increase the Company's resources to meet its performance obligations in the future, and (3) such costs are expected to recover.

The assets recognized at the cost of contract acquisition and the assets recognized at the cost of contract performance (hereinafter referred to as the "assets related to the contract cost") are amortized on the same basis as the revenue recognition of goods or services related to the asset and are included in profit or loss for the current period.

When the carrying amount of an asset related to the contract cost is higher than the difference between the following items, the Company shall make an impairment provision for the excess and recognize it as an asset impairment loss: (1) the residual consideration that the Company is expected to obtain as a result of the transfer of the goods or services related to the asset, and (2) the estimated cost to be incurred for the transfer of the relevant goods or services.

36. Government Grants

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Government grants are confirmed when the conditions attached to the government grant are met and can be received.

Government grants for monetary assets are measured according to the amount received or receivable. Government subsidies for non-monetary assets shall be measured at fair value, and if the fair value cannot be reliably obtained, it shall be measured at the nominal amount of 1 yuan.

Asset-related government subsidies refer to government subsidies obtained by the Company for the acquisition, construction or other formation of long-term assets, and in addition, as income-related government subsidies.

For those who do not clearly stipulate the subsidy object in the government document, if long-term assets can be formed, the part of the government subsidy corresponding to the value of the asset shall be regarded as the government subsidy related to the asset, and the remaining part shall be regarded as the government subsidy related to the income;

Asset-related government subsidies are recognized as deferred income and are included in profit or loss in installments in a reasonable and systematic manner during the useful life of the relevant assets. Government subsidies related to earnings shall be included in profit or loss for the current period if they are used to compensate for the relevant costs, expenses or losses that have been incurred, and shall be included in the profit or loss for the current period if they are used to compensate for the relevant costs, expenses or losses in subsequent periods. Government subsidies measured in nominal amounts are directly included in profit or loss for the current period. The Company adopts a consistent approach to the same or similar government subsidy business.

Government subsidies related to daily activities shall be included in other income according to the substance of economic operations. Government subsidies that are not related to daily activities are included in non-operating income.

When the recognized government subsidy needs to be returned, the book value of the asset shall be adjusted if the carrying amount of the relevant asset is reduced at the time of initial recognition, and if there is a balance of relevant deferred income, the carrying amount of the relevant deferred income shall be written off, and the excess part shall be included in the profit or loss for the current period; and in other circumstances, it shall be directly included in the profit or loss for the current period.

If the finance department allocates the interest discount funds to the lending bank, the actual amount of the loan received shall be used as the recorded value of the loan, and the borrowing cost shall be calculated according to the principal of the loan and the preferential interest rate of the policy. If the finance department directly allocates the interest discount funds to the company, the interest discount will offset the borrowing costs.

37. Leasing

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

It serves as the basis for judgment and accounting treatment of the lessee's simplified treatment of short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable (1) Short-term lease A short-term lease is a lease with a lease term of not more than 12 months on the start date of the lease term, except for leases with an option to purchase. The Company will include the lease payments for short-term leases in the cost of relevant assets or current profit or loss on a straight-line basis for each period of the lease term.

(2) Leasing of low-value assets Leasing of low-value assets refers to leasing with a value of less than 40,000 yuan when a single leased asset is a brand new asset.

The Company will include the lease payments for the lease of low-value assets in the cost of the relevant assets or the profit or loss for the current period on a straight-line basis during each period of the lease term.

For leases of low-value assets, the Company chooses to adopt the simplified treatment method described above on a case-by-case basis.

Lease classification standards and accounting treatment as a lessor

☒ Applicable ☐ Not

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Applicable When the Company acts as a lessor, it recognizes a lease that substantially transfers all the risks and rewards related to the ownership of the assets as a finance lease, and a lease other than a finance lease is recognized as an operating lease.

(1) Operating lease For the rent in the operating lease, the Company recognizes the profit or loss for the current period on a straight-line basis for each period of the lease term. The initial direct expenses incurred in connection with the operating lease shall be capitalized and apportioned over the lease term on the same basis as the rental income recognized, and shall be included in profit or loss for the current period in installments. Variable lease payments made in connection with operating leases that are not included in lease receipts are recognized in profit or loss for the current period when they are actually incurred. (2) Lease Modification If there is a change in the operating lease, the Company shall account for it as a new lease from the effective date of the change, and the amount of lease receipts received or receivable in relation to the lease before the change shall be regarded as the amount of receipt of the new lease.

38. Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities

✓ Applicable □ Not Applicable Income tax includes current income tax and deferred income tax. Except for the adjustment of goodwill arising from business combinations, or the deferred income tax related to transactions or events directly credited to owners' equity, they are recognized as income tax expense in profit or loss for the current period. Based on the temporary difference between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and the tax basis, the Company recognizes deferred income tax using the balance sheet debt method.

The relevant deferred tax liability is recognized for each taxable temporary difference, unless the taxable temporary difference arises in the following transactions: (1) the initial recognition of goodwill, or the initial recognition of assets or liabilities arising from a transaction that is not a business combination and does not affect accounting profits or taxable income at the time of the transaction (except for individual transactions in which the assets and liabilities initially recognized result in equal taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences); (2) For taxable temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and the temporary differences are likely not to be reversed in the foreseeable future.

For deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits that can be carried forward to future years, the Company recognises the resulting deferred tax assets to the extent that it is likely to obtain future taxable income to offset the deductible temporary differences, deductible losses and tax credits, unless the deductible temporary differences arise in the following transactions: (1) The transaction is not a business combination, and the transaction does not affect either the accounting profit or the taxable income at the time of the transaction (except for a single transaction in which the assets and liabilities initially recognized result in an equal amount of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences); (2) For transactions with subsidiaries, If the deductible temporary differences related to the investment of joint ventures and associates are met, the corresponding deferred tax assets shall be recognized: the temporary differences are likely to be reversed in the foreseeable future, and the taxable income used to offset the deductible temporary differences is likely to be obtained in the future.

At the balance sheet date, the Company measures deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at the applicable tax rate during the period during which the assets are expected to be recovered or the liabilities are liquidated, and reflect the income tax impact of the manner in which the assets are expected to be recovered or liabilities are liquidated at the balance sheet date. At the balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets. If there is a high probability that sufficient taxable income will not be available in future periods to offset the benefits of the deferred tax asset, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset will be written down. The write-down amount is reversed when it is likely that sufficient taxable income will be obtained.

At the balance sheet date, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented on a net basis after offsetting if the following conditions are met at the same time: (1) The taxpayer in the Company has the legal right to settle the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities on a net basis; (2) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are related to the income tax levied by the same tax collection and administration department on the same taxpayer in the Company.

39. Other significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

□ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

40. Changes in significant accounting policies and accounting estimates

(1). Changes in important accounting policies

✓ Applicable □ Not

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applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

What and why the accounting policy changed	Consolidated Balance Sheet Items (December 31, 2023)	Amount of impact
In November 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued the Interpretation No. 16 of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2022] No. 31) (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16"). In accordance with this provision, the enterprise will adjust the cumulative impact to the financial statements to present the opening retained earnings and other relevant financial statement items in the earliest period.	Deferred tax assets	12,111,330.73
	Deferred tax liabilities	12,766,180.10
	Capital reserve	42,735.61
	Surplus reserve	3,843.07
	Undistributed profits	-649,561.86
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	-602,983.18
	Minority interests	-51,866.19
	Consolidated Income Statement Items (FY2023)	
	Income tax expense	664,473.02
	Net profit	-664,473.02
	Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	-664,473.02

Consolidated Balance Sheet Items (December 31, 2022)	Before adjustment	Adjust the amount	After adjustment
Deferred tax assets	489,955,327.69	18,704,078.38	508,659,406.07
Deferred tax liabilities	601,994,522.01	18,694,454.73	620,688,976.74
Capital reserve	3,482,200,247.28	42,735.61	3,482,242,982.89
Surplus reserve	107,056,070.58	6,247.15	107,062,317.73
Undistributed profits	1,524,705,379.42	12,507.08	1,524,717,886.50
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company	6,631,547,548.59	61,489.84	6,631,609,038.43
Minority interests	36,067,114.85	-51,866.19	36,015,248.66
Consolidated Income Statement Items (FY2022)	Before adjustment	Adjust the amount	After adjustment
Income tax expense	-164,101,123.11	68,468.73	-164,032,654.38
Net profit	58,191,611.18	-68,468.73	58,123,142.45
Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company	91,005,991.58	-59,338.15	90,946,653.43
Minority Shareholders' Gains and Losses	-32,814,380.40	-9,130.58	-32,823,510.98

In November 2022, the Ministry of Finance issued the Interpretation No. 16 of Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises (Cai Kuai [2022] No. 31) (hereinafter referred to as "Interpretation No. 16").

Interpretation No. 16 stipulates that for a single transaction that is not a business combination, the transaction does not affect the accounting profit or the taxable income (or deductible loss) at the time of the transaction, and the assets and liabilities initially recognized result in the same amount of taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences, the taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities shall be in accordance with Accounting Standard for Business Enterprises No. 18 - Income Tax and other relevant provisions, and the corresponding deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are recognized separately when the transaction occurs. For the above-mentioned transactions that occur between the beginning of the earliest period of the financial statements for the first time and the effective date of this interpretation, the enterprise shall, in accordance with the above-mentioned provisions, adjust the cumulative impact to the opening retained earnings and other relevant financial statement items of the earliest period in the financial statements. The above accounting treatment provisions will come into force on January 1, 2023. If the Company has taxable temporary differences and deductible temporary differences in lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized in the leasing business, it shall be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Interpretation No. 16.

(2). Changes in significant accounting estimates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) The first implementation of new accounting standards or standard interpretations from 2023 onwards involves the adjustment of the financial statements at the beginning of the year in which they are first implemented

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

41. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Taxes**1. Major types of taxes and tax rates**

Major Taxes and Rates ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable

Tax	Tax basis	Tax rate %
vat	Taxable value-added amount	5、6、9、13
Urban Maintenance Construction Tax	The amount of turnover tax payable	7
Educational fee surcharge	The amount of turnover tax payable	3
Local education fee surcharge	The amount of turnover tax payable	2
Corporate income tax	Taxable income	(Note 1)

Note 1: Except for the following companies, the applicable corporate income tax rate for all other taxable entities within the scope of consolidation is 25%. If there are taxpayers with different enterprise income tax rates, the disclosure statement ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable

Name of the taxpayer	Income tax rate (%)
Zhuhai Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	15
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	15
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	15
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd	15
Guanyu Battery (Hong Kong) Limited	(Note 2)
Mountain Top Holdings Limited	(Note 3)
Everup Battery India Private Limited	22
Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	15
Chongqing Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd	15

Note 2: Guanyu Battery (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. is an offshore company, which enjoys the preferential policy of offshore tax exemption and is exempt from profits tax in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations such as the Interpretation and Implementation Guidelines No. 21 of the Tax Ordinance of the Inland Revenue Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Note 3: Mountain Top Holdings Limited's registered address is Samoa, and Samoa's income tax is territorial, so offshore companies established in the zone can enjoy full tax exemption if they have no local income. Mountain Top Holdings Limited currently has no local source of income and has a corporate income tax rate of 0%.

2. Tax incentives

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable (1) Enterprise income tax On December 22, 2022, the Company obtained the "High-tech Enterprise Certificate" (certificate number is GR202244005335) jointly issued by the Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province, the Department of Finance of Guangdong Province and the Guangdong Provincial Taxation Bureau of the State Administration of Taxation, which is valid for three years. In accordance with the provisions of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China on the preferential tax rate for high-tech enterprises, the Company will pay enterprise income tax at a reduced preferential tax rate of 15% from 2022 to 2024.

On December 31, 2021, Zhuhai Guanyu Power Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, obtained the "High-tech Enterprise Certificate" (certificate number is GR202144014618) jointly issued by the Guangdong Provincial Department of Science and Technology, the Guangdong Provincial Department of Finance, and the Guangdong Provincial Taxation Bureau of the State Administration of Taxation, which is valid for three years. According to the provisions of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China on the preferential tax rate of high-tech enterprises, the subsidiary Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd. will pay enterprise income tax at a reduced preferential rate of 15% from 2021 to 2023. On December 31, 2021, Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd., a subsidiary, obtained the "High-tech Enterprise Certificate" (certificate number is GR202144011881) jointly issued by the Guangdong Provincial Department of Science and Technology, the Guangdong Provincial Department of Finance, and the Guangdong Provincial Taxation Bureau of the State Administration of Taxation, with a validity period of three years. According to the provisions of the Enterprise Income Tax Law of the People's Republic of China on the preferential tax rate for high-tech enterprises, the subsidiary Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd. will pay enterprise income tax at a preferential tax rate of 15% from 2021 to 2023. In accordance with the provisions of the Notice on Tax Policy Issues Concerning the In-depth Implementation of the Strategy for the Development

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of the Western Region (CS [2011] No. 58) jointly issued by the Ministry of Finance, the General Administration of Customs and the State Administration of Taxation, and the Announcement No. 23 of 2020 of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation and the National Development and Reform Commission on the Continuation of the Enterprise Income Tax Policy for the Development of the Western Region, from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2030, the encouraged enterprises located in the western region will be subject to enterprise income tax at a reduced rate of 15%. According to the above-mentioned preferential tax policies, the subsidiaries Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and Chongqing Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd. actually enjoy the preferential income tax rate of 15%.

According to the Notice on the Preferential Enterprise Income Tax Policies of the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin (CS [2022] No. 19) issued by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation, the subsidiary Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. meets the relevant conditions of the above-mentioned preferential policies and is subject to corporate income tax at a reduced rate of 15%.

(2) Value-added tax According to the notice of the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation on the value-added tax and consumption tax policies for export goods and services (CS [2012] No. 39) and other documents, the company's export products enjoy the preferential policy of value-added tax rebate for export. During the reporting period, the company's main export products enjoyed a VAT export tax rebate rate of 13%.

According to the Notice on Tax Policies Related to Further Supporting the Entrepreneurship and Employment of Self-employed Retired Soldiers (CS [2019] No. 21) dated February 2, 2019, if an enterprise recruits self-employed retired soldiers, signs a labor contract with them for a period of more than one year and pays social insurance premiums in accordance with the law, the value-added tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, education surcharge, local education surcharge and enterprise income tax will be deducted according to the actual number of employees within three years from the month of signing the labor contract and paying social insurance. The quota standard is 6,000 yuan per person per year, which can be increased by up to 50%, and the people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government can determine the specific quota standard within this range according to the actual situation of their respective regions. Subsidiaries Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd. and Zhuhai Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd. enjoy this tax incentive.

According to Article 2 of the Notice on Further Supporting and Promoting the Entrepreneurship and Employment of Key Groups (CS [2019] No. 22) and the Announcement of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the National Rural Revitalization Administration on Extending the Implementation Period of Some Preferential Tax Policies for Poverty Alleviation (Announcement No. 18 of 2021 of the Ministry of Finance, the State Administration of Taxation, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the National Rural Revitalization Administration If an enterprise recruits a registered poor population, signs a labor contract with them for a period of more than 1 year and pays social insurance premiums in accordance with the law, it will deduct value-added tax, urban maintenance and construction tax, education surcharge, local education surcharge and enterprise income tax preferential treatment according to the actual number of employees within 3 years from the month of signing the labor contract and paying social insurance. The quota standard is 6,000 yuan per person per year, which can be increased by up to 30%, and the people's governments of all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government can determine the specific quota standard within this range according to the actual situation of the region. Subsidiaries Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd. and Zhuhai Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd. enjoy this tax incentive.

(3) Consumption tax According to the relevant provisions of the Notice on the Collection of Consumption Tax on Batteries and Coatings (CS [2015] No. 16), during the reporting period, the lithium-ion batteries produced by the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are exempt from consumption tax and enjoy the preferential treatment of consumption tax exemption.

3. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

VII. Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements Items, Monetary Funds

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
cash on hand	7,659.43	18,435.73
Bank deposits	3,637,982,973.66	3,487,359,574.91
Funds in other currencies	612,492,640.89	753,595,268.78
Deposit of financial company deposits		
Accrued interest	32,874.25	7,578,595.07
total	4,250,516,148.23	4,248,551,874.49
Among them: the total amount of money deposited abroad	48,621,860.02	81,591,946.81

Other

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Notes: At the end of the period, except for the various deposits of RMB 612,492,639.43, there was no money that was restricted due to pledge or freezing, or deposited abroad, and the repatriation of funds was restricted.

2. Tradable financial assets

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance	Specify the justification and basis
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.00	201,023,698.63	/
Thereinto:			
Structured Deposits	0.00	201,023,698.63	/
Specifies financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Thereinto:			
total	0.00	201,023,698.63	/

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Derivative financial assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Notes receivable**(1). Bills receivable are listed by category**

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Banker's acceptance	29,647,161.03	83,599,630.03
Commercial Acceptances		
total	29,647,161.03	83,599,630.03

(2). Notes receivable pledged by the company at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Notes receivable that have been endorsed or discounted by the company at the end of the period and are not yet due at the balance sheet date

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	The amount of derecognition at the end of the period	The amount that was not derecognized at the end of the period
Banker's acceptance	221,408,001.50	3,937,260.00
Commercial Acceptances		
total	221,408,001.50	3,937,260.00

The bank acceptance bill used for endorsement or discount is accepted by the bank with a higher credit rating, the credit risk and the risk of deferred payment are very small, and the interest rate risk related to the bill has been transferred to the endorsee or the bank, and it can be judged that the main risk and reward on the ownership of the bill have been transferred, so the recognition is terminated; Bank of Communications) and 9 listed joint-stock commercial banks (China Merchants Bank, Shanghai Pudong Development Bank, China CITIC Bank, China Everbright Bank, Huaxia Bank, China Minsheng Bank, Ping An Bank, Industrial Bank, and Zheshang Bank). The bank acceptance bill used for endorsement or discount is a commercial acceptance bill accepted by a bank with a low credit rating and used for endorsement or discounting, and the endorsement or discount does not affect the right of recourse, and the credit risk and deferred payment risk related to the bill have not been transferred, so the recognition has not been terminated, and it is

reported in other current assets at the end of the period.

The Company does not have a bank acceptance bill with a single provision for impairment. At the end of the period, the Company believes that there is no significant credit risk in the banker's acceptance drafts held by the Company, and there will be no significant losses due to bank default.

(4). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a case-by-case basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provision for the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(6). Notes receivable actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among the important write-offs of notes receivable: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Notes receivable write-off instructions: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Accounts receivable

(1). Disclosure by age

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

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Ageing	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within 1 year		
Among them: within 1 year		
Where: 0-6 months	2,856,365,566.84	2,798,416,669.17
6-12 months	4,323,861.56	334,068.72
Subtotal within 1 year	2,860,689,428.40	2,798,750,737.89
1 to 2 years	79,536.41	900,387.84
2 to 3 years	900,387.84	7,351,390.29
More than 3 years	19,325,448.62	11,974,058.33
3 to 4 years		
4 to 5 years		
More than 5 years		
total	2,880,994,801.27	2,818,976,574.35

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(2). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Currency: RMB

category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value
	amount	Proportion (%)	amount	Accrual ratio (%)		amount	Proportion (%)	amount	Accrual ratio (%)	
Provision for bad debts is made on a case-by-case basis	10,251,108.04	0.36	10,251,108.04	100		10,251,108.04	0.36	10,251,108.04	100	
Thereinto:										
Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis	2,870,743,693.23	99.64	15,766,554.12	0.55	2,854,977,139.11	2,808,725,466.31	99.64	16,321,430.37	0.58	2,792,404,035.94
Thereinto:										
Receivable from other customers	2,870,743,693.23	99.64	15,766,554.12	0.55	2,854,977,139.11	2,808,725,466.31	99.64	16,321,430.37	0.58	2,792,404,035.94
total	2,880,994,801.27	100	26,017,662.16	0.9	2,854,977,139.11	2,818,976,574.35	100	26,572,538.41	0.94	2,792,404,035.94

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Provision for bad debts on a single basis: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

name	Closing balance			
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)	Reason for provision
Harbin Guangyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	10,090,748.04	10,090,748.04	100	It is expected that the payment will not be returned
Dongguan Maikē New Energy Co., Ltd	160,360.00	160,360.00	100	It is expected that the payment will not be returned
total	10,251,108.04	10,251,108.04	100	/

Explanation of the provision for bad debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Portfolio provision items: receivable from other customers Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

name	Closing balance		
	Accounts receivable	Provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Within 1 year	2,860,689,428.40	6,007,499.04	0.21
1 to 2 years	79,536.41	47,463.82	59.68
2 to 3 years	900,387.84	654,491.93	72.69
More than 3 years	9,074,340.58	9,057,099.33	99.81
total	2,870,743,693.23	15,766,554.12	0.55

Explanation of provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Refer to the experience of historical credit losses, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, prepare a comparison table between the aging of receivables and the expected credit loss ratio of the entire duration to calculate the expected credit loss.

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provision for the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

category	Opening balance	Change amount for the period				Closing balance
		Accrual	Take back or turn back	Resale or write-off	Other changes	
Provision for bad debts	26,572,538.41	-552,483.24	0.00	4,000.00	1,606.99	26,017,662.16
total	26,572,538.41	-552,483.24	0.00	4,000.00	1,606.99	26,017,662.16

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other notes: The Company discounts and endorses a part of the bank acceptance bills according to the needs of its daily capital management, and classifies the bank acceptance bills accepted by commercial banks with higher credit ratings as financial assets measured at fair value and their changes are included in other comprehensive income. The Company does not have a bank acceptance bill with a single provision for impairment. At the end of the period, the Company believes that there is no significant credit risk in the banker's acceptance bills held by the Company, and there will be no significant losses due to bank default.

(4). Accounts receivable actually written off in the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Write-off amount
Accounts receivable actually written off	4,000.00

Among them, the write-off of accounts receivable is ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Accounts receivable write-off: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(5). The top five accounts receivable and contract assets at the end of the period collected by the debtor

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the organization	Accounts receivable closing balance	Contract asset closing balance	Accounts receivable and contract assets closing balances	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Provision for bad debts at the end of the period
1st place	395,000,441.00	0	395,000,441.00	13.71	829,500.93
2nd place	361,037,113.37	0	361,037,113.37	12.53	758,177.94
3rd place	333,666,118.16	0	333,666,118.16	11.58	700,698.83
Fourth place	305,734,415.18	0	305,734,415.18	10.61	642,042.27
5th Person	233,842,640.01	0	233,842,640.01	8.12	1,062,762.58
total	1,629,280,727.72	0	1,629,280,727.72	56.55	3,993,182.55

Other Notes: None

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

6. Contract assets

(1). Contract assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). The amount and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a case-by-case basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the provision for bad debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of contract assets with changes in loss provisions in the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts of contract assets in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(5). The actual write-off of contract assets in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important contract assets ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Contract asset write-off instructions: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Receivables financing**(1) Receivables financing is listed by category**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Notes receivable	186,430,466.96	162,436,206.78

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Less: Other comprehensive income - change in fair value	1,802,856.16	1,781,704.50
total	184,627,610.80	160,654,502.28

(2) Receivables financing pledged by the Company at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Receivables financing that is endorsed or discounted by the company at the end of the period and is not yet due at the balance sheet date

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4) Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a case-by-case basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the provision for bad debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of receivables financing in the current period where changes in loss provisions occurred: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(5) Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(6) Receivables financing actually written off during the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important receivables financing ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Write-off Instructions: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7) Changes in the current period and fair value changes in receivables financing:☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(8) Other Notes:**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**8. Advance payment****(1). Prepayments are listed by age**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Ageing	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	amount	Proportion (%)	amount	Proportion (%)
Within 1 year	53,970,871.18	99.64	64,919,539.16	99.33
1 to 2 years	52,076.68	0.1	322,347.13	0.49
2 to 3 years	58,873.34	0.11	28,500.00	0.04
More than 3 years	84,460.00	0.15	88,547.43	0.14
total	54,166,281.20	100	65,358,933.72	100

Explanation of the reason why the prepayment that is more than 1 year old and the amount of significant amount is not settled in time: None

(2). The top five prepayments at the end of the period collected by the prepayment object☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The name of the organization	Closing balance	Ratio of total closing balance of prepayments (%)
1st place	25,736,364.36	47.51
2nd place	10,925,260.00	20.17
3rd place	2,471,860.85	4.56
Fourth place	1,704,179.46	3.15
Fifth place	1,627,200.00	3
total	42,464,864.67	78.39

Other Notes: None

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**9. Other receivables are listed**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable		
Other receivables	95,114,218.56	158,828,520.52
total	95,114,218.56	158,828,520.52

Other Notes: ☐

Applicable ☒ Not
applicable

Interest receivable

(1). Classification of interest receivables

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Significant overdue interest

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a
case-by-case basis: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the provision for bad
debts on a separate basis: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts
by portfolio: ☐ applicable
☒ not applicable

(4) Provision for bad debts is made according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of interest
receivable in the current period with changes in loss provisions: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered
or reversed in the current period is important: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(6) Interest receivable actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important
interest receivables ☐ applicable ☒
not applicable

Write-off Instructions: ☐
Applicable ☒ Not

Applicable Other Notes: ☐
 Applicable ☒ Not Applicable

Dividends receivable

(1). Dividends receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Significant dividends receivable that are more than 1 year old

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a
 case-by-case basis: ☐
 applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the provision for bad
 debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable
☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts
 by portfolio: ☐ applicable
☒ not applicable

(4) Provision for bad debts is made according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant change in the book balance of
 dividends receivable with changes in loss provision for the current
 period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(5). Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered
 or reversed in the current period is important: ☐
 applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(6) Dividends receivable actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important
 dividends receivable ☐ applicable ☒ not
 applicable

Write-off Instructions:

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□ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other Notes: □ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other receivables**(1). Disclosure by ageing**

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Ageing	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within 1 year		
Among them: within 1 year		
Within 1 year	69,235,434.78	111,676,776.60
Subtotal within 1 year	69,235,434.78	111,676,776.60
1 to 2 years	2,949,423.88	51,290,196.04
2 to 3 years	29,605,575.24	4,928,688.67
More than 3 years	4,191,492.94	4,112,763.31
total	105,981,926.84	172,008,424.62

(2) Classification by nature of payment

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of the money	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Tax refunds receivable	45,795,521.57	97,097,664.72
Advances and others	15,638,574.58	17,648,981.06
Security deposits, deposits	44,322,223.69	56,253,988.76
Employee reserves and borrowings	225,607.00	1,007,790.08
total	105,981,926.84	172,008,424.62

(3) Provision for bad debts

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Provision for bad debts	Phase 1	Phase II	Phase 3	total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Expected credit losses over the entire duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit loss over the entire duration (credit impairment incurred)	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	13,179,904.10			13,179,904.10
The balance is in the current period as at January 1, 2023	13,179,904.10			13,179,904.10
--Move to the second stage				
--Move to the third stage				
--Turn back to the second stage				
--Turn back to the first stage				
Accrual for the current period	-2,301,751.15			-2,301,751.15
This issue is reversed				
Resold in this period				
Write-off in the current period	12,933.78			12,933.78
Other changes	2,489.11			2,489.11

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Balance as at December 31, 2023	10,867,708.28		10,867,708.28
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Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts

None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balances of other receivables that have changed in the current period in terms of loss provisions: ☐applicable ☒ not applicableThe amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly: ☐applicable ☒ not applicable**(4). Provision for bad debts**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Currency: RMB

category	Opening balance	Change amount for the period				Closing balance
		Accrual	Take back or turn back	Resale or write-off	Other changes	
Advances and others	1,929,106.34	87,090.98		12,933.78		2,003,263.54
Security deposits, deposits	11,250,797.76	-2,388,842.13			2,489.11	8,864,444.74
total	13,179,904.10	-2,301,751.15		12,933.78	2,489.11	10,867,708.28

Among them, the amount of reversal or recovery of bad debt provision for the current period is important:

☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(5) Other receivables actually written off in the current period☒ Applicable ☐ Not

applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Write-off amount
Other receivables actually written off	12,933.78

Write-off of other receivables that are important: ☐applicable ☒ not applicableWrite-off of other receivables: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable**(6) Other receivables with the top five closing balances aggregated by the debtor**☒ Applicable ☐ Not

applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the organization	Closing balance	balance as a percentage of the total closing balance of other receivables (%)	The nature of the payment	Ageing	Provision for bad debts Closing balance
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The National Treasury of the People's Republic of China Zhuhai City Center	45,083,424.61	42.54	Tax refunds receivable	Within 1 year	
Foxbon International (H.K.) Limited	17,706,750.00	16.71	Security deposits, deposits	2-3 years	3,541,350.00
Haiyan County Baibu Town Urban Construction and Development Co., Ltd	10,000,000.00	9.44	Security deposits, deposits	Within 1 year	2,000,000.00
Chongqing Wansheng Economic Development Zone Pingshan Industrial Park Construction Management Co., Ltd	5,110,128.64	4.82	Security deposits, deposits	1-2 years, 2-3 years	1,022,025.73
Zhuhai Hengqin Derun New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	3,766,645.74	3.55	Advances and others	1-2 years, 2-3 years	1,581,708.35
total	81,666,948.99	77.06	/	/	8,145,084.08

(7) Reported in other receivables as a result of centralized management of funds

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

10. Inventory**(1). Inventory classification**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Provision for decline in value of inventories/provision for impairment of contract performance costs	book value	Book balance	Provision for decline in value of inventories/provision for impairment of contract performance costs	book value
raw materials	618,532,606.26	31,948,057.19	586,584,549.07	931,552,242.77	60,730,814.91	870,821,427.86
in the product	185,027,500.07	22,890,567.77	162,136,932.30	206,355,162.08	43,284,078.31	163,071,083.77
finished products	466,044,552.52	93,573,693.29	372,470,859.23	371,428,466.55	67,933,476.51	303,494,990.04
finished materials	43,326,933.82	3.8	43,326,930.02	37,272,586.60	11,464.12	37,261,122.48
inventory items	723,397,102.29	72,601,432.05	650,795,670.24	588,227,645.64	48,514,124.54	539,713,521.10

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Dispatch the product	107,831,574.89	14,304,906.41	93,526,668.48	66,406,131.50	9,502,037.30	56,904,094.20
Consignment of processing materials	43,840,936.12	4,216,465.69	39,624,470.43	80,919,582.64	6,070,904.76	74,848,677.88
Inventory items	2,310,172.90		2,310,172.90	875,447.19		875,447.19
total	2,190,311,378.87	239,535,126.20	1,950,776,252.67	2,283,037,264.97	236,046,900.45	2,046,990,364.52

(2). Provision for inventory decline and impairment of contract performance costs√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period		Decrease in the current period		Closing balance
		Accrual	other	Re-sell or re-sell	other	
raw materials	60,730,814.91	27,280,555.41		56,073,915.96	-10,602.83	31,948,057.19
in the product	43,284,078.31	52,741,365.72		73,134,874.32	1.94	22,890,567.77
Semi-formed products	67,933,476.51	85,833,263.19		60,193,046.41		93,573,693.29
Turnover materials	11,464.12	4.22		11,464.54		3.80
Inventory items	48,514,124.54	68,612,457.57		44,525,515.88	-365.82	72,601,432.05
Dispatch the product	9,502,037.30	31,374,374.55		26,571,505.44		14,304,906.41
Consignment of processing materials	6,070,904.76	2,197,905.16		4,052,344.23		4,216,465.69
total	236,046,900.45	268,039,925.82		264,562,666.78	-10,966.71	239,535,126.20

Reasons for the provision for the decline in value of inventories reversed or resold in the current period √ applicable ☐ Not applicable

project	The specific basis for determining the net realizable value/residual consideration and the costs to be incurred	The reason for the reversal or resale of the provision for the decline in the value of inventories in the current period
raw materials	The estimated selling price of the inventory, less the estimated costs to be incurred at completion, estimated selling expenses, and applicable taxes	Received in this period
in the product	The estimated selling price of the inventory, less the estimated costs to be incurred at completion, estimated selling expenses, and applicable taxes	Received in this period
Semi-finished products	The estimated selling price of the inventory, less the estimated costs to be incurred at completion, estimated selling expenses, and applicable taxes	Received in this period
Turnover materials	The estimated selling price of the inventory, less the estimated costs to be incurred at completion, estimated selling expenses, and applicable taxes	Received in this period
Inventory items	The estimated selling price of the inventory less the cost of inventory, estimated selling expenses, and related taxes	Acceptance
Dispatch the product	The estimated selling price of the inventory, less the cost of the inventory, the estimated selling expenses, and the associated taxes	It is sold to the public in this period
The estimated selling price of the inventory minus the estimated costs to be incurred at the time of completion		Received in this period

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	The amount after selling fees and applicable taxes	
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Provision for inventory decline by portfolio ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The standard for the provision for inventory decline by combination ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(3). The capitalized amount of borrowing costs contained in the closing balance of inventory and its calculation standards and basis

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Explanation of the amortization amount of contract performance cost in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

11. Assets held for sale

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

12. Non-current assets due within one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Debt investments maturing within one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other debt investments due within one year

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes on Non-current Assets Maturing in One Year None

13. Other current assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Notes receivable that have not been derecognized	3,937,260.00	24,871,573.84
Input VAT to be credited	139,701,786.86	186,026,063.29
Input VAT to be certified	73,936,069.20	798,220.52
Withholding income tax	905,860.06	425,754.00
Amortization of mold costs, etc	66,183,255.36	32,103,411.79
total	284,664,231.48	244,225,023.44

Other Notes: None

14. Debt investment**(1). Debt investment**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Changes in impairment provisions for debt investments ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(2). Important debt investments at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis for classification of each stage and proportion of impairment provision: None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of debt investments with changes in loss provisions in the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The amount of impairment provision for the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(4). The actual write-off debt investment in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important debt investments ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Write-off of debt investment: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

15. Other debt investments**(1). Other debt investments**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Changes in impairment provisions for other debt investments ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(2). Other debt investments that are important at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Provision for impairment

☐ Applicable ☒ Not

applicable Basis for classification of each stage
and proportion of impairment provision: None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of other debt investments that have changed in the loss provision in the current period: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The amount of impairment provision for the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(4) Other creditor's rights investments actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of other important debt investments ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Write-off of other debt investments: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

16. Long-term receivables

(1). Long-term receivables

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a case-by-case basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the provision for bad debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts shall be made according to the general model of expected credit losses

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of long-term receivables with changes in loss provisions in the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered
or reversed in the current period is important: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(5). Long-term receivables actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The write-off of important long-term
receivables ☐ applicable ☒ not
applicable

Write-off of long-term
receivables: ☐ applicable ☒
not applicable

Other Notes ☐

Applicable ☒

Not applicable

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17. Long-term equity investment**(1). Long-term equity investment**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Investee	Opening balance	Changes in the current period								Closing balance	Closing balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Reduce investment	Gains or losses on investments recognized under the equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustments	Changes in Other Benefits	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Provision for impairment	other		
1. Joint ventures											
subtotal											
2. Joint ventures											
Guangdong National Research Institute of New Energy Storage Co., Ltd		28,000,000.00		-302,573.94						27,697,426.06	
subtotal		28,000,000.00		-302,573.94						27,697,426.06	
total		28,000,000.00		-302,573.94						27,697,426.06	

(2). Impairment testing of long-term equity investments☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

18. Investment in other equity instruments**(1). Investment in other equity instruments**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

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project	Opening balance	Changes in the current period					Closing balance	Dividend income recognized in the current period	Gains accrued to other comprehensive income	Losses accrued to other comprehensive income	Specified as the reason for the measurement at fair value and the change thereof through other comprehensive income
		Additional investment	Reduce investment	Gains included in other comprehensive income for the period	Losses included in other comprehensive income for the period	other					
Anhui Huaxin Materials Co., Ltd	25,196,374.69						25,196,374.69		5,196,374.69		Strategic investment, long-term holding
Foshan Griffin New Energy Co., Ltd	25,000,000.00						25,000,000.00				Strategic investment, long-term holding
Hebei Jinli New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	13,600,000.00						13,600,000.00		3,600,000.00		Strategic investment, long-term holding
Jiangsu Jiatuo New Energy Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd		19,672,131.00					19,672,131.00				Strategic investment, long-term holding
total	63,796,374.69	19,672,131.00					83,468,505.69		8,796,374.69		/

(2). Explanation of the existence of derecognition in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☐

Applicable ☒

Not applicable

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19. Other non-current financial assets√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Equity Instrument Investment	28,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
total	28,000,000.00	16,000,000.00

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**20. Investment real estate**

Investment real estate measurement model

(1). Investment real estate using the cost measurement model

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Houses, buildings	Land use rights	Construction in progress	total
1. The original book value				
1. Opening balance	45,930,524.82			45,930,524.82
2. The amount of increase in the current period				
(1) Outsourcing				
(2) Inventory, fixed assets, and construction in progress are transferred				
(3) Increase in business combinations				
3. Decrease in the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer-outs				
4. Closing balance	45,930,524.82			45,930,524.82
2. Accumulated depreciation and accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance	2,485,716.39			2,485,716.39
2. The amount of increase in the current period	2,296,641.85			2,296,641.85
(1) Accrual or amortization	2,296,641.85			2,296,641.85
3. Decrease in the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer-outs				
4. Closing balance	4,782,358.24			4,782,358.24
3. Impairment provisions				
1. Opening balance				
2. The amount of increase in the current period				
(1) Accrual				
3. Decrease in the current period				
(1) Disposal				
(2) Other transfer-outs				
4. Closing balance				
4. Book value				

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1. Closing book value	41,148,166.58			41,148,166.58
2. Opening book value	43,444,808.43			43,444,808.43

(2). Investment real estate without a property right certificate

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Impairment testing of investment real estate using the cost measurement model

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

21. Fixed assets are listed

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
fixed asset	7,602,890,231.51	5,753,896,922.75
Disposal of fixed assets	2,212,864.13	3,982,996.12
total	7,605,103,095.64	5,757,879,918.87

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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fixed asset**(1). Fixed assets**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	project	Housing buildings	Machinery and equipment	Production of auxiliary equipment	Electronic Equipment	Furniture and office equipment	Transportation equipment	total
1. Original book value:								
	1. Opening balance	1,458,944,222.7 3	6,680,907,213.5 2	135,168,137.5 6	198,689,012.8 3	125,624,346.6 3	12,362,143.8 0	8,611,695,077.07
	2. The amount of increase in the current period	1,223,191,673.5 0	2,250,712,080.1 1	4,592,642.60	38,120,989.76	35,167,229.46	2,916,937.22	3,554,701,552.65
	(1) Purchase	16,032,924.84	96,696,253.30	196,325.29	3,362,592.92	9,026,099.82	2,159,873.92	127,474,070.09
	(2) The project under construction is transferred	1,167,482,532.7 9	2,153,687,007.5 3	3,568,222.57	34,729,546.99	26,125,240.70	424,519.14	3,386,017,069.72
	(3) Reclassification	39,649,018.45	9,062.44	823,971.82	111.67	4,439.12	329,608.54	40,816,212.04
	(4) Other additions	27,197.42	319,756.84	4,122.92	28,738.18	11,449.82	2,935.62	394,200.80
	3. Decrease in the current period	1,150,650.86	331,247,576.05	21,657,972.23	7,770,029.34	8,027,127.20	1,502,501.77	371,355,857.45
	(1) Disposal or scrapping	1,150,650.86	198,089,376.26	21,543,757.63	5,708,940.51	4,563,259.46	680,459.21	231,736,443.93
	(2) Reclassification		300,847.48			8,062.68	822,042.56	1,130,952.72

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	(3) Receiving for projects under construction		132,857,352.31	114,214.60	2,061,088.83	3,455,805.06		138,488,460.80
	4. Closing balance	2,680,985,245.37	8,600,371,717.58	118,102,807.93	229,039,973.25	152,764,448.89	13,776,579.25	11,795,040,772.27
2. Accumulated depreciation								
	1. Opening balance	157,472,640.89	2,351,942,776.42	121,454,801.93	99,624,259.84	66,555,591.50	6,000,523.01	2,803,050,593.59
	2. The amount of increase in the current period	152,668,184.92	1,293,165,327.25	6,312,712.45	35,334,004.33	22,147,742.54	2,157,278.56	1,511,785,250.05
	(1) Accrual	134,327,039.83	1,293,030,789.26	6,168,400.66	35,316,464.17	21,792,063.70	2,155,663.32	1,492,790,420.94
	(2) Reclassification	18,341,145.09	6,980.79	140,281.73	390.15	347,070.34		18,835,868.10
	(3) Other additions		127,557.20	4,030.06	17,150.01	8,608.50	1,615.24	158,961.01
	3. Decrease in the current period	1,999,533.38	155,227,809.91	21,450,824.64	5,045,079.27	4,307,889.19	830,400.65	188,861,537.04
	(1) Disposal or scrapping	837,269.80	155,227,809.91	21,450,824.64	5,045,079.27	4,285,736.31	596,022.63	187,442,742.56
	(2) Reclassification					22,152.88	115,182.23	137,335.11
	(3) Other reductions	1,162,263.58					119,195.79	1,281,459.37
	4. Closing balance	308,141,292.43	3,489,880,293.76	106,316,689.74	129,913,184.90	84,395,444.85	7,327,400.92	4,125,974,306.60
3. Impairment provisions								
	1. Opening balance		52,803,939.00	371,351.10	1,432,866.10	139,404.53		54,747,560.73

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	2. The amount of increase in the current period		27,310,564.70	16,670.77	1,346.02	309.49		27,328,890.98
	(1) Accrual		27,304,825.24	16,670.77	1,346.02	309.49		27,323,151.52
	(2) Other additions		5,739.46					5,739.46
	3. Decrease in the current period		15,428,542.87	229,532.07	219,317.07	22,825.54		15,900,217.55
	(1) Disposal or scrapping		15,428,542.87	229,532.07	219,317.07	22,825.54		15,900,217.55
	(2) Other reductions							
	4. Closing balance		64,685,960.83	158,489.80	1,214,895.05	116,888.48		66,176,234.16
4. Book value								
	1. Closing book value	2,372,843,952.94	5,045,805,462.99	11,627,628.39	97,911,893.30	68,252,115.56	6,449,178.33	7,602,890,231.51
	2. Opening book value	1,301,471,581.84	4,276,160,498.10	13,341,984.53	97,631,886.89	58,929,350.60	6,361,620.79	5,753,896,922.75

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(2). Temporarily idle fixed assets☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Fixed assets leased out through operating leases**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Fixed assets without a certificate of ownership**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	book value	Reasons for not having a title deed
Chongqing living quarters and parking lots	153,319,946.66	The complete information has not yet been submitted and is being processed
South Park dormitory	103,221,969.25	The complete information has not yet been submitted and is being processed
Total	256,541,915.91	

(5). Impairment test of fixed assets☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableOther Notes: ☐Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(6). Disposal of fixed assets**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance	The reason for the transfer to cleanup
Machinery and equipment	2,171,143.94	3,707,088.99	The underlying asset is deactivated
Furniture and office equipment	3,113.98	199,437.54	The underlying asset is deactivated
Other equipment	25,432.64	54,320.10	The underlying asset is deactivated
Electronic Equipment	13,173.57	15,269.57	The underlying asset is deactivated
Transportation equipment		6,879.92	The underlying asset is deactivated
total	2,212,864.13	3,982,996.12	

Other Notes: None

22. The projects under construction are listed☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Construction in progress	2,030,730,867.62	1,812,236,396.48
Engineering materials		
total	2,030,730,867.62	1,812,236,396.48

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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Construction in progress**(1). Construction in progress**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provisions	book value	Book balance	Impairment provisions	book value
Zhejiang Polymer Lithium-ion Battery Construction Project (100 Steps)	1,276,867,990.73		1,276,867,990.73	16,937,350.20		16,937,350.20
Zhuhai polymer lithium battery production base construction project	343,611,946.96		343,611,946.96	978,335,394.23		978,335,394.23
Chongqing high-power polymer lithium-ion battery project	135,622,017.68		135,622,017.68			
Polymer lithium-ion battery lamination production line construction project	98,077,447.99		98,077,447.99	122,448,603.32		122,448,603.32
Lithium cell production line construction project	64,046,831.90		64,046,831.90	418,031,641.11		418,031,641.11
Zhejiang lithium battery (packaging) production line construction project	34,338,171.65		34,338,171.65	8,796,257.78		8,796,257.78
The original fourth and fifth lithium-ion battery production line automation upgrading and transformation projects	25,664,447.51		25,664,447.51	56,855,449.39		56,855,449.39
Lithium-ion battery test and test center construction project	21,100,171.10		21,100,171.10	41,442,353.85		41,442,353.85
Chongqing dormitory building construction project	6,923,900.58		6,923,900.58	144,641,618.98		144,641,618.98
Technical transformation project of high-performance polymer lithium-ion battery production line of headquarters	5,597,207.81		5,597,207.81			
Chongqing No. 5 lithium battery cell production and construction project	4,916,814.16		4,916,814.16	5,487,683.45		5,487,683.45
Zhejiang Polymer Lithium-ion Battery Construction Project (Qinshan)				972,844.03		972,844.03
Lithium battery (packaging) production line upgrade project				6,582,616.44		6,582,616.44
Lease the factory renovation project				1,633,027.52		1,633,027.52
Power sample line project				6,382,138.06		6,382,138.06
Other equipment to be installed	13,963,919.55		13,963,919.55	3,452,677.89		3,452,677.89

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Other engineering projects				236,740.23		236,740.23
total	2,030,730,867.62		2,030,730,867.62	1,812,236,396.48		1,812,236,396.48

(2). Changes in important projects under construction in the current period

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the project	Budgeted number	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period	The amount of fixed assets transferred in the current period	Other decreases for the period	Closing balance	Cumulative investment in the project as a percentage of the budget	Progress of the project	The accumulated amount of interest capitalization	Where: the amount of interest capitalization in the current period	Current Interest Capitalization Rate (%)	Source
Zhuhai polymer lithium battery production base construction project	2,570,000,000.00	978,335,394.22	330,989,893.63	964,707,934.11	1,005,406.78	343,611,946.96	67.86	Under construction				Self-raised, fund-raising funds
Lithium cell production line construction project	3,800,000,000.00	418,031,641.11	3,395,464.66	315,876,917.35	41,503,356.52	64,046,831.90	96.15	Under construction				Self-raised, loans
Lithium-ion battery test and test center construction project	453,699,900.00	41,442,353.85	269,874,889.36	289,250,554.17	966,517.94	21,100,171.10	90.56	Under construction	761,720.15	547,823.03	4.17	Self-raised, bond financing
Chongqing dormitory building construction project	238,000,000.00	144,641,618.98	32,771,206.58	169,640,576.60	848,348.38	6,923,900.58	74.19	Under construction				Self-funded
Zhejiang Polymer Lithium-ion Battery Construction Project (Qinshan)	912,480,000.00	972,844.04	26,471,848.36	6,084,058.68	21,360,633.72		88.84	Completed				Self-raised, loans
Zhejiang Polymer Lithium-ion Battery Construction Project (100 Steps)	2,400,000,000.00	16,937,350.20	1,260,240,890.12	310,249.59		1,276,867,990.73	53.22	Under construction				Self-raised, loans

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Zhejiang lithium battery (packaging) production line construction project	160,000,000.00	8,796,257.79	79,517,070.15	44,337,387.03	9,637,769.26	34,338,171.65	91.06	Under construction				Self-funded
Lithium battery (packaging) production line upgrade project	210,000,000.00	6,582,616.44	252,207.87	6,834,824.31			99.05	Completed				Self-funded
Power sample line project	105,180,000.00	6,382,138.06	91,684,206.15	97,024,350.83	1,041,993.38		93.24	Completed				Self-funded
Chongqing No. 5 lithium battery cell production and construction project	955,490,000.00	5,487,683.45	179,250,400.40	174,346,998.26	5,474,271.43	4,916,814.16	88.58	Under construction				Self-raised, loans
The original fourth and fifth lithium-ion battery production line automation upgrading and transformation projects	338,086,200.00	56,855,449.39	246,056,232.92	276,057,013.21	1,190,221.59	25,664,447.51	90.25	Under construction	1,129,604.37	138,597.16	4.17	Self-raised, bond financing
Polymer lithium-ion battery lamination production line construction project	1,428,940,400.00	122,448,603.32	488,530,940.90	512,726,204.29	175,891.94	98,077,447.99	43.02	Under construction	14,050,949.83	9,441,800.41	4.17	Self-raised, bond financing
Technical transformation project of high-performance polymer lithium-ion battery production line of headquarters	102,897,600.00		38,202,085.73	31,657,040.69	947,837.23	5,597,207.81	65.27	Under construction				Self-raised, bond financing
Expansion project of polymer lithium battery automatic production line	120,000,000.00		101,720,193.52	95,441,539.76	6,278,653.76		84.77	Completed				Self-funded
Chongqing high-power polymer lithium-ion battery project	597,550,000.00		311,816,781.10	163,485,647.23	12,709,116.19	135,622,017.68	52.18	Under construction				Self-funded
total	14,392,324,100.00	1,806,913,950.85	3,460,774,311.45	3,147,781,296.11	103,140,018.12	2,016,766,948.07	/	/	15,942,274.35	10,128,220.60	/	/

(3). Provision for impairment of construction in progress in the current period☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Impairment test of construction in progress**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableOther Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**Engineering materials****(1). Engineering materials**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**23. Productive biological assets****(1). Productive biological assets using the cost measurement model**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(2). Impairment testing of productive biological assets using the cost measurement model**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Productive biological assets using the fair value measurement model**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableOther Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**24. Oil and gas assets****(1) Oil and gas assets**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(2) Impairment testing of oil and gas assets**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

25. Right-of-use assets**(1) Right-of-use assets**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project		total
1. The original book value		
1. Opening balance	166,742,094.35	166,742,094.35
2. The amount of increase in the current period	11,741,768.82	11,741,768.82
(1) Rental	11,741,768.82	11,741,768.82

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3. Decrease in the current period	48,360,104.33	48,360,104.33
(1) 处置或报废	48,360,104.33	48,360,104.33
4. Closing balance	130,123,758.84	130,123,758.84
2. Accumulated depreciation		
1. Opening balance	77,050,477.07	77,050,477.07
2. The amount of increase in the current period	45,265,732.61	45,265,732.61
(1) Accrual	45,265,732.61	45,265,732.61
3. Decrease in the current period	45,957,352.86	45,957,352.86
(1) Disposal	45,957,352.86	45,957,352.86
4. Closing balance	76,358,856.82	76,358,856.82
3. Impairment provisions		
1. Opening balance		
2. The amount of increase in the current period		
(1) Accrual		
3. Decrease in the current period		
(1) Disposal		
4. Closing balance		
4. Book value		
1. Closing book value	53,764,902.02	53,764,902.02
2. Opening book value	89,691,617.28	89,691,617.28

(2) Impairment testing of right-of-use assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

26. Intangible assets

(1). Intangible assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Land use rights	Patent	Non-proprietary technology	total
1. The original book value				
1. Opening balance	309,188,298.61	43,993,573.18	4,441,357.22	357,623,229.01
2. The amount of increase in the current period	74,481,561.44	16,522,677.69	860,688.68	91,864,927.81
(1) Purchase	74,481,561.44	9,003,344.11	860,688.68	84,345,594.23
(2) In-house R&D		7,518,339.28		7,518,339.28
(3) Other additions		994.30		994.30
3. Decrease in the current period		2,468,546.07	37,735.85	2,506,281.92
(1) Disposal		2,468,546.07		2,468,546.07
(2) Other transfer-outs			37,735.85	37,735.85
4. Closing balance	383,669,860.05	58,047,704.80	5,264,310.05	446,981,874.90
2. Accumulated amortization				
1. Opening balance	15,242,600.52	15,325,664.56	1,366,425.72	31,934,690.80

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2. The amount of increase in the current period	7,991,175.16	11,680,746.08	603,658.04	20,275,579.28
(1) Accrual	7,991,175.16	11,679,918.42	603,658.04	20,274,751.62
(2) Other additions		827.66		827.66
3. Decrease in the current period		664,136.43		664,136.43
(1) Disposal		664,136.43		664,136.43
4. Closing balance	23,233,775.68	26,342,274.21	1,970,083.76	51,546,133.65
3. Impairment provisions				
4. Book value				
1. Closing book value	360,436,084.37	31,705,430.59	3,294,226.29	395,435,741.25
2. Opening book value	293,945,698.09	28,667,908.62	3,074,931.50	325,688,538.21

At the end of the period, the ratio of intangible assets formed through internal research and development to the balance of intangible assets was 2.28%

(2). The land use right without the property right certificate

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) Impairment testing of intangible assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other notes: ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable At the end of the period, the company did not have any land use rights that had not been completed with property rights certificates.

27. Goodwill**(1). The original book value of goodwill**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the investee or the formation of goodwill	Opening balance	Increased in this period		Decrease in the current period		Closing balance
		Formed by a business combination		disposal		
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	2,553,989.01					2,553,989.01
Mountain top holdings limited	6,516,372.51					6,516,372.51
total	9,070,361.52					9,070,361.52

(2). Provision for impairment of goodwill

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Information about the asset group or asset group combination where the goodwill is located

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Recognition method of asset group: The Company acquires the equity of the above-mentioned company, and the separate merger and acquisition pricing is based on the pricing based on market value, and the asset group is included in the operating assets and liabilities related to the above-mentioned companies, and the difference between the value of the asset group and the book value corresponding to goodwill does not include the amount unrelated to operating assets and liabilities when recognizing the asset group, and does not include cash flows unrelated to operating assets when forecasting cash flows.

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Changes to asset groups or combinations of asset groups ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). The specific method of determining the recoverable amount

The recoverable amount is determined on the basis of fair value less disposal costs ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The recoverable amount is determined by the present value of the projected future cash flows ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Reasons for the discrepancy between the foregoing information and the information used in the impairment test of previous years or external information ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Reasons for the discrepancy between the information used in the company's impairment test in previous years and the actual situation of the current year ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(5). Performance commitments and corresponding goodwill impairment

There is a performance commitment at the time of the formation of goodwill, and the reporting period or the previous period of the reporting period is within the performance commitment period ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

28. Long-term amortized expenses

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period	Amortization amount for the period	Other reduction amounts	Closing balance
Renovation and renovation works	568,607,313.71	119,901,284.20	166,451,205.10	44,638,509.04	477,418,883.77
other	10,605,529.50	3,245,860.17	2,180,391.85		11,670,997.82
Total	579,212,843.21	123,147,144.37	168,631,596.95	44,638,509.04	489,089,881.59

Other Notes: None

29. Deferred tax assets/deferred tax liabilities

(1). Unoffset deferred tax assets

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax assets	Deductible temporary differences	Deferred income tax assets
Provision for impairment of assets	297,373,643.80	59,722,140.54	252,235,844.84	49,145,651.56
Deductible losses	2,251,858,234.58	430,680,509.74	2,125,522,634.10	368,240,003.80

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Gains or losses on changes in fair value of trading financial liabilities	1,063,191.53	159,478.73		
Taxable government subsidy income	263,425,921.99	45,791,171.79	184,319,661.88	31,491,493.36
Projected liabilities	89,811,240.46	13,949,387.10	83,737,860.40	12,560,679.06
Unrealized profits from insider trading	150,241,761.46	22,621,729.75	80,489,443.88	12,339,875.78
Rebates on sales	156,242,357.15	23,436,353.57	73,694,566.77	11,054,185.01
Non-compete incentive fund	22,497,300.00	3,484,365.00	18,627,900.00	2,845,035.00
The accounting depreciation period is shorter than the tax law depreciation period	7,574,111.84	1,666,304.61	4,876,880.47	1,072,913.70
Withholding Expenses	7,942,860.64	1,191,429.10	6,254,898.24	938,234.74
Change in fair value of receivables financing	1,074,121.67	186,038.71	1,781,704.50	267,255.68
Share-based payments	94,679,491.13	14,697,704.39		
Lease liabilities	50,022,895.08	12,111,330.73	91,201,765.43	18,704,078.38
total	3,393,807,131.33	629,697,943.76	2,922,743,160.51	508,659,406.07

(2). Unoffset deferred tax liabilities

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance		Opening balance	
	Taxable Temporary Differences	Deferred income tax liabilities	Taxable Temporary Differences	Deferred income tax liabilities
The carrying amount of fixed assets is higher than the tax base	2,647,467,017.69	417,935,467.60	3,309,931,582.73	523,941,602.39
The value of the equity in the convertible bond	340,623,117.52	51,093,467.63	439,453,999.41	65,918,099.91
Valuation and appreciation of assets of business combinations not under the same control	60,823,538.67	9,123,530.80	65,214,474.98	9,782,171.25
Changes in fair value through other comprehensive income	8,796,374.69	2,199,093.67	8,796,374.69	2,199,093.67
Changes in the fair value of trading financial assets			1,023,698.63	153,554.79
Right-of-use assets	53,743,820.82	12,766,180.10	89,690,332.31	18,694,454.73
total	3,111,453,869.39	493,117,739.80	3,914,110,462.75	620,688,976.74

(3). Deferred tax assets or liabilities on a net basis after offset

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). The details of deferred tax assets are not recognized

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Deductible temporary differences	61,494,628.81	89,290,905.75

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Deductible losses	1,072,507,342.38	623,624,447.56
total	1,134,001,971.19	712,915,353.31

(5). Deductible losses on unrecognized deferred tax assets will mature in the following years

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

year	Closing amount	Opening amount	remark
2025	5,947,856.74	5,947,856.74	
2026	41,626,379.13	41,626,379.13	
2027	78,494,939.98	78,494,939.98	
In 2028	153,394,909.38		
In 2029	424,577.27	424,577.27	
2030	138,292,221.43	138,292,221.43	
2031	167,648,972.88	167,669,872.88	
2032	193,005,985.79	191,168,600.13	
2033	293,671,499.78		
total	1,072,507,342.38	623,624,447.56	/

Other Notes: √ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable According to the current tax law, recoverable losses can be deducted against future taxable profits for a period not exceeding 5 years from the year in which they occur. As mentioned in Section 10 6 and Tax 2 of this report, Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd., is an enterprise with the qualification of a high-tech enterprise, according to the Notice of the State Administration of Taxation of the Ministry of Finance on Extending the Loss Carry-over Period for High-tech Enterprises and Technology-based Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (CS [2018])

76 76), which extends the recoverable loss to 10 years.

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30. Other non-current assets

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provisions	book value	Book balance	Impairment provisions	book value
Prepayment for engineering and equipment	89,097,407.13		89,097,407.13	193,205,646.40		193,205,646.40
Certificates of Deposit (CDs) and fixed deposits	321,659,380.84		321,659,380.84	412,304,957.75		412,304,957.75
Advance payment for the purchase of land				5,950,000.00		5,950,000.00
total	410,756,787.97		410,756,787.97	611,460,604.15		611,460,604.15

Other Notes: None

31. Assets with restricted ownership or right of use

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Final				Beginning			
	Book balance	book value	Restricted type	Restricted circumstances	Book balance	book value	Restricted type	Restricted circumstances
Monetary funds	612,492,639.43	612,492,639.43	Margin	deposit	762,428,941.81	762,428,941.81	Security deposits, security deposits, funds frozen by the court freeze	
Notes receivable								
stocks								
fixed asset	3,386,920,108.50	1,796,295,089.76	抵押	Comprehensive credit collateral	3,384,965,745.42	1,958,350,107.82	抵押	Comprehensive credit collateral
intangible asset	108,034,900.15	100,967,398.57	抵押	Comprehensive credit collateral	56,052,399.70	53,096,836.48	抵押	Comprehensive credit collateral
Accounts receivable	862,999,791.85	861,187,492.29	质押	It is used for pledging loans and comprehensive credit collateral	780,471,397.21	778,676,313.00	质押	It is used for pledging loans and comprehensive credit collateral
Tradable financial assets					201,023,698.63	201,023,698.63	质押	Pledge to issue bank acceptance bills
Other current assets					1,035,470.42		mortgage	Comprehensive credit collateral
Other non-current capital					224,038,535.88	224,038,535.88	质押	Pledge borrowing

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give birth								
Long-term amortized expenses					43,465,168.75	31,161,099.42	抵押	Comprehensive credit collateral
Construction in progress					2,646,017.69	2,646,017.69	抵押	Comprehensive credit collateral
total	4,970,447,439.93	3,370,942,620.05	/	/	5,456,127,375.51	4,011,421,550.73	/	/

Other Notes: None

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32. Short-term borrowings**(1). Classification of short-term loans**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Pledge borrowing	100,080,972.22	20,092,166.67
Mortgage borrowing		
Guaranteed borrowing	400,427,777.78	
Borrowing on credit	451,214,166.67	210,108,055.55
Guarantee and pledge loans	250,205,486.11	115,316,579.86
Guarantee, mortgage loan	120,913,791.67	
Guarantee, mortgage and pledge loans	66,620,337.80	622,368,206.98
Notes receivable discount borrowing		24,781,765.84
total	1,389,462,532.25	992,666,774.90

Explanation of short-term borrowing classification: None

(2). Overdue short-term borrowings

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The most important short-term borrowings that are overdue are as follows: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

33. Transactional financial liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Closing balance	Reasons and grounds for designation
Transactional financial liabilities	0.00	1,063,191.53	/
Thereinto:			
Swap settlement and sale of foreign exchange contracts	0.00	1,063,191.53	/
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss			
Thereinto:			
total	0.00	1,063,191.53	/

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

34. Derivative financial liabilities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

35. Notes payable**(1). Bills payable are listed**

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

class	Closing balance	Opening balance
Commercial Acceptance Bills		
Banker's Acceptance	1,892,421,508.20	1,695,012,569.29
total	1,892,421,508.20	1,695,012,569.29

The total amount of notes payable due and unpaid at the end of the period was \$0.00.

36. Accounts payable**(1). Accounts payable are listed**

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payment	2,021,980,877.74	2,182,801,395.52
Engineering and equipment payments	2,370,124,890.19	1,824,148,484.48
Total	4,392,105,767.93	4,006,949,880.00

(2). Significant accounts payable that are more than 1 year old or overdue

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

37. Advance Receipts**(1). Presentation of advance receivables**

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

(2) Significant advance receipts that are more than 1 year old

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

(3). The amount and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

38. Contract liabilities**(1). Contract liabilities**

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Payment	16,929,047.08	2,510,211.94
Rebates on sales	156,242,357.15	73,740,184.73
total	173,171,404.23	76,250,396.67

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(2). Significant contractual liabilities that are more than 1 year old

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). The amount and reasons for significant changes in book value during the reporting period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

39. Remuneration payable to employees**(1). Employee remuneration payable is listed**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
1. Short-term salary	126,654,88 0.88	2,122,539,22 7.14	1,994,679,62 2.01	254,514,486. 01
2. Post-employment benefits - set up a deposit and withdrawal plan	1,167,614. 09	166,106,779. 66	166,106,433. 54	1,167,960.21
3. Dismissal benefits				
4. Other benefits that expire within one year				
total	127,822,49 4.97	2,288,646,00 6.80	2,160,786,05 5.55	255,682,446. 22

(2). Short-term remuneration is listed

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
1. Salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies	121,297,517.31	1,911,857,206.1 5	1,782,454,546. 11	250,700,177. 35
2. Employee welfare expenses		82,872,083.84	82,872,083.84	
3. Social insurance premiums	560,453.68	80,631,611.24	80,297,597.19	894,467.73
Among them: medical insurance premiums	509,399.21	73,995,065.87	73,666,083.28	838,381.80
Workers' compensation insurance premiums	50,917.59	6,445,780.49	6,440,749.03	55,949.05
Maternity insurance premiums	136.88	190,764.88	190,764.88	136.88
Fourth, the housing provident fund	4,766,380.00	40,417,053.72	42,302,850.72	2,880,583.00
5. Trade union funds and staff education funds	30,529.89	6,761,272.19	6,752,544.15	39,257.93
6. Short-term paid absences				
7. Short-term profit-sharing plan				
total	126,654,880.88	2,122,539,227.1 4	1,994,679,622. 01	254,514,486. 01

(3). Set up a deposit and withdrawal plan to list

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

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project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
1. Basic endowment insurance	1,137,334.84	156,175,740.48	156,178,885.50	1,134,189.82
2. Unemployment insurance premiums	30,279.25	9,931,039.18	9,927,548.04	33,770.39
total	1,167,614.09	166,106,779.66	166,106,433.54	1,167,960.21

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

40. Taxes and fees payable

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
vat	66,006,804.93	64,085,650.34
Corporate income tax	41,766,060.05	7,355,558.51
stamp duty	3,786,674.99	1,500,678.63
Personal income tax	3,795,708.37	1,396,383.32
Urban Maintenance Construction Tax	1,296,690.78	611,151.13
Educational fee surcharge	555,724.61	261,921.89
Local education fee surcharge	370,483.08	174,614.63
Property tax	298,309.97	190,286.40
Land use tax	1,379,744.67	
Other taxes	90,375.99	83,245.77
total	119,346,577.44	75,659,490.62

Other Notes: None

41. Other payables**(1). Item listing**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest payable		
Dividends payable		
Other payables	127,511,239.61	97,363,317.56
total	127,511,239.61	97,363,317.56

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Interest payable

Categorical Listing ☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable

Overdue Significant Interest Payable:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable Other

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Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Dividends payable

Categorical Listing

☐ Applicable ☒

Not Applicable

(4). Other payables

Other payables by nature ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Withholding Expenses	97,746,281.82	45,463,158.07
Non-compete incentive fund	18,901,200.00	37,492,396.00
other	10,863,757.79	14,407,763.49
total	127,511,239.61	97,363,317.56

Significant other payables that are more than 1 year old or overdue ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

42. Liabilities held for sale

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

43. Non-current liabilities due within one year

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Long-term borrowings due within 1 year	791,322,627.83	598,229,340.00
Bonds payable due within 1 year		
Long-term payables due within 1 year		
Lease liabilities due within 1 year	22,614,048.00	42,457,553.93
Interest on long-term borrowings due within 1 year, interest on long-term borrowings due for repayment of principal at maturity	2,325,580.32	2,511,671.68
Interest payable on bonds due within 1 year	2,919,787.33	
total	819,182,043.48	643,198,565.61

Other Notes: None

44. Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB Item

Opening Balance Short-term bonds payable	Closing balance	

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Returns payable		
The amount of tax to be re-sold	12,246.61	118,853.15
Notes receivable that have not been derecognized	303,180,011.64	477,337,691.76
total	303,192,258.25	477,456,544.91

Changes in the increase or decrease of short-term bonds payable: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

45. Long-term borrowing**(1). Classification of long-term borrowings**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Pledge borrowing		
Mortgage borrowing	75,326,278.22	75,326,278.22
Guaranteed borrowing		
Borrowing on credit	299,850,000.00	399,950,000.00
Guarantee and pledge loans	275,014,000.00	159,489,340.00
Guarantee, mortgage loan	385,523,000.00	54,000,000.00
Guarantee, mortgage and pledge loans	966,965,000.00	1,312,019,000.00
Less: Long-term borrowings due within one year	791,322,627.83	598,229,340.00
total	1,211,355,650.39	1,402,555,278.22

Explanation of long-term borrowing classification: None

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

46. Bonds payable**(1). Bonds payable**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Convertible bonds	2,716,733,019.69	2,619,684,430.91
total	2,716,733,019.69	2,619,684,430.91

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(2). Specific situation of bonds payable: (excluding other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds classified as financial liabilities)√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Bond name	face value	Coupon Rate (%)	Release date	Bond maturity	Issuance amount	Opening balance	This issue is issued	Interest is accrued at par value	Amortization of premiums	Current repayment	The amount of the transfer	Interest payable due within one year	Closing balance	Whether or not there is a breach of contract
Guanyu converted bonds	100		2022/10/24	6 years	3,089,043,000.00	2,619,684,430.91		10,434,973.11	98,830,457.00	9,267,054.00	30,000.00	2,919,787.33	2,716,733,019.69	not
total	/	/	/	/	3,089,043,000.00	2,619,684,430.91		10,434,973.11	98,830,457.00	9,267,054.00	30,000.00	2,919,787.33	2,716,733,019.69	/

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(3). Description of convertible corporate bonds√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

project	Conditions for the transfer of shares	Transfer time
Guanyu converted bonds	The shares can be converted after 6 months from the date of the end of the issuance	The conversion period starts from the first trading day (April 28, 2023, non-trading day will be postponed to the next trading day) after 6 months from the closing date of the issuance (October 28, 2022) to the maturity date of the convertible corporate bonds (October 23, 2028, and the non-trading day will be postponed to the next trading day).

Accounting treatment and judgment basis for equity conversion √ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The company carries out the accounting treatment of debt-to-equity swap at the end of each month, and when the convertible corporate bonds are converted, the liability component is terminated, and the number of shares converted is calculated according to the face value of the bond and the conversion price, and the amount of less than one share converted is returned, and the original equity component is still retained as equity (from "other equity instruments"), transferred to "share capital" and "capital reserve premium"), and at the same time offset the interest payable that has been accrued and not paid in the previous period (For convertible bonds that are converted into shares of the company before the registration date of interest-paying claims (including the registration date of interest-paying claims), the company will no longer pay interest to its holders for the current interest-bearing year and subsequent interest-bearing years), and the difference will be adjusted for capital reserve-equity premium, and no profit or loss will be generated when the convertible corporate bonds are converted.

(4). Description of other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities

The basic situation of other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued at the end of the period ☐ applicable √ not applicable

Changes in financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued at the end of the period ☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Explanation of the basis for classifying other financial instruments as financial liabilities: ☐ applicable √ not applicable

Other notes: √ Applicable ☐ Not applicable With the approval of the China Securities Regulatory Commission (Zheng Jian Xu Xu [2022] No. 2139), the Company issued 30,890,430 convertible corporate bonds to unspecified targets on October 24, 2022, with a face value of RMB 100 each, with a total issuance amount of RMB 308,904.30 million, with a term of six years from the date of issuance.

With the approval of the Shanghai Stock Exchange's Self-Regulatory Decision [2022] No. 310, the Company's RMB 308,904.30 million convertible corporate bonds will be listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange from November 17, 2022, with the bond abbreviation "Guanyu Convertible Bond" and the bond code "118024".

47. Lease liabilities√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Lease payments	52,755,145.21	95,764,539.24
Financing charges are not recognized	-2,062,103.34	-4,263,229.24
Less: Lease liabilities due within one year	22,614,048.00	42,457,553.93
total	28,078,993.87	49,043,756.07

Other notes: The amount of interest expense on lease liabilities accrued in 2023 is RMB2,672,527.08, which is included in financial expenses - interest expense of RMB2,672,527.08.

48. Long-term payables are listed

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Long-term payables**(1). Long-term payables are shown according to the nature of the payment**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Special payables**(1). Special payables are listed according to the nature of the payment**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

49. Long-term remuneration payable to employees

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

50. Projected liabilities

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Closing balance	Causes of formation
Pending Litigation	83,737,860.40	83,737,860.40	Due to the Xinning fire case, which involves pending litigation or potential disputes, the Company will make provision for estimated liabilities based on the total amount of the subject matter and the estimated compensation ratio
Loss-making contracts pending execution		6,073,380.06	The Company provides for projected liabilities based on the losses expected to occur in the future execution of contracts
total	83,737,860.40	89,811,240.46	/

Other notes, including significant assumptions and estimates related to significant projected liabilities: None

51. Deferred income

Deferred income ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance	Causes of formation
Government subsidy	190,581,167.80	128,737,707.20	55,892,953.01	263,425,921.99	
total	190,581,167.80	128,737,707.20	55,892,953.01	263,425,921.99	/

Other Notes: ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details of government subsidies included in deferred income, please refer to Section 11 of this report.

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52. Other non-current liabilities

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

53. Share capital

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

	Opening balance	This change increases and decreases (+, one)					Closing balance
		Issuance of new shares	Gift shares	Provident fund to shares	other	subtotal	
Total number of shares	112,185.5747				0.1261	0.1261	112,185.7008

Other notes: In 2023, a total of \$30,000.00 convertible bonds will be converted into shares of the company, increasing the share capital by 1,261 shares.

54. Other equity instruments

(1) Basic information of other financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued at the end of the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Changes in financial instruments such as preferred shares and perpetual bonds issued at the end of the period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Outstanding financial instruments	Beginning		Increased in this period		Decrease in the current period		Final	
	quantity	book value	quantity	book value	quantity	book value	quantity	book value
Convertible corporate bonds	30,890,430.00	389,466,141.09			300.00	3,782.41	30,890,130.00	389,462,358.68
total	30,890,430.00	389,466,141.09			300.00	3,782.41	30,890,130.00	389,462,358.68

The changes in the increase or decrease of other equity instruments in the current period, the explanation of the reasons for the changes, and the basis of the relevant accounting treatment: ☐ applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable The basic information of convertible corporate bonds issued at the end of the period is detailed in Section 10, 7, 46 Bonds Payable in this report. The balance of other equity instruments at the end of the period is the amount of the fair value of the corresponding equity part after deducting the apportionable issuance expenses and the recognition of deferred tax liabilities at the initial measurement of the convertible corporate bonds issued by the Company in the current period.

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55. Capital reserve

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Capital premium (equity premium)	3,482,242,982.89	93,360,237.72		3,575,603,220.61
Other capital reserves		62,633,401.86		62,633,401.86
total	3,482,242,982.89	155,993,639.58		3,638,236,622.47

Other notes, including the changes in the current period and the reasons for the changes: On October 28, 2022, the company held the 25th meeting of the first board of directors to deliberate and pass the "Proposal on Capital Increase and Related Party Transactions of Wholly-owned Subsidiaries", and agreed that the company introduced Zhuhai Guanqi Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Guanli Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Guanxu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) and Zhuhai Guantai Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Zhejiang Guanyu Minority Shareholders") The four employee shareholding platforms increased the capital of Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Zhejiang Guanyu") by a total of 307.100 million yuan, subscribed to the new registered capital of Zhejiang Guanyu of 203.2294 million yuan, and after the completion of the capital increase, the company's shareholding ratio of Zhejiang Guanyu will be changed from 100.00% to 81.58%.

In June 2023, the company signed the "Agreement on the Capital Increase of Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd.", stipulating that the company will increase the capital of its subsidiary Zhejiang Guanyu by 70,000.00 yuan, Zhuhai Chaoyu No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Guanli No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Haiyan Yunhao Zhenxuan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Hangzhou Yunming Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Hengqin Huajin Xingxin Technology Industry Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership), Anqing Huijia Taisheng Venture Capital Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) and Hangzhou Haoai Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Zhejiang Guanyu Minority Shareholders") have increased their capital by a total of 455.30 million yuan to Zhejiang Guanyu, and after the completion of the capital increase, the company's controlling ratio of Zhejiang Guanyu will be changed from 81.58% to 73.69%. In 2023, the company and the minority shareholders of Zhejiang Guanyu will contribute a total of 115,776.00 yuan to Zhejiang Guanyu, and the company's share of net assets to Zhejiang Guanyu will change, increasing the capital reserve (share capital premium) by 93,331,198.26 yuan.

In 2023, a total of 30,000.00 yuan of convertible bonds will be converted into shares of the company, and the number of converted shares will be 1,261 shares, increasing the capital reserve (share capital premium) by 29,039.46 yuan.

In April 2023 and October 2023, the company held the first and tenth meetings of the second board of directors respectively to deliberate and pass the "Proposal on Granting Restricted Shares to Incentive Recipients for the First Time" and "Proposal on Reserving Restricted Shares to Incentive Recipients", and in 2023, the company implemented an equity incentive plan, granted restricted shares to incentive recipients, and confirmed the impact of share-based payment expenses and changes in minority shareholders' interests to increase other capital reserves 56. RMB832,059.62, and the relevant deferred tax assets were recognized to increase other capital reserves by RMB5,801,342.24.

56. Treasury shares

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Repurchase of shares		56,386,353.26		56,386,353.26
total		56,386,353.26		56,386,353.26

Other notes, including the changes in the current period and the reasons for the changes: In 2023, the company repurchased 3,154,748 shares through the Shanghai Stock Exchange trading system through centralized bidding, and the total amount of funds paid was 56,386,353.26 yuan, which was intended to be used for the conversion of convertible corporate bonds into shares.

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57. Other comprehensive income√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	The amount incurred in the current period						Closing balance
		Amount incurred before income tax for the current period	Less: Other comprehensive income included in the previous period was transferred to profit or loss in the current period	Less: Other comprehensive income included in the previous period is transferred to retained earnings in the current period	Less: Income tax expense	After-tax attributable to the parent company	After-tax attributable to minority shareholders	
1. Other comprehensive income that cannot be reclassified into profit or loss								
Among them: remeasurement of the change in the defined benefit plan								
Other comprehensive income that cannot be converted into profit or loss under the equity method								
Changes in the fair value of investments in other equity instruments	6,597,281.02							6,597,281.02
Changes in the fair value of the enterprise's own credit risk								
2. Other comprehensive income to be reclassified into profit or loss								
Among them: other comprehensive income from transferable gains or losses under the equity method								
Changes in the fair value of other debt investments	-1,395,363.22	-21,151.66			81,216.97	73,689.04	-176,057.67	-1,321,674.18
The amount of financial assets that are reclassified into other comprehensive income								

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Other credit impairment provisions for debt investments								
Cash flow hedging reserves								
Differences in translation of financial statements in foreign currencies	1,062,045.42	-238,792.06				-226,637.26	-12,154.80	835,408.16
Total other comprehensive income	6,263,963.22	-259,943.72			81,216.97	-152,948.22	-188,212.47	6,111,015.00

Other notes, including the adjustment of the amount of initial recognition of the effective part of the cash flow hedging gain or loss to the hedged item:
The net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income for the period was -341,160.69 yuan. Among them, the net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the parent company was -152,948.22 yuan, and the net after-tax amount of other comprehensive income attributable to minority shareholders was -188,212.47 yuan.

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58. Special reserves☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**59. Surplus reserve**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance
Statutory surplus reserve	107,062,317.73	79,461,879.38		186,524,197.11
total	107,062,317.73	79,461,879.38		186,524,197.11

Description of surplus reserve, including the increase or decrease in the current period and the reason for the change: None

60. Undistributed profits☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	In this issue	Previous Issue
Undistributed profit at the end of the prior period before adjustment	1,524,705,379.42	1,636,953,485.73
Adjustment of the total undistributed profit at the beginning of the period (increase +, decrease -)	12,507.08	70,197.27
Adjust for undistributed profit at the beginning of the later period	1,524,717,886.50	1,637,023,683.00
Add: Net profit attributable to owners of the parent company for the period	344,189,429.16	90,946,653.43
Less: Withdrawal of statutory surplus reserve	79,461,879.38	1,318,415.47
Dividends payable on common stock	100,794,262.69	201,934,034.46
Undistributed profit at the end of the period	1,688,651,173.59	1,524,717,886.50

Breakdown of undistributed profit at the beginning of the adjustment period:

1 Due to the retrospective adjustment of the "Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises" and its related new regulations, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was affected by 0 yuan.

2 Due to the change of accounting policy, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was affected by 12,507.08 yuan.

3 Due to the correction of major accounting errors, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was affected by 0 yuan.

4 Due to the change of the scope of consolidation caused by the same control, the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period is affected by 0 yuan.

5 The total amount of other adjustments affected the undistributed profit at the beginning of the period was 0 yuan.

61. Operating income and operating costs**(1). Operating income and operating costs**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period		Amount incurred in the previous period	
	revenue	cost	revenue	cost
Main business	11,027,862,441.32	8,218,206,980.05	10,461,857,741.00	8,710,231,748.55
Other businesses	417,759,738.26	346,022,595.99	512,549,601.03	412,814,014.31
total	11,445,622,179.58	8,564,229,576.04	10,974,407,342.03	9,123,045,762.86

(2). Decomposition information of operating income and operating costs

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐

Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Explanation of performance obligations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Explanation of apportionment to the remaining performance obligations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Major contract changes or major transaction price adjustments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

62. Taxes and surcharges

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Urban Maintenance Construction Tax	25,853,196.46	3,704,812.66
Educational fee surcharge	11,079,936.18	1,587,776.85
Local education fee surcharge	7,386,624.13	1,058,517.87
stamp duty	15,505,139.75	12,912,076.30
Property tax	20,638,591.81	10,040,559.75
Land use tax	5,721,946.27	3,223,993.50
other	9,810.75	4,499.19
total	86,195,245.35	32,532,236.12

Other notes: For details of the various taxes and additional payment standards, please refer to Section 10.6 Taxes of this report.

63. Selling expenses

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Employee compensation	23,580,604.23	16,878,381.14
Shipping and miscellaneous expenses and customs clearance fees	3,171,618.22	2,723,439.18
Day-to-day operating expenses	15,861,108.19	12,560,833.22
Material consumption	3,973,439.22	5,676,131.87
Share-based payment fees	1,419,955.09	
other	353,148.33	443,514.73
total	48,359,873.28	38,282,300.14

Other Notes: None

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64. Management Expenses√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Employee compensation	687,280,899.85	540,510,823.63
Day-to-day operating expenses	123,341,945.14	100,539,997.27
Professional Services Fee	270,285,587.85	64,957,370.89
Depreciation and amortization	134,285,941.17	78,244,642.16
Share-based payment fees	38,026,037.75	
other	10,100,054.67	7,318,838.85
total	1,263,320,466.43	791,571,672.80

Other Notes: None

65. R&D expenses√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Employee compensation	548,563,110.48	322,593,719.80
Material costs	307,904,751.47	240,988,077.31
Depreciation and amortization	167,217,385.81	142,391,194.88
Utilities	74,275,413.17	49,825,743.08
Test Certification Fee	24,727,307.05	11,669,449.50
Share-based payment fees	17,222,571.07	
other	10,156,239.22	4,929,378.02
total	1,150,066,778.27	772,397,562.59

Other Notes: None

66. Financial Expenses√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Total interest expense	235,262,221.95	91,984,255.47
Among them: lease interest expense, etc	2,672,527.08	4,945,599.30
Less: Interest capitalization	10,128,220.60	5,814,053.75
Interest expense	225,134,001.35	86,170,201.72
Less: Interest income	83,282,888.35	48,493,506.76
Discount on acceptance bills	5,896,978.01	2,204,824.14
Exchange gains and losses	-67,045,001.34	-35,104,799.83
Less: Capitalization of foreign exchange gains and losses		
Handling Fees and Others	13,596,669.08	16,753,325.52
total	94,299,758.75	21,530,044.79

Other Notes: None

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67. Other income√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Classified by nature	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Government subsidy	132,488,815.69	86,148,058.04
Refund of individual income tax handling fee for withholding and payment	741,475.14	690,021.39
Tax exemption for the poor who are recruited to establish a card	3,280,700.00	3,916,900.00
Tax relief for recruiting veterans	1,091,100.00	1,308,000.00
total	137,602,090.83	92,062,979.43

Other notes: (1) For specific information on government subsidies, please refer to Section 11 of this report for details.

(2) Government subsidies are non-recurring gains and losses.

68. Investment income√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method	-302,573.94	
Investment income from the disposal of long-term equity investments		
The investment income of a tradable financial asset during the holding period		
Dividend income from investments in other equity instruments during the holding period		
Interest income earned on debt investments during the holding period		
Interest income earned from other debt investments during the holding period		
Investment income from the disposal of trading financial assets	34,789,514.81	-79,095,920.95
Investment income from the disposal of investments in other equity instruments		
Investment income from the disposal of debt investments		
Investment income from the disposal of other debt investments		
Debt restructuring gains		
total	34,486,940.87	-79,095,920.95

Other Notes: None

69. Net exposure hedging income☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**70. Fair value change gains**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The source of fair value change gains	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Tradable financial assets	-1,063,191.53	1,032,375.48
Among them: fair value change gain from derivative financial instruments	-1,063,191.53	1,023,698.63
Transactional financial liabilities		
Investment real estate at fair value		
total	-1,063,191.53	1,032,375.48

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Other Notes: The breakdown of the fair value change income of trading financial assets is as follows:

Projects	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Derivatives that are not designated as hedges	-1,063,191.53	1,023,698.63
Among them: forward foreign exchange contracts	-1,063,191.53	1,023,698.63
other		8,676.85
Total	-1,063,191.53	1,032,375.48

71. Credit impairment losses

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Bad debt loss on notes receivable		
Bad debt loss of accounts receivable	552,483.24	-4,722,189.85
Bad debt losses on other receivables	2,301,751.15	46,220,856.35
Impairment loss on debt investment		
Impairment losses on other debt investments		
Long-term bad debt losses on receivables		
Impairment losses related to financial guarantees		
total	2,854,234.39	41,498,666.5

Other Notes: None

72. Asset impairment loss

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
1. Impairment loss of contract assets		
2. Inventory decline loss and contract performance cost impairment loss	-268,039,925.82	-309,963,348.81
3. Impairment losses on long-term equity investments		
4. Impairment losses on investment real estate		
5. Impairment loss of fixed assets	-27,323,151.52	-23,879,090.35
6. Impairment loss of engineering materials		
7. Impairment losses on construction in progress		
8. Impairment losses on productive biological assets		
9. Impairment losses on oil and gas assets		
10. Impairment losses on intangible assets		
11. Goodwill impairment loss		
XII. Miscellaneous		
13. Impairment loss on disposal of fixed assets	-23,173,680.52	-13,990,096.17
total	-318,536,757.86	-347,832,535.33

Other Notes: None

73. Gains on disposal of assets

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB

Currency: RMB

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project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Gain on disposal of fixed assets (loss is listed with "-")	2,038,629.09	-433,118.35
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets (losses are listed with "-")	-1,837.31	-71,220.79
total	2,036,791.78	-504,339.14

Other Notes: None

74. Non-operating incomeNon-operating income ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period	The amount included in the non-recurring profit or loss for the current period
Gain on the destruction and retirement of non-current assets	1,215,092.83	1,915,711.18	1,215,092.83
Liquidated damages and fines	1,964,978.33	2,504,355.08	1,964,978.33
Donation Profits	229,166.00	39,000.00	229,166.00
Insurance indemnity		2,121,008.73	
Damages for lawsuits	6,984,444.00		6,984,444.00
other	387,377.14	445,898.10	387,377.14
total	10,781,058.30	7,025,973.09	10,781,058.30

Other Notes:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**75. Non-operating expenses**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period	The amount included in the non-recurring profit or loss for the current period
Relocation expenses	21,380,167.89		21,380,167.89
Reimbursement expenses	1,086,721.78		1,086,721.78
Loss on damage and retirement of non-current assets	17,657,919.61	5,818,914.10	17,657,919.61
Very loss	65,700.78	5,307,941.72	65,700.78
External donations	6,115,246.28	810,000.00	6,115,246.28
other	987,067.25	3,207,617.92	987,067.25
total	47,292,823.59	15,144,473.74	47,292,823.59

Other Notes: None

76. Income tax expense**(1). Income tax expense table**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Current income tax expense	105,847,616.35	7,922,700.18
Deferred tax expense	-242,800,257.63	-171,955,354.56
total	-136,952,641.28	-164,032,654.38

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(2). Accounting profit and income tax expense adjustment process√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period
Gross profit	60,018,824.65
Income tax expense calculated at statutory/applicable tax rates	9,002,823.71
The impact of different tax rates applied to subsidiaries	-58,669,822.33
The impact of adjusting income tax for prior periods	-1,837,921.13
Profit or loss of joint ventures and associates accounted for by the equity method	45,386.09
Effect of non-deductible costs, expenses, and losses	1,495,218.75
The tax impact of deductible losses and deductible temporary differences is not recognized	79,283,893.98
Tax impact of R&D expenses and additional deductions for wages for the disabled (listed with "-")	-167,032,219.59
other	759,999.24
Income tax expense	-136,952,641.28

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**77. Other comprehensive income**√ applicable ☐ not applicableFor details, see Section X, VII,
57 of this report.**78. Cash flow statement items****(1). Cash related to operating activities**Other cash received in connection with operating activities ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB
Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Received unit exchanges	73,487,423.11	78,622,528.75
Government subsidy income	211,113,484.60	183,323,362.69
Interest income	80,682,728.00	39,795,980.51
total	365,283,635.71	301,741,871.95

Other cash receipts related to operating activities: None

Other cash paid in connection with operating activities ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency:
RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Cash expenses such as operating expenses, administrative expenses, and fees of financial institutions	523,553,931.12	268,921,649.67
Payments to and from units	7,490,197.51	11,470,722.04
total	531,044,128.63	280,392,371.71

Other cash payments related to operating activities: None

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(2). Cash related to investment activities

Cash received in connection with significant investment activities ☒ Applicable ☐ N/A Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Wealth management products, large-value certificates of deposit, etc. are redeemed at maturity	2,054,557,000.00	1,912,000,000.00
Transferred part of the equity of Yunhao Zhenxuan		16,000,000.00
Sell shares		494,888.50
Total	2,054,557,000.00	1,928,494,888.50

Cash received in connection with significant investment activities None

Cash paid in connection with significant investment activities ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Purchase wealth management products, large-amount certificates of deposit, etc.	1,754,938,000.00	2,272,522,020.62
Outbound investment	59,672,131.00	87,000,000.00
Total	1,814,610,131.00	2,359,522,020.62

Cash paid in connection with significant investment activities None

Other cash received in connection with investment activities ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Forward lock-up and delivery income	24,367,450.00	25,350,344.12
Receipt of shareholder grants		1,070,448.37
total	24,367,450.00	26,420,792.49

Description of other cash received in connection with investment activities: None Other cash paid in connection with investment activities ☒ applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Forward lock-up and delivery expenses	1,056,000.00	117,291,799.90
total	1,056,000.00	117,291,799.90

Other cash payments related to investment activities: None

(3). Cash related to fund-raising activities

Other cash received in connection with fund-raising activities ☐ applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other cash disbursed in connection with fund-raising activities ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable items

Unit: RMB Currency: RMB Amount

	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period

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Payment of deposits, fees, etc., related to borrowing		125,445,865.34
Repurchase of shares	56,410,275.58	
Payment of rent under lease liabilities	44,450,757.35	49,600,393.53
Payment of convertible bond issuance fees		5,511,517.81
total	100,861,032.93	180,557,776.68

Description of other cash disbursed in connection with fund-raising activities: None

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	Increased in this period		Decrease in the current period		Closing balance
		Changes in cash	Non-cash movements	Changes in cash	Non-cash movements	
Short-term borrowing	992,666,774.90	2,118,283,638.96	39,708,652.27	1,736,763,752.45	24,432,781.43	1,389,462,532.25
Long-term borrowing	2,003,296,289.90	683,123,000.00	82,426,929.84	763,551,531.20	290,830.00	2,005,003,858.54
Bonds payable	2,619,684,430.91		109,265,430.11	9,267,054.00	30,000.00	2,719,652,807.02
Lease liabilities	91,501,310.00		2,672,527.08	44,450,757.35	-969,962.14	50,693,041.87
total	5,707,148,805.71	2,801,406,638.96	234,073,539.30	2,554,033,095.00	23,783,649.29	6,164,812,239.68

(4). Statement of cash flow on a net basis

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Major activities and financial impacts that do not involve cash receipts and expenditures in the current period, but affect the financial status of the enterprise or may affect the cash flow of the enterprise in the future

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

79. Supplementary information to the cash flow statement**(1). Supplementary information of cash flow statement**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Supplementary Information	Amount for the current period	The amount of the previous period
1. Reconcile net profit to cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit	196,971,465.93	58,123,142.45
Add: Provision for impairment of assets	318,536,757.86	347,832,535.33

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Credit impairment losses	-2,854,234.39	-41,498,666.50
Depreciation of fixed assets, depreciation of oil and gas assets, and depreciation of productive biological assets	1,476,818,428.95	1,103,563,487.14
Amortization of right-of-use assets	45,265,732.61	47,618,067.64
Amortization of intangible assets	16,565,125.73	10,544,986.29
Amortization of long-term amortized expenses	168,631,596.95	165,163,000.79
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets (gains are indicated with a "-")	-2,036,791.78	504,339.14
Loss on retirement of fixed assets (income is listed with "-")	16,442,826.78	3,903,202.92
Fair Value Loss (Gain is indicated with a "-")	1,063,191.53	-1,032,375.48
Finance expenses (income is indicated with a "-")	158,089,000.01	51,065,401.89
Investment losses (gains are listed with a "-" sign)	-34,486,940.87	79,095,920.95
Decrease in deferred tax assets (increase by "-")	-115,308,679.26	-275,574,345.31
Increase in deferred tax liabilities (decreases are indicated with a "-")	-127,570,569.45	103,765,597.44
Decrease in inventories (increase by "-")	-164,307,474.69	-11,492,109.11
Decrease in operating receivables (increase in "-")	-399,375,192.72	836,711,058.90
Increase in operating payables (decrease is indicated with "-")	975,635,755.90	-581,246,332.42
other	75,041,618.87	-16,412,268.10
Net cash flow from operating activities	2,603,121,617.96	1,880,634,643.96
2. Major investment and financing activities that do not involve cash receipts and expenditures:		
Debt is capitalized		
Convertible corporate bonds maturing within one year		
New right-of-use assets in the current period	11,741,768.82	26,199,666.40
3. Net change in cash and cash equivalents:		
The closing balance of cash	3,637,990,634.55	3,478,544,337.61
Less: The opening balance of cash	3,478,544,337.61	2,055,263,281.41
Add: The closing balance of cash equivalents		
Less: Opening balance of cash equivalents		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	159,446,296.94	1,423,281,056.20

(2). Net cash paid for the period from the acquisition of subsidiaries

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Net cash received from disposal of subsidiaries during the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Composition of cash and cash equivalents

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
1. Cash	3,637,990,634.55	3,478,544,337.61
Where: cash on hand	7,659.43	18,435.73
A bank deposit that can be used for payment at any time	3,637,982,973.66	3,478,525,901.88
Funds in other currencies that can be used for payment at any time	1.46	0
Deposits with the central bank that can be used for payments		
Deposit interbank money		
Loan of interbank funds		

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2. Cash equivalents		
Among them: bond investments maturing within three months		
3. Balance of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	3,637,990,634.55	3,478,544,337.61
Where: the use of restricted cash and cash equivalents by the parent company or intra-group subsidiary		

(5). Cases where the scope of use is restricted, but it is still listed as cash and cash equivalents

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6). Monetary funds that are not cash and cash equivalents

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount for the current period	The amount of the previous period	reason
Banker's Acceptance Draft Deposit	578,697,637.12	625,312,669.39	Frozen margins
Bank loan repayment margin	6,473.35	100,006,401.09	Frozen margins
Letter of Guarantee Bond	10,340,000.00	12,680,888.83	Frozen margins
Customs duty deposit	1,763,624.21	11,737,994.00	Frozen margins
The court freezes the funds		8,833,673.03	Frozen funds
Letter of Credit Deposit	5,328,570.00	3,824,255.35	Frozen margins
Swap Settlement Margin	16,356,334.75		Frozen margins
other		33,060.12	Frozen margins
Accrued interest on deposits	32,874.25	7,578,595.07	Not actually received
Total	612,525,513.68	770,007,536.88	

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

80. Notes to the items in the statement of changes in owners' equity

Explain the name of the "other" item and the amount of the adjustment to the closing balance of the previous year: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

81. Foreign currency monetary items**(1). Foreign currency monetary items**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB

project	Closing foreign currency balances	Converted exchange rates	Balance converted into RMB at the end of the period
Monetary funds	-	-	291,453,817.52
Among them: US dollars	34,284,332.98	7.0827	242,825,645.21
euro			
Hk dollar			
rupee	545,232,964.96	0.0851	46,399,325.32
yen	132,458.16	0.0502	6,649.57
Taiwan Dollar	9,636,589.00	0.2306	2,222,197.42
Accounts receivable	-	-	1,659,343,467.06
Among them: US dollars	227,051,628.48	7.0827	1,608,138,569.04

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rupee	601,702,679.44	0.0851	51,204,898.02
Accounts payable			96,315,784.83
Among them: US dollars	12,152,637.64	7.0827	86,073,486.61
rupee	4,360,385.58	0.0851	371,068.81
yen	195,832,824.06	0.0502	9,830,807.77
Taiwan Dollar	175,289.00	0.2306	40,421.64
Long-term borrowing	-	-	
Among them: US dollars			
euro			
Hk dollar			
Contract Liabilities	-	-	34,620,897.64
Among them: US dollars	4,888,093.19	7.0827	34,620,897.64
Short-term borrowing	-	-	16,559,366.94
Of which: the euro	2,107,004.14	7.8592	16,559,366.94
Other receivables			18,989,972.36
Among them: US dollars	2,500,000.00	7.0827	17,706,750.00
rupee	13,751,214.55	0.0851	1,170,228.36
Taiwan Dollar	490,000.00	0.2306	112,994.00
Other payables			55,379,333.07
Among them: US dollars	7,029,442.66	7.0827	49,787,433.50
rupee	4,187,411.82	0.0851	356,348.75
euro	662,103.94	7.8592	5,203,607.27
Hk dollar	35,250.00	0.9062	31,943.55

Other Notes: None

(2) Description of the overseas business entity, including the disclosure of its main overseas business place, the base currency of accounting and the basis for selection of important overseas business entities, and the reasons for the change of the base currency of accounting

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Company name	The main place of business	The base currency of accounting
Everup Battery India Private Limited	India - Chennai	rupee

Basis for the selection of the base currency of accounting: Everup Battery India Private Limited is located in Chennai, India, and its business is mainly denominated and calculated in rupees, so the rupee is determined to be its base currency of accounting.

82. Leasing**(1) As a lessee**

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Lease Fees for Simplified Short-Term Leases or Low-Value Assets ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable
6,683,951.67 (Unit: RMB, Currency: RMB)

Sale-leaseback transactions and judgment basis

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☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Total lease-related cash outflows
52,930,715.45 (Unit: RMB, Currency: RMB)

(2) As a lessor

Operating lease as a lessor ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

project	Rental income	Where: income related to variable lease payments that are not included in lease receipts
Rental income	5,845,811.80	0
total	5,845,811.80	0

Financial lease as a lessor ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Reconciliation of undiscounted lease receipts to net lease investments ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Undiscounted lease receipts for the next five years ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(3) Recognition of financial lease sales gains and losses as a producer or distributor

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

83. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. R&D expenditure**(1). Listed by the nature of the fee**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Labor costs	548,563,110.48	332,504,574.08
Material costs	307,904,751.47	240,988,077.31
Depreciation and amortization	167,217,385.81	142,577,572.13
Utilities	74,275,413.17	49,825,743.08
Test Certification Fee	24,727,307.05	11,669,449.50
Share-based payment fees	17,222,571.07	
other	10,156,239.22	5,033,297.63
total	1,150,066,778.27	782,598,713.73
Among them: expensed R&D expenditure	1,150,066,778.27	772,397,562.59
Capitalize R&D expenditures		10,201,151.14

Other Notes: None

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(2). R&D project development expenditure that meets the capitalization conditions√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Opening balance	The amount increased in the current period			Decrease in the current period			Closing balance
		Internal development expenditures	other		Recognized as an intangible asset	Transferred to profit or loss for the current period		
High voltage battery BMS control software development	5,182,817.38				5,182,817.38			
AGV battery BMS control software development	2,335,521.90				2,335,521.90			
total	7,518,339.28				7,518,339.28			

Important capitalized R&D projects ☐ applicable √ not applicableProvision for impairment of development expenditure ☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

(3). Important outsourcing projects under research☐ Applicable √ Not applicable

9. Change in the scope of the merger 1. Business combination not under the same control

☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**2. Business combination under the same control**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**3. Reverse purchase**☐ Applicable √ Not applicable**4. Disposal of subsidiaries**

Whether there is a transaction or event in the current period in which the control of the subsidiary is lost

☐ Applicable √ Not applicableOther Notes: ☐ Applicable √ Not applicableWhether there is a situation where the investment in the subsidiary is disposed of in steps through multiple transactions and the control is lost in the current period ☐ applicable √ Not applicableOther Notes: ☐

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Applicable ☒ Not applicable**5. Changes in the scope of consolidation for other reasons**

Explain the changes in the scope of the merger due to other reasons (e.g., new subsidiaries, liquidation subsidiaries, etc.) and related circumstances: ☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable New subsidiaries

Name of subsidiary	Reason for change
Zhuhai Guanyu Investment Co., Ltd	Newly established
Hangzhou Guanyu Energy Storage Energy Technology Co., Ltd	Newly established
Deyang Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd	Newly established
Guangzhou Guanyu Energy Storage Battery System Co., Ltd	Newly established

6. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

10. Interests in other entities 1. Interests in subsidiaries (1) Composition of the enterprise group

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Subsidiary name	The main place of business	Registered capital	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Shareholding ratio (%)		How to get it
					direct	indirect	
Guanyu Battery (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong	832.00	Hong Kong	General trade	100		Investment establishment
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Chongqing	720,000,000.00	Chongqing	manufacturing	100		Investment establishment
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	360,183,930.00	Zhuhai	manufacturing	100		Acquired by a business combination not under common control
Zhuhai Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	1,000,000.00	Zhuhai	manufacturing	100		Acquired by a business combination not under common control
Mountain Top Holdings Limited	Samoa	653.42	Samoa	investment	100		Acquired by a business combination not under common control
Everup Battery India Private Limited	India - Chennai	-	India - Chennai	manufacturing		94.91	Acquired by a business combination not under common control
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	605,000,000.00	Zhuhai	manufacturing		73.69	Investment establishment

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Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	141,000,000.00	Zhuhai	manufacturing		73.69	Investment establishment
Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	10,000,000.00	Zhuhai	manufacturing	45		Investment establishment
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Jiaxing	1,767,080,400.00	Jiaxing	manufacturing	73.69		Investment establishment
Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	100,000,000.00	Zhuhai	Research and experimental development	100		Investment establishment
Zhuhai Guanqi New Materials Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	10,000,000.00	Zhuhai	manufacturing	95		Investment establishment
Zhuhai Guanming Investment Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	100,000,000.00	Zhuhai	investment	100		Investment establishment
Chongqing Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd	Chongqing	100,000,000.00	Chongqing	manufacturing		73.69	Investment establishment
Zhejiang Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	Jiaxing	30,000,000.00	Jiaxing	manufacturing		73.69	Investment establishment
Deyang Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd	Deyang	100,000,000.00	Deyang	manufacturing		73.69	Investment establishment
Zhuhai Guanyu Investment Co., Ltd	Zhuhai	500,000,000.00	Zhuhai	investment		73.69	Investment establishment
Hangzhou Guanyu Energy Storage Energy Technology Co., Ltd	Hangzhou	1,000,000.00	Hangzhou	manufacturing		37.58	Investment establishment
Guangzhou Guanyu Energy Storage Battery System Co., Ltd	Guangzhou	5,000,000.00	Guangzhou	manufacturing		73.69	Investment establishment

Explanation of the difference between the shareholding ratio in the subsidiary and the voting equity ratio: None

Basis for holding half or less of the voting rights but still controlling the investee, and holding more than half of the voting rights but not controlling the investee: The Company's shareholding ratio in Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. is 45%, but the Company believes that it can control Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. and include it in the scope of the merger, mainly because of the directors stipulated in the articles of association of Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. The general manager is appointed by the Company, and Zhuhai Guanzhi Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), which is controlled by the actual controller of the Company, holds 20% of the shares of Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. The Company believes that it can lead the business decisions of Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. and meet the control conditions, so the Company will include Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. in the scope of the merger.

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For significant structured entities included in the scope of consolidation, the basis for control: None

Basis for determining whether the company is an agent or principal: None

Other Notes: None

(2). Important non-wholly owned subsidiaries

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of subsidiary	Minority shareholding ratio	Profit or loss attributable to minority shareholders for the period	Dividends declared to minority shareholders during the period	Balance of minority interests at the end of the period
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	26.31%	-145,428,944.58	0	258,175,075.95

Explanation that the shareholding ratio of minority shareholders of a subsidiary is different from the proportion of voting rights: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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(3). Key financial information of important non-wholly-owned subsidiaries√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Name of subsidiary	Closing balance						Opening balance					
	liquid asset	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities	liquid asset	Non-current assets	Total assets	Current liabilities	Non-current liabilities	Total liabilities
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	1,349,640,289.65	3,281,477,620.14	4,631,117,909.79	2,876,073,870.43	521,106,177.28	3,397,180,047.71	679,366,595.70	1,544,867,862.90	2,224,234,458.60	1,373,460,263.50	153,039,549.00	1,526,499,812.50

Name of subsidiary	Amount incurred in the current period				Amount incurred in the previous period			
	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities	Operating income	Net profit	Total comprehensive income	Cash flow from operating activities
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	660,288,096.47	-628,175,247.29	-629,090,885.16	-638,114,744.30	460,760,983.58	-449,144,615.17	-449,144,615.17	-484,197,913.55

Other Notes: None

(4) Significant restrictions on the use of enterprise group assets and the settlement of enterprise group debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Financial support or other support provided to structured entities included in the scope of consolidated financial statements

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. The transaction in which the share of the owner's equity in the subsidiary changes and the subsidiary is still controlled

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1). Explanation of the change in the owner's equity share of the subsidiary

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable For details of the changes in the Company's share of the net assets enjoyed by its subsidiary Zhejiang Guanyu, please refer to Section 10 of this report 7. 55 Changes in capital reserves.

(2). The impact of the transaction on minority shareholders' interests and the equity attributable to the owners of the parent company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Interests in joint ventures or associates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

(1). Important joint ventures or associates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). The main financial information of the important joint venture

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). The main financial information of important associates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Aggregate financial information of unmaterial joint ventures and associates

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

	Closing Balance/Amount Incurred for the Period	Opening Balance / Previous Period Amount
Joint Ventures:		
The total book value of the investment		
The sum of the following items based on the proportion of shareholdings		
--Net profit		
--Other comprehensive income		
--Total comprehensive income		
Associates:		
The total book value of the investment	27,697,426.06	
The sum of the following items based on the proportion of shareholdings		
--Net profit	-302,573.94	

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--Other comprehensive		
income --Total comprehensive		
Income Other notes None		

(5) A statement that there are significant restrictions on the ability of the joint venture or associated enterprise to transfer funds to the Company

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6). Excess losses incurred by joint ventures or associates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7). Unconfirmed commitments related to joint venture investments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(8). Contingent liabilities related to investments in joint ventures or associates

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Important joint operations

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Interests in structured entities that are not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements

Notes for structured entities not included in the scope of the consolidated financial statements:

☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

6. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

11. Government subsidies 1. Government subsidies recognized at the end of the reporting period according to the amount receivable

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Reasons for not receiving the estimated amount of government grant at the expected point in time

☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

2. Liabilities involving government subsidies

☒ Applicable ☐ Not

applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Financial Statement					Items		
Opening Balance		The amount of new subsidy in the current period is included in the non-operating income in the current	period, and the amount of other income transferred to other income in	the current period is the balance at the end of the period and the amount of production/income	Changes are relevant		

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Deferred earnings							Asset-related
	190,581,167.80	128,737,707.20		55,892,953.01		263,425,921.99	
total	190,581,167.80	128,737,707.20		55,892,953.01		263,425,921.99	

3. Government subsidies included in the current profit and loss

√ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

type	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Asset-related	55,892,953.01	28,771,135.01
Earnings related	76,595,862.68	57,376,923.03
total	132,488,815.69	86,148,058.04

Other notes: According to the "Investment Agreement and Supplementary Agreement for High Energy Density Lithium-ion Battery Intelligent Manufacturing Project" and "Approval Form for Large Fund Payment of State-owned Enterprises Affiliated to Wansheng Economic Development Zone", Chongqing Guanyu received funds from Chongqing Wansheng Industrial Park Development and Construction Co., Ltd. in June 2023 and December 2023, of which 8.8666 million yuan was used for the 2022 annual economic contribution award, 111,500 yuan was used for industrial supporting subsidies, and the remaining funds were used for factory buildings. Special rent subsidies for canteens and warehouses are all income-related government subsidies and are included in the current profit or loss at one time. In 2023, Chongqing Guanyu achieved revenue of 5.865 billion yuan, which has met the requirements of the investment agreement for sales revenue in 2023.

According to the rental subsidy provisions in the support policy in the project investment agreement signed between Zhejiang Guanyu and the Management Committee of Zhejiang Baibu Economic Development Zone (the People's Government of Baibu Town, Haiyan County) and the People's Government of Haiyan County, Zhejiang Guanyu received the same information from the Finance Office of Baibu Economic Development Zone (Baibu Town) in June 2023, September 2023 and December 2023 respectively. The total allocation of 7.8541 million yuan from the Finance Office of Baibu Town, Haiyan County, is used to support the development of enterprises, which is a government subsidy related to income and is included in the current profit and loss at one time. According to the rent subsidy agreement in the support policy in the project investment agreement signed between Zhejiang Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Zhejiang Guanyu Power") and the Qinshan Sub-district Office of Haiyan County People's Government, Zhejiang Guanyu Power received a total of 2.2936 million yuan from Haiyan China Nuclear Power City Investment and Development Co., Ltd. in June 2023 and September 2023 respectively, which is used to support the development of enterprises, which is a government subsidy related to income and is included in the current profit and loss at one time.

According to the Notice on Organizing the Application for the Identification and Support of Headquarters Enterprises in Zhuhai in 2022 (Zhu Zhao Jin Han [2022] No. 22), Zhuhai Guanyu received 8.1588 million yuan from the Zhuhai Investment Promotion Bureau in November 2023 for the government subsidy for the Headquarters Enterprise Business Contribution Award, which is a government subsidy related to income and included in the current profit and loss at one time.

According to the Notice of Zhuhai Doumen District Science and Technology and Industrial Information Technology Bureau on Organizing the Application for Orderly Electricity Consumption Funds for the Service Manufacturing Industry in Doumen District, Zhuhai Guanyu received 3.88 million yuan from Zhuhai Doumen District Science and Technology and Industrial Information Technology Bureau in March 2023 for the orderly electricity consumption fund project subsidy, which is a government subsidy related to income and is included in the current profit and loss at one time.

According to the Notice on Printing and Distributing the Measures for the Management of < Employment Subsidy Funds > (Cai She [2017] No. 164), Chongqing Guanyu Battery received a subsidy of 1.6071 million yuan from the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Chongqing Wansheng Economic and Technological Development Zone in May 2023, which is used to subsidize the social insurance of poor/unemployed college students, which is a government subsidy related to income and is included in the current profit and loss at one time.

12. Risks associated with financial instruments

1. Risks of Financial Instruments √ Applicable □ Not Applicable The Company's main financial instruments include monetary funds, notes receivable, accounts receivable, receivables financing, other receivables, other current assets, trading financial assets, other equity instrument investments, other non-current financial assets, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, short-term borrowings, trading financial liabilities, non-current liabilities due within one year, long-term borrowings, bonds payable and lease liabilities. Details of the financial instruments are disclosed in the relevant notes. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the risk management policies adopted by the

Company to mitigate these risks are set out below. The Company's management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure that these risks are kept within a limited range.

(1) Risk management objectives and policies

The Company's risk management objective is to strike an appropriate balance between risks and returns, and to minimize the adverse impact of financial risks on the Company's financial performance. Based on this risk management objective, the Company has formulated a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, set an appropriate risk acceptance level and designed corresponding internal control procedures to monitor the risk level of the Company. The Company regularly reviews these risk management policies and related internal control systems to adapt to changes in market conditions or the Company's business activities. The Company's internal audit department also regularly or randomly checks whether the implementation of the internal control system is in compliance with the risk management policy. The main risks associated with the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk).

The Board is responsible for planning and establishing the Company's risk management framework, formulating the Company's risk management policies and related guidelines and overseeing the implementation of risk management measures. The Company has developed risk management policies to identify and analyse the risks to which the Company is exposed, and these risk management policies clearly define specific risks, covering a wide range of aspects such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk management. The Company regularly evaluates changes in the market environment and the Company's business activities to determine whether to update its risk management policies and systems. The Company's risk management is carried out by the Risk Management Committee in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Committee identifies, evaluates and mitigates relevant risks in close cooperation with other business units of the Company. The Company's internal audit department conducts regular audits of risk management controls and procedures, and reports the results of the audits to the Audit Committee of the Company.

The Company diversifies the risk of financial instruments through appropriate diversification of investment and business portfolios, and reduces the risk of concentration in a single industry, specific region or specific counterparty by developing corresponding risk management policies.

(2) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations and causes the company to incur financial losses. The Company manages credit risk by portfolio. Credit risk is mainly caused by bank deposits, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, etc.

The Company's bank deposits are mainly deposited in state-owned banks and other large and medium-sized listed banks, and the Company expects that there will be no significant credit risk in bank deposits.

For notes receivable, accounts receivable and other receivables, the Company has policies in place to control credit risk exposure. The Company evaluates the credit qualifications of the Client based on the Client's financial status, credit history and other factors, such as current market conditions, and sets the corresponding credit period. The Company will regularly monitor the credit history of customers, and for customers with bad credit records, the Company will adopt written reminders, shortening the credit period or canceling the credit period to ensure that the overall credit risk of the Company is within a controllable range. The maximum credit risk exposure to which the Company is exposed is the carrying amount of each financial asset on the balance sheet. The Company is also exposed to credit risk as a result of the provision of financial guarantees, as detailed in Section 10-16-2 of this report, Contingencies.

Among the accounts receivable of the Company, the accounts receivable of the top five customers accounted for 56.55% (2022: 57.29%) of the total accounts receivable of the Company, and among the other receivables of the Company, the other receivables of the top five companies accounted for 77.06% (2022: 84.69%) of the total other receivables of the Company.

(3) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter a shortage of funds when fulfilling its obligations to settle with cash or other financial assets.

In managing liquidity risk, the Company maintains and monitors cash and cash equivalents as the management deems sufficient to meet the Company's operating needs and mitigate the impact of cash flow fluctuations. The Company's management monitors the use of bank borrowings and ensures compliance with the borrowing agreement. At the same time, commitments from major financial institutions are secured to provide sufficient standby funds to meet short- and long-term funding needs.

The Company raises working capital through funds generated from its operations and bank and other borrowings. At the end of the period, the Company's unused bank borrowing amount was RMB823,756.82 million (at the end of the previous year: RMB840,251.53 million).

(4) Market risk

Market risk of financial instruments refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, including interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and other price risks.

Exchange rate

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risk Exchange rate risk refers to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Exchange rate risk can arise from financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency other than the base currency of account.

Some of the Company's external purchases and sales are settled in foreign currency, and the Company's recognized foreign currency assets and liabilities and future foreign currency transactions (foreign currency assets and liabilities and foreign currency transactions are mainly denominated in US dollars) are subject to foreign exchange risk. The finance department of the Company's headquarters is responsible for monitoring the size of the Company's foreign currency transactions and foreign currency assets and liabilities to minimize its exposure to foreign exchange risks. To this end, the Company may sign forward foreign exchange contracts to achieve the purpose of avoiding foreign exchange risks.

At the end of the period, the amount of foreign currency financial assets and foreign currency financial liabilities held by the Company converted into RMB is set out as follows (unit: RMB 10,000):

Projects	Foreign Currency Liabilities Closing Balance		Foreign Currency Assets Closing Balance	
	Closing Balance of the previous year		Balance at the end of the previous year	
U.S. Dollar Other	17,048.18	57,157.46	186,867.10	166,678.73
foreign currencies	3,239.36	304.11	10,111.63	13,721.58
Total	20,287.54	57,461.57	196,978.73	180,400.32

As of December 31, 2023, for the Company's various US dollar financial assets and US dollar financial liabilities, assuming that RMB appreciates or depreciates by 5% against the US dollar, while other factors remain unchanged, the Company will reduce or increase its net profit by approximately RMB 84.9095 million (December 31, 2022: decrease or increase by 54.7606 million yuan).

2. Hedging

(1) The Company conducts hedging business for risk management

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐

Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2) The Company conducts qualified hedging business and applies hedge accounting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐

Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3) The Company conducts hedging business for risk management and expects to achieve risk management objectives but does not apply hedge accounting

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Transfer of financial assets

(1) Classification of transfer methods

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Transfer method	The amount of derecognition of transferred financial assets	The basis for judging the situation of deconfirmation
Endorsement	3,937,260.00 Banker's Acceptance Bills with a low credit rating that have not yet matured	The bank acceptance bill used for endorsement or discount is accepted by a bank that has not been terminated and the recognition level is not high, and the endorsement or discount does not affect the right of recourse, and the credit risk and deferred payment risk related to the bill are still not

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				There is a transfer, so the confirmation is not terminated.
Endorsement	79,301,235.84 bank acceptance bills with high credit ratings that have not yet matured		Termination of Acknowledgement	The banker's acceptance bill used for endorsement or discount is accepted by a bank with a higher credit rating, the credit risk and deferred payment risk are small, and the interest rate risk related to the bill has been transferred to the endorsee or the bank, so it can be judged that the main risks and rewards on the ownership of the bill have been transferred, so the recognition is terminated.
discounting	Letters that are not yet due Termination of confirmation with Bank Acceptance Bill High-grade Silver 142,106,765.66			The banker's acceptance bill used for endorsement or discount is accepted by a bank with a higher credit rating, the credit risk and deferred payment risk are small, and the interest rate risk related to the bill has been transferred to the endorsee or the bank, so it can be judged that the main risks and rewards on the ownership of the bill have been transferred, so the recognition is terminated.
total	/	225,345,261.50	/	/

(2) Financial assets that have been derecognized as a result of a transfer√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	The way in which financial assets are transferred	The amount of a financial asset that was derecognized	Gains or losses related to derecognition
Banker's acceptance bills with high credit ratings that have not yet matured	Endorsement	79,301,235.84	
Banker's acceptance bills with high credit ratings that have not yet matured	discounting	142,106,765.66	-124,035.23
total	/	221,408,001.50	

The Company has endorsed the supplier for the purpose of settling accounts payable and has discounted to the bank the total book value of the outstanding bank acceptance bills of RMB 225,345,261.50, of which the Company believes that the book value is RMB 221,408,001.50 (December 2022).

31st: RMB208,287,769.27) has transferred almost all of the risks and rewards at the time of endorsement or discounting, and meets the conditions for derecognition of financial assets, therefore, the relevant notes receivable have been derecognized. These derecognized notes receivable continue to be subject to the greatest exposure to undiscounted cash flows from the repurchase of the notes, equal to the carrying amount of the notes receivable. The Company believes that the fair value of the derecognized notes receivable is not material.

(3) Transfer of financial assets that continue to be involved☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableOther Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**XIII. Disclosure of Fair Value 1. Closing fair value****of assets and liabilities measured at fair value**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing fair value			
	Level 1 Fair Value Measurement	The second level of fair value measurement	The third level of fair value measurement	total
1. Ongoing fair value measurement				
(1) Tradable financial assets				
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Investment in debt instruments				
(2) Investment in equity instruments				
(3) Derivative financial assets				

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2. Designation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
(1) Investment in debt instruments				
(2) Investment in equity instruments				
(2) Other creditor's rights investments				
(3) Investment in other equity instruments			83,468,505.69	83,468,505.69
(4) Investment real estate				
1. The right to use the land for lease				
2. Buildings for rent				
3. Land use rights that are held and ready to be transferred after appreciation				
(5) Biological assets				
1. Consumable biological assets				
2. Productive biological assets				
(6) Receivables financing			184,627,610.80	184,627,610.80
(7) Other non-current financial assets			28,000,000.00	28,000,000.00
The total amount of assets measured at fair value on an ongoing basis			296,096,116.49	296,096,116.49
(6) Transactional financial liabilities	1,063,191.53			1,063,191.53
1. Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,063,191.53			1,063,191.53
Among them: issued trading bonds				
Derivative financial liabilities				
other				
Swap settlement and sale of foreign exchange contracts	1,063,191.53			1,063,191.53
2. Financial liabilities designated as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Total liabilities at fair value on an ongoing basis	1,063,191.53			1,063,191.53
2. Non-continuous fair value measurement				
(1) Assets held for sale				
Total assets measured at fair value on an ongoing basis				
Total liabilities at fair value that are not on a continuing basis				

2. The basis for determining the market value of continuous and non-continuous first-level fair value measurement items

√ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Its fair value is determined by its active market quotes.

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3. Qualitative and quantitative information on the valuation techniques and important parameters used for continuous and non-continuous Level 2 fair value measurement items

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Qualitative and quantitative information on the valuation techniques and important parameters used in the continuous and non-continuous Level 3 fair value measurement items

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

5. Continuous third-level fair value measurement items, reconciliation information between the opening and closing book values and sensitivity analysis of unobservable parameters

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Receivables financing for continuous Level 3 fair value measurement is the notes receivable held by the company with a high credit rating, the fair value of which is determined by valuation techniques. The valuation model used is a discounted cash flow model. The input value for the valuation technique is the expected discount rate. The investment in other equity instruments measuring at the third level of fair value is the equity investment of four unlisted companies held by the Company, and the other non-current financial assets are a private equity fund. The Company uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of unlisted equity investments and funds. In valuation, the Company selects inputs that are consistent with the characteristics of the assets or liabilities considered by market participants in the transaction of the underlying assets or liabilities using valuation techniques that are applicable in the current circumstances and supported by sufficient available data and other information, and prefers the use of relevant observable inputs whenever possible. Use unobservable inputs where the relevant observable input is unavailable or impractical.

The Company's reference to Anhui Huaxin Materials Co., Ltd. and Hebei Jinli New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. in the latest phase of the investee's introduction of external investors or the transfer of equity between shareholders can be used as a reference basis for fair value.

The Company has taken the investment cost as the fair value of Foshan Griffin New Energy Co., Ltd., Jiangsu Jiatuo New Energy Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd., and Haiyan Yunhao Zhenxuan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), which is not feasible to use the income method or market valuation of these three investees, and the investees have not introduced external investors in the near future. In addition, from the analysis of the relevant information obtained, the company did not find that the internal and external environment of the investee has undergone significant changes since the investment, so it is a "limited situation" in which the available investment cost is used as the best estimate of fair value, so the investment cost is used as the fair value at the end of the period.

6. Ongoing fair value measurement items, if the conversion between the levels occurs during the period, the reason for the conversion and the policy for determining the time point of conversion

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Changes in valuation techniques and the reasons for such changes during the period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable The financial assets and financial liabilities measured by the Company at amortized cost mainly include: monetary funds, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term borrowings, notes payable, accounts payable, other payables, long-term borrowings due within one year, long-term borrowings and bonds payable.

The management of the Company believes that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost in the financial statements is close to the fair value of such assets and liabilities.

9. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

14. Related parties and related party transactions

1. The parent company of the enterprise

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

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Unit: 10,000 yuan Currency: RMB

Name of the parent company	Place of incorporation	Nature of business	Registered capital	Shareholding ratio of the parent company in the enterprise (%)	Proportion of voting rights of the parent company to the enterprise (%)
Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd	Zhuhai City	Equity investment	15,000.00	17.8252	17.8252

Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd. is the controlling shareholder of the company, and Zhuhai Puruida No. 2 Investment Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Jiyou Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Pumingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Hui Zeming Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Kaimingda Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Xuyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Zegaopu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership), Zhuhai Puyu Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) and Zhuhai Jiyou No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) constitute persons acting in concert, and the above shareholders together hold 30.2038% of the equity of the Company. The ultimate controller of the enterprise is Xu Yanming Other notes: During the reporting period, the registered capital of Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd. was 15,000.00 yuan, which remained unchanged.

2. The subsidiaries of the enterprise

✓ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable For details of the Company's subsidiaries, see Section 10.1.1 of this report.

3. The joint ventures and associated enterprises of the enterprise

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable For details of the Company's joint ventures and associates, please refer to Section 10.3 of this report for details of the interests in the joint ventures or associates Other joint ventures or associates that have related party transactions with the Company in the current period, or have related party transactions with the Company in the previous period to form balances, are as follows: ✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

The name of the joint venture or associate	Relationship with the Company
Guangdong National Research Institute of New Energy Storage Co., Ltd	The Company holds 14% of the shares

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

4. Other related parties

✓ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Other related party names	Relationship between other related parties and the company
Schweafford Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd	Xu Haizhong, the original shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares, served as its executive director (since June 2018)
Shenzhen Zhixin Precision Instrument Co., Ltd	Xu Haizhong, the original shareholder holding more than 5% of the shares, served as its director (from July 2021 to December 2023)
Zhuhai Guanqi Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Xu Yanming, the actual controller, chairman and general manager of the company, serves as the executive partner, holding 55.3333% of the shares
Zhuhai Hengqin Huajin Xingxin Technology Industry Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Mr. Xie Hao, the outgoing director, served as the appointed representative of the executive partner
Anqing Huijia Taisheng Venture Capital Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership)	It is the same executive partner as Anyi Zheyin Huijia Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership), a shareholder of more than 5% of the company
Hangzhou Haoai Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Mr. Li Zhenhua, a director, acted as the appointed representative of the executive partner

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Zhuhai Guanhe Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership)	Mr. Xu Yanming, the actual controller, chairman and general manager of the company, serves as the executive partner, and Mr. Fu Xiaohu, the director of the company, and Mr. Liu Zongkun, the secretary of the board of directors, are the limited partners
Fu Xiaohu	Director (appointed since December 2017)
Lin Wende	He served as a director from December 2017 to April 2023 and has served as a director and deputy general manager since April 2023
Li Junyi	He served as a director and chief engineer of the R&D center from September 2017 to September 2022, a director and head of power cell R&D from September 2022 to April 2023, and a head of power cell R&D since April 2023
Xie Hao	Director (April 2020 to April 2023)
Wang Hu	Director (appointed since April 2023)
Li Zhenhua	Director (appointed since July 2018)
Zhao Yan	Independent Director (appointed since April 2020)
Lee Wai Shan	Independent Director (April 2020 to April 2023)
Zhang	Independent Director (April 2020 to April 2023)
Han Qiang	Independent Director (appointed since April 2023)
Cheng Zhijia	Independent Director (appointed since April 2023)
He Rui	Chairman of the Supervisory Board (appointed since October 2018)
Sun Zhenzhi	Supervisor (appointed since December 2017)
Chen Xingli	Auditor (appointed since April 2020)
Cattle breed red	He served as the secretary of the board of directors and deputy general manager from April 2020 to April 2023, and has served as a director and deputy general manager since April 2023
Liu Zongkun	Secretary of the Board of Directors (since April 2023)
Liu Mingzhuo	Head of Finance, Deputy General Manager (April 2020 to December 2023)
Xie Bin	Deputy General Manager (appointed since April 2020)
Xu Haizhong	Directly or indirectly hold more than 5% of the company's shares before June 30, 2023

Other Notes After June 30, 2023, Xu Haizhong, Schwefford Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Zhixin Precision Instrument Co., Ltd. will no longer be related parties of the Company, and the Company will disclose the transactions with Xu Haizhong, Schwefford Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd. and Shenzhen Zhixin Precision Instrument Co., Ltd. between July 1, 2023 and December 31, 2023 as connected transactions.

5. Related party transactions

(1). Related party transactions for the purchase and sale of commodities, the provision and acceptance of labor services

Procurement of Goods/Acceptance of Labor Services ☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Affiliates	Details of related party transactions	Amount incurred in the current period	Approved Transaction Quota (if applicable)	Whether the transaction limit is exceeded (if applicable)	Amount incurred in the previous period
Shenzhen Zhixin Precision Instrument Co., Ltd	Machinery and equipment, equipment modification, spare parts	2,043,163.02			1,486,979.20
Schwefford Electronic Technology (Dongguan) Co., Ltd	Injection molds				79,646.02

Sale of Goods/Provision of Services

☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable Description

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of Related Party Transactions for the Purchase and Sale of Goods,
Provision and Receipt of Services ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Associated entrusted management/contracting and entrusted management/outsourcing

The Company's Entrusted Management/Contracting Table: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description of Associated Custody/Contracting ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

The Company's entrusted management/outsourcing situation table ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Description of Association Management/Package Delivery ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Related leases

The Company as a lessor: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The Company as a Tenant: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not Applicable

Description of Related Lease ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(4). Associated guarantees

The Company acts as a guarantor ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The Company as the guaranteed party ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable

Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Guarantor	Guarantee amount	Guarantee Start Date	Guarantee expiration date	Whether the guarantee has been fulfilled
Xu Yanming	650,000,000.00	September 2019	Two years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming, Niu Yuhong, Fu Xiaohu (Note 1)	220,000,000.00	January 2020	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming, Niu Yuhong, Fu Xiaohu (Note 1)	290,000,000.00	August 2020	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming, Niu Yuhong, Fu Xiaohu (Note 1)	300,000,000.00	November 2018	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming, Niu Yuhong, Fu Xiaohu	1,344,500,000.00	September 2021	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming	200,000,000.00	November 2021	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming, Niu Yuhong, Fu Xiaohu	355,500,000.00	March 2022	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not

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Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd	800,000,000.00	February 2022	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming	800,000,000.00	October 2022	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming	800,000,000.00	November 2022	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Zhuhai Puruida Investment Co., Ltd	1,080,000,000.00	December 2022	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not
Xu Yanming	800,000,000.00	October 2023	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	not

Note 1: In April 2022, the Company signed an agreement with Bank of China Chongqing Qijiang Sub-branch to change the termination date of the guarantee to three years from the date of expiration of the period of occurrence of the main creditor's rights. Explanation of Related Guarantees ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(5). Lending of funds from related parties

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(6) Asset transfer and debt restructuring of related parties

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(7). Remuneration of key management personnel

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Unit: 10,000 yuanCurrency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Remuneration of key management personnel	2,082.09	1,330.21

(8). Other related party transactions

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable 1. On March 30, 2023, the company held the 29th meeting of the first board of directors to deliberate and pass the "Proposal on Increasing the Loan Limit to the Holding Subsidiary and Related Party Transactions", and Zhuhai Guanyu used its own funds to increase the holding subsidiary Zhejiang Guanyu by no more than 200,000 The loan amount of 10,000 yuan will be from the date of approval of the company's general meeting of shareholders to the date of the 2023 annual general meeting of shareholders, and the borrowing interest rate will refer to the bank's loan interest rate for the same period at that time, and shall not be lower than the company's comprehensive debt financing cost level. (The details are subject to the actual agreement). This matter has been deliberated and approved by the company's 2022 annual general meeting of shareholders.

2. On May 18, 2023, in order to support the business development of the subsidiary Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd., the general manager decided to change the registered capital of Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd. to 10 million yuan. Among them, the company plans to increase its capital by 3.5 million yuan, the related party Zhuhai Guanzhi Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) will increase its capital by 2 million yuan, and the remaining shareholders will increase their capital by a total of 3.5 million yuan.

3. On May 30, 2023, the company held the fifth meeting of the second board of directors to deliberate and pass the "Proposal on Joint Investment and Related Party Transactions between Subsidiaries and Related Parties", and agreed that the subsidiary Zhuhai Guanming Investment Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "Guanming Investment") and the related party Zhuhai Guanhe Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Guanhe Investment") will invest in Jiangsu Jiatuo New Energy Intelligent Equipment Co., Ltd. Among them, Guanming Investment subscribed for the new registered capital of Jiangsu Jiatuo of RMB 1.50 million for RMB 19.6721 million, and Guanhe Investment, a related party, subscribed for the new registered capital of Jiangsu Jiatuo for RMB 1.1148 million.

4. On June 11, 2023, the company held the sixth meeting of the second board of directors to deliberate and pass the "Proposal on Capital Increase and Related Party Transactions of Holding Subsidiaries", and agreed that the company, the new employee shareholding platform and the current round of investors and their designated entities (if any) will increase the capital of Zhejiang Guanyu at a price of 1.7403 yuan / registered capital. Among them, the company plans to increase its capital by 70,000,000 yuan, Zhuhai Chaoyu No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) plans to increase its capital by 20,000,000 yuan, Zhuhai Guanli No. 2 Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) plans to increase its capital by 10,000,000 yuan, Haiyan Yunhao Zhenxuan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) and its designated entities (if any) plan to increase

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its capital by 15,000,000 yuan, and Hangzhou Yunming Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) and its designated entities (if any) plan to increase their capital by 5. 1,000,000 yuan, Zhuhai Hengqin Huajin Xingxin Science and Technology Industry Investment Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Huajin Industrial Investment") and its designated entities (if any) plan to increase their capital by 18,000,000 yuan, Anqing Huijia Taisheng Venture Capital Fund Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Anqing Huijia") and its designated entities (if any) plan to increase their capital by 50,000,000 yuan, Hangzhou Haoai Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Hangzhou Haoai")) and its designated entities (if any) plan to increase their capital by 19,000,000 yuan, and the total capital increase amount of each party shall not exceed 118,000.00 yuan. Among them, Huajin Industrial Investment, Anqing Huijia and Hangzhou Haoai are related parties of the company. On July 24, 2023, Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. completed the relevant industrial and commercial change registration procedures for this capital increase, and all parties involved in the capital increase contributed a total of 1155.300 million yuan and subscribed for the new registered capital of Zhejiang Guanyu of 663.851 million yuan. After the completion of the capital increase, the registered capital of Zhejiang Guanyu increased from 1103.2294 million yuan to 1767.0804 million yuan.

6. Unsettled items such as receivables and payables to related parties

(1). Receivables

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the project	Affiliates	Closing balance		Opening balance	
		Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Book balance	Provision for bad debts
Other receivables	Lin Wende			37,098.65	
Other receivables	Cattle breed red			0.07	

(2). Payable items

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the project	Affiliates	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Accounts payable	Shenzhen Zhixin Precision Instrument Co., Ltd	1,632,334.43	1,086,698.85
Other payables	He Rui		25,410.00
Other payables	Liu Mingzhuo		2,053.03
Other payables	Fu Xiaohu		28,593.50
Other payables	Cattle breed red	1,394.00	
Other payables	Wang Wei	2,062.18	
Other payables	Lin Wende	128,627.83	

(3). Other items

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

7. Commitment of Related Parties

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

8. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

15. Share-based payment 1. Various equity instruments

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Quantity unit: share Amount unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Grant object category	Granted in this issue		Exercise in the current period		Unlocked in this issue		Expires in the current period	
	quantity	amount	quantity	Amount	Quantity	amount	quantity	amount
Salespeople	652,500.00	5,846,400.00					146,500.00	1,312,640.00

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Managers	14,659,000.00	131,344,640.00					556,400.00	4,985,344.00
R&D personnel	6,464,300.00	57,920,128.00					355,000.00	3,180,800.00
Production staff	669,500.00	5,998,720.00					10,000.00	89,600.00
total	22,445,300.00	201,109,888.00					1,067,900.00	9,568,384.00

Stock options or other equity instruments outstanding at the end of the period ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable

Grant object category	Stock options outstanding at the end of the period		Other equity instruments outstanding at the end of the period	
	The range of the strike price	The remaining term of the contract	The range of the strike price	The remaining term of the contract
Salespeople	8.96 yuan	4 months-28 months		
Managers	8.96 yuan	4 months-28 months		
R&D personnel	8.96 yuan	4 months-28 months		
Production staff	8.96 yuan	4 months-28 months		

Other Notes: None

2. Equity-settled share-based payments

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The method of determining the fair value of equity instruments at the date of grant	布莱克-斯科尔期权定价模型 (Black-ScholesModel)
An important parameter for the fair value of equity instruments on the date of grant	Historical volatility, risk-free yield, dividend yield
The basis for determining the number of exercisable equity instruments	The best estimate is made after the equity tools corresponding to the on-the-job incentive object, the assessment year at the company level and the incentive object level at the same time
Reasons for the material difference between the current estimate and the previous estimate	not applicable
The cumulative amount of equity-settled share-based payments included in the capital reserve	58,629,350.77

Other Notes: None

3. Cash-settled share-based payments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Share-based payment expenses for the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Grant object category	Equity-settled share-based payments	Share-based payment fees settled in cash
Salespeople	1,419,955.09	not applicable
Managers	38,026,037.75	not applicable
R&D personnel	17,222,571.07	not applicable
Cost of Doing Business	1,960,786.86	not applicable
total	58,629,350.77	/

Other Notes: None

5. Modification and termination of share-based payment

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable The company held the tenth meeting of the second board of directors on October 26, 2023, and deliberated and approved the "Proposal on Adjusting Matters Related to the 2023 Restricted Stock Incentive Plan", adjusting the grant price (including reserved grant) of the restricted shares of the incentive plan from 9.05 yuan per share to 8.96 yuan per share.

6. Miscellaneous

□ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

16. Commitments and Contingencies 1. Important Commitments

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable Significant external commitments, nature, and amount existing at the balance sheet date (1) Capital commitments In January 2022, Guanming Investment, a subsidiary of the Company, signed a partnership agreement on Haiyan Yunhao Zhenxuan Equity Investment Partnership (Limited Partnership) (hereinafter referred to as "Haiyan Yunhao"), and Guanming Investment, as the investor, subscribed to Haiyan Yunhao's capital contribution of RMB 80 million. In April 2022, Guanming Investment, Beijing Maoyuan Investment Co., Ltd. and Haiyan Tongpei Equity Investment Management Partnership (Limited Partnership) signed an agreement on the transfer of Haiyan Yunhao's property share, under which Guanming Investment transferred its subscribed capital contribution of 40 million yuan to Beijing Maoyuan Investment Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2023, Guanming Investment has subscribed to Haiyan Yunhao's capital contribution of 40 million yuan, and has contributed 28 million yuan, and the remaining 12 million yuan will be paid when the general partner issues the notice of capital contribution.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no other commitments that should be disclosed.

2. Contingencies (1) Important contingencies existing at the balance sheet date

✓ Applicable □ Not Applicable (1) Contingent liabilities arising from pending litigation and arbitration and their financial impact (1) ATL patent infringement dispute Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "ATL") and Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province in December 2021 [Case No. (2021) Min 01 Min Chu No. 3312], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, without proposing a specific amount of compensation, and later in 2022 In July of that year, a request for modification of the lawsuit was filed, and the amount of the claim was 61.00 million yuan. In April 2023, the Company received a first-instance judgment issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, ordering Zhuhai Guanyu to compensate Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. and Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. with a total of RMB 30 million and bear the case acceptance fee of RMB 180,000. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the second instance of the case has not yet been heard.

In June 2022, Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province (Case No. (2022) Min 01 Min Chu No. 1645) against Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of RMB 11.00 million, and then filed a request for modification of the lawsuit in March 2023, changing the claim amount to RMB 61.00 million. In July 2023, the Company received a first-instance judgment issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, ordering Zhuhai Guanyu to compensate Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. with a total of RMB 40.15 million and bear the case acceptance fee of RMB 246,000. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the second instance of the case has not yet been heard.

In June 2022, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No. (2022) Min 01 Min Chu No. 1647], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of RMB 11.00 million. In July 2023, the company received a first-instance judgment issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, ordering Zhuhai Guanyu to compensate Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. with a total of 5.00 million yuan and bear the case acceptance fee of 50,000 yuan. On December 5, 2023, the Company received the Decision on Examination of the Request for Invalidation (No. 564970) from the State Intellectual Property Office, which declared all the patent rights involved in the above-mentioned ATL suing the Company for patent infringement dispute case No. ZL201811308831.X invalidation of all the invention patents involved in the case.

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In February 2024, Zhuhai Guanyu received the Civil Ruling issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province. According to the ruling, the court ruled to allow Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. to withdraw the lawsuit.

In June 2022, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No. (2022) Min 01 Min Chu No. 1648], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of RMB 11.00 million. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been heard.

In June 2022, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province (Case No. (2022) Min 01 Min Chu No. 1650), suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of RMB 11.00 million, and then filed a request for modification of the lawsuit in December 2022, with the claim amount changed to RMB 46.00 million. In May 2023, the Company received a first-instance judgment issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province, ordering Zhuhai Guanyu to compensate Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. with a total of RMB 10 million and bear the case acceptance fee of RMB 120,000. In June 2023, the patent involved in the case was declared invalid by the State Intellectual Property Office. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the second instance of the case has not yet been heard.

NINGDEAMPEREXTECHNOLOGYLIMITED (宁德新能源科技有限公司) 于2022 年6月向美国德克萨斯州东区法院 (THEUNITEDSTATESDISTRICTCOURTFORTHEEASTERNDISTRICTOFTexas) Filed a complaint (Case No. 2:22-CV-232) against Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, but has not yet filed a specific claim amount. On February 9, 2024 local time in the United States (February 10, 2024 Beijing time), the jury of the Eastern District Court of Texas of the United States made a verdict: the US11329352 and US10833363 patents of ATL were invalid, the US10964987 patent remained valid, and the company should be compensated 3,701,108 US dollars for infringing the patent right. As of the date of approval of this financial report, no first instance judgment has been rendered in this case.

In May 2023, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Fujian Provincial High People's Court [Case No.: (2023) Min Min Chu No. 4], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of 106 million yuan. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been heard.

In May 2023, Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No.: (2023) Min 01 Min Chu No. 721], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of 11 million yuan. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been heard.

In May 2023, Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No.: (2023) Min 01 Min Chu No. 723], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of 11 million yuan. On February 4, 2024, the company received the "Decision on the Examination of Invalidation Request" (No. 566104) from the State Intellectual Property Office, which declared that all the patent ZL201210294046.X invention patent rights involved in the above-mentioned patent infringement dispute case filed by Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. against the company were invalid. In March 2024, Zhuhai Guanyu received the Civil Ruling issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province. According to the ruling, the court ruled to allow Dongguan New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. to withdraw the lawsuit.

In May 2023, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No.: (2023) Min 01 Min Chu No. 720], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of RMB 11.00 million. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been heard.

In May 2023, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No.: (2023) Min 01 Min Chu No. 722], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of 11 million yuan. In April 2024, Zhuhai Guanyu received the Civil Ruling issued by the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province. According to the ruling, the court ruled to allow Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. to withdraw the lawsuit.

In June 2023, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed two complaints with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou City, Fujian Province [Case No.: (2023) Min 01 Min Chu No. 724 and No. 725], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with claims of RMB 11.00 million and RMB 11.00 million, totaling RMB 22.00 million. Later, in March 2024, a request for modification of the lawsuit was filed, and the claim amount was changed to 60 million yuan and 35 million yuan respectively. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been heard.

In September 2023, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the Intermediate People's Court of Fuzhou

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City, Fujian Province [Case No.: (2023) Min 01 Min Chu No. 1101], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, with a claim amount of 11.00 million yuan. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been heard.

In March 2023, Ningde New Energy Technology Co., Ltd. filed a complaint with the District Court of Munich, Germany [Case No.: 44 0 11698/22], suing Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of its patent rights, and the case was heard in the first instance on December 20, 2023. On March 13, 2024 local time in Germany, the District Court of Munich, Germany, made a ruling: Zhuhai Guanyu Company should stop providing and selling the products involved in the lawsuit to Germany, provide ATL with relevant information and explanations of the infringement, bear the liability for infringement compensation to ATL, but the specific amount has not yet been clarified at this stage, and bear the litigation costs. As of the date of approval of this financial report, the case is at the stage of first instance judgment and is still under appeal, and the company has the right and will appeal to the High Court of Munich in Germany.

The management of the Company believes that ATL patent infringement disputes are currently in the trial stage, and there is no effective judgment yet, and the relevant outcome is uncertain and cannot be reasonably and reliably estimated. Based on the situation as of the date of approval of this financial report, the management of the Company believes that the above-mentioned patent disputes are unlikely to result in an outflow of economic benefits. As at 31 December 2023, the Company did not make any provision for the estimated liabilities for the above-mentioned patent disputes.

(2) Xinning Fire Case Nanchang O-film Optoelectronics Technology Co., Ltd. submitted a complaint to the People's Court of Pingshan District, Shenzhen in June 2023 [Case No.: (2023) Yue 0310 Min Chu 3305], suing Shenzhen Xinning Modern Materials Co., Ltd. and Zhuhai Guanyu for infringement of their property rights, and requesting that the two defendants be ordered to compensate them for losses of RMB 20,280,653.84 and interest on capital occupation of RMB 2,062,848.09 (temporarily calculated from July 26, 2020 to April 10, 2023). day, accrued to the actual settlement date), the aforesaid provisional calculation of 22,343,501.93 yuan. The case was heard on September 19, 2023, and as of the date of approval of this financial report, the case has not yet been decided.

As of December 31, 2023, the balance of the Company's estimated liabilities due to the Xinning fire case was RMB83,737,900.

(2) Contingent liabilities arising from debt guarantees for other entities and their financial impact As of December 31, 2023, the Company provided guarantees for the loans of the following entities:

The name of the guaranteed entity	Warranties	Amount	Guarantee Initiation	Duration	remark
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	57,035,000.00	2020-1-10	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	73,080,000.00	2020-8-18	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	705,250,000.00	2021-9-15	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	131,600,000.00	2022-3-17	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	66,559,366.94	2022-9-20	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	351,523,000.00	2023-1-12	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	13,352,588.30	2023-5-23	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	Credit Guarantees	400,000,000.00	2023-9-25	Three years from the date of expiration of the period during which the principal claim arises	Subsidiary
total		1,798,399,955.24			

In order to meet the production and operation needs of Zhejiang Guanyu, on August 15, 2023, Zhuhai Guanyu and Jaguar Land Rover Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Jaguar Land Rover Signed the "Guarantee Contract" to provide joint and several liability guarantee for Zhejiang Guanyu to carry out sales and service business from Jaguar Land Rover. This guarantee is a continuing guarantee effective from the date of execution and is valid until the later of: (1) the date on which any purchase order or other contract or agreement issued by Jaguar Land Rover to or with Zhejiang Guanyu in connection with the supply of goods and/ or services is terminated or expires, and (2). The expiration date on which all outstanding balances, liabilities and obligations of Zhejiang Guanyu to Jaguar Land Rover are fully settled.

As of December 31, 2023, the Company has no other contingencies that should be disclosed.

(2). The company has no important contingencies that need to be disclosed, and should also be explained:

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

XVII. Events after the balance sheet date 1. Important non-adjusting events

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Profit distribution

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Profits or dividends to be distributed	301,347,272.43
Profits or dividends declared after deliberation and approval	301,347,272.43

3. Sales return

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Description of other events after the balance sheet date

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Signing of mortgage contract after balance sheet date On March 6, 2024, Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd. and Zhuhai Doumen Branch of Agricultural Bank of China Co., Ltd. signed the "Maximum Mortgage Contract", with the maximum limit of guarantee liability of RMB 445,085,413.00 and the collateral for the construction project of a polymer lithium-ion battery with an annual output of 2.6GWh (the original book value is RMB 518,926,915.37), the recognition period for the maximum secured claim is 2024

3 March 6 to March 5, 2027.

XVIII. Other Important Matters 1. Correction of Accounting Errors in the Previous Period

(1). Retrospective restatement method

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Applicable law in the future

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Restructuring of important debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

3. Asset replacement

(1). Exchange of non-monetary assets

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Replacement of other assets☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**4. Annuity plan**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**5. Termination of business**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**6. Division Information****(1). Basis for determining the reporting segment and accounting policies**

☒ Applicable ☐ Not Applicable In accordance with the Company's internal organizational structure, management requirements and internal reporting system, the Company's business is classified as a whole. As a result, the Company's management considers the Company to be an operating segment and is not required to disclose segment data.

(2). Report the financial information of the segment☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). If the company has no reporting segments, or cannot disclose the total assets and liabilities of each reporting segment, the reasons shall be explained

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). Other instructions**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**7. Other important transactions and matters that have an impact on investors' decision-making**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**8. Miscellaneous**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**19. Note 1 to the main items of the financial statements of the parent company 1. Accounts receivable****(1). Disclosure by ageing**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Ageing	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within 1 year		
Among them: within 1 year		
Where: 0-6 months	3,029,817,290.59	2,721,963,755.78
6-12 months	102,629,049.26	264,894,539.00
Subtotal within 1 year	3,132,446,339.85	2,986,858,294.78
1 to 2 years	7,120,231.17	16,588,960.27
2 to 3 years	808,840.01	10,349,385.11
More than 3 years	19,325,448.62	11,974,058.33
3 to 4 years		

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4 to 5 years		
More than 5 years		
total	3,159,700,859.65	3,025,770,698.49

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(2). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

√ Applicable □ Not applicable

Unit: RMB

Currency: RMB

category	Closing balance					Opening balance				
	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value	Book balance		Provision for bad debts		Book value
	amount	Proportion (%)	amount	Accrual ratio (%)		amount	Proportion (%)	amount	Accrual ratio (%)	
Provision for bad debts is made on a case-by-case basis	10,251,108.04	0.32	10,251,108.04	100		10,251,108.04	0.34	10,251,108.04	100	
Thereinto:										
Provision for bad debts is made on a portfolio basis	3,149,449,751.61	99.68	14,431,123.65	0.46	3,135,018,627.96	3,015,519,590.45	99.66	14,750,236.09	0.49	3,000,769,354.36
Thereinto:										
Receivable from other customers	863,904,988.85	27.35			863,904,988.85	839,893,422.93	27.76			839,893,422.93
Related parties in the consolidated statement of receivables	2,285,544,762.76	72.33	14,431,123.65	0.63	2,271,113,639.11	2,175,626,167.52	71.9	14,750,236.09	0.68	2,160,875,931.43
total	3,159,700,859.65	100	24,682,231.69	0.78	3,135,018,627.96	3,025,770,698.49	100	25,001,344.13	0.83	3,000,769,354.36

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Provision for bad debts on a case-by-case basis: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Position: Yuan Currency: RMB

name	Closing balance			
	Book balance	Provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)	Reason for provision
Harbin Guangyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	10,090,748.04	10,090,748.04	100	It is expected that the payment will not be returned
Dongguan Maikē New Energy Co., Ltd	160,360.00	160,360.00	100	It is expected that the payment will not be returned
total	10,251,108.04	10,251,108.04	100	/

Explanation of the provision for bad debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Portfolio provision items: receivable from other customers Unit: RMB Currency: RMB

name	Closing balance		
	Accounts receivable	Provision for bad debts	Accrual ratio (%)
Within 1 year	2,275,642,780.47	4,778,849.84	0.21
1 to 2 years	49,716.50	29,700.64	59.74
2 to 3 years	777,925.21	565,473.84	72.69
More than 3 years	9,074,340.58	9,057,099.33	99.81
total	2,285,544,762.76	14,431,123.65	0.63

Explanation of provision for bad debts by portfolio: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable Refer to the experience of historical credit losses, combined with the current situation and the forecast of future economic conditions, prepare a comparison table between the aging of receivables and the expected credit loss ratio of the entire duration to calculate the expected credit loss.

Provision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of accounts receivable with changes in loss provision for the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(3). Provision for bad debts

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB

Currency: RMB

category	Opening balance	Change amount for the period				Closing balance
		Accrual	Take back or turn back	Resale or write-off	Other changes	
Provision for bad debts	25,001,344.13	-319,112.44				24,682,231.69
total	25,001,344.13	-319,112.44				24,682,231.69

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Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(4) Accounts receivable actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of accounts receivable is ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(5) The top five accounts receivable and contract assets at the end of the period collected by the debtor

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the organization	Accounts receivable closing balance	Contract asset closing balance	Accounts receivable and contract assets closing balances	Proportion of total closing balance of accounts receivable and contract assets (%)	Provision for bad debts at the end of the period
1st place	863,904,988.85	0	863,904,988.85	27.34	
2nd place	367,282,548.30	0	367,282,548.30	11.62	771293.35
3rd place	361,037,113.37	0	361,037,113.37	11.43	758177.94
Fourth place	305,734,415.18	0	305,734,415.18	9.68	642042.27
5th Person	233,188,125.83	0	233,188,125.83	7.38	1061388.1
total	2,131,147,191.53	0	2,131,147,191.53	67.45	3,232,901.66

Other Notes: None

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Other receivables are listed

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance	Opening balance
Interest receivable		
Dividends receivable	500,000,000.00	
Other receivables	1,453,376,326.66	1,195,871,011.63
total	1,953,376,326.66	1,195,871,011.63

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Interest receivable**(1). Classification of interest receivable**

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(2). Important overdue interest

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

(3). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Provision for bad debts on a
case-by-case basis: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

Explanation of the provision for bad
debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable
☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts
by portfolio: ☐ applicable
☒ not applicable

Provision for bad debts based on the general model
of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not
applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balance of interest
receivable in the current period with changes in loss provisions: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered
or reversed in the current period is important: ☐
applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(5). Interest receivable actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important
interest receivables ☐ applicable ☒ not
applicable

Write-off Instructions: ☐
Applicable ☒ Not
applicable

Other Notes: ☐

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Applicable ☒ Not applicable**Dividends receivable****(1). Dividends receivable**☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Project (or investee)	Closing balance	Opening balance
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	500,000,000.00	
Less: Provision for bad debts		
total	500,000,000.00	

(2) Significant dividends receivable that are more than 1 year old☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Classified disclosure according to the method of bad debt provision**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableProvision for bad debts on a case-by-case basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicableExplanation of the provision for bad debts on a separate basis: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicableProvision for bad debts by portfolio: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicableProvision for bad debts based on the general model of expected credit losses ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant change in the book balance of dividends receivable with changes in loss provision for the current period: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable**(4). Provision for bad debts**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableAmong them, the amount of bad debt provision recovered or reversed in the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(5). Dividends receivable actually written off in the current period☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Among them, the write-off of important dividends receivable

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□ applicable ✓ not applicable

Write-off Instructions: □ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Other Notes: □ Applicable ✓ Not applicable

Other receivables**(1). Disclosure by age**

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Ageing	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Within 1 year		
Among them: within 1 year		
Within 1 year	1,344,081,004.07	898,119,834.33
Subtotal within 1 year	1,344,081,004.07	898,119,834.33
1 to 2 years	92,360,166.01	301,603,976.60
2 to 3 years	21,202,683.80	2,917,073.51
More than 3 years	1,618,385.46	3,423,492.50
subtotal	1,459,262,239.34	1,206,064,376.94
Less: Provision for bad debts	5,885,912.68	10,193,365.31
total	1,453,376,326.66	1,195,871,011.63

(2). Classification according to the nature of the payment

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Nature of the money	Closing book balance	Opening book balance
Related parties in the consolidated statement of receivables	1,386,071,576.11	1,059,307,451.10
Tax refunds receivable	45,083,424.61	94,521,571.96
Advances and others	7,308,966.09	8,594,866.34
Security deposits, deposits	20,602,665.53	42,938,796.56
Employee reserves and borrowings	195,607.00	701,690.98
total	1,459,262,239.34	1,206,064,376.94

(3). Provision for bad debts

✓ Applicable □ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Provision for bad debts	Phase 1	Phase II	Phase 3	total
	Expected credit losses over the next 12 months	Expected credit losses over the entire duration (no credit impairment occurred)	Expected credit loss over the entire duration (credit impairment incurred)	
Balance as at January 1, 2023	10,193,365.31			10,193,365.31
The balance is in the current period as at January 1, 2023	10,193,365.31			10,193,365.31
--Move to the second stage				
--Move to the third stage				

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--Turn back to the second stage				
--Turn back to the first stage				
Accrual for the current period	-4,307,452.63			-4,307,452.63
This issue is reversed				
Resold in this period				
Write-off in the current period				
Other changes				
Balance as at December 31, 2023	5,885,912.68			5,885,912.68

Basis for division of each stage and proportion of provision for bad debts None

Explanation of the significant changes in the book balances of other receivables that have changed in the current period in terms of loss provisions: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

The amount of provision for bad debts in the current period and the basis for assessing whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

(4). Provision for bad debts

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: RMB

Currency: RMB

category	Opening balance	Change amount for the period				Closing balance
		Accrual	Take back or turn back	Resale or write-off	Other changes	
Security deposits, deposits	8,587,759.32	-4,467,226.21				4,120,533.11
Advances and others	1,605,605.99	159,773.58				1,765,379.57
total	10,193,365.31	-4,307,452.63				5,885,912.68

Among them, the amount of reversal or recovery of bad debt provision for the current period is important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Other Notes: None

(5). Other receivables actually written off in the current period

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Write-off of other receivables that are important: ☐ applicable ☒ not applicable

Write-off of other receivables: ☒ applicable ☐ not applicable None

(6). Other receivables with the top five closing balances collected by the debtor

☒ Applicable ☐ Not

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applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

The name of the organization	Closing balance	Proportion of total closing balance of other receivables (%)	The nature of the payment	Ageing	Provision for bad debts at the end of the period
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	1,053,186,111.11	72.17	Related parties in the consolidated statement of receivables	Within 1 year	
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	200,000,000.00	13.71	Related parties in the consolidated statement of receivables	Within 1 year	
Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	66,000,000.00	4.52	Related parties in the consolidated statement of receivables	Within 1 year, 1-2 years	
The National Treasury of the People's Republic of China Zhuhai City Center	45,083,424.61	3.09	Tax refunds receivable	Within 1 year	
Guanyu Battery (Hong Kong) Limited	22,214,888.55	1.52	Related parties in the consolidated statement of receivables	Within 1 year, 1-2 years	
total	1,386,484,424.27	95.01	/	/	

(7). Reported in other receivables due to centralized management of funds

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

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3. Long-term equity investment√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Closing balance			Opening balance		
	Book balance	Impairment provisions	book value	Book balance	Impairment provisions	book value
Investments in subsidiaries	3,415,157,188.32		3,415,157,188.32	2,578,405,077.32		2,578,405,077.32
Investment in associates and joint ventures	27,697,426.06		27,697,426.06			
total	3,442,854,614.38		3,442,854,614.38	2,578,405,077.32		2,578,405,077.32

(1). Investment in subsidiaries√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Investee	Opening balance	Increased in this period	Decrease in the current period	Closing balance	Provision for impairment was made for the period	Closing balance of impairment provision
Guanyu Battery (Hong Kong) Limited	8,333.00			8,333.00		
Chongqing Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	721,839,400.00	8,558,560.69		730,397,960.69		
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd	380,368,000.00	4,079,084.63		384,447,084.63		
Zhuhai Guanyu New Energy Co., Ltd	1,500,000.00			1,500,000.00		
Mountain Top Holdings Limited	8,123,144.32			8,123,144.32		
Zhuhai Guanyu Micro Battery Co., Ltd	1,000,000.00	3,813,009.63		4,813,009.63		
Zhejiang Guanyu Battery Co., Ltd	1,355,566,200.00	704,161,311.26		2,059,727,511.26		
Zhuhai Guanyu Advanced New Energy Technology Co., Ltd	100,000,000.00	13,191,933.26		113,191,933.26		
Zhuhai Guanming Investment Co., Ltd	10,000,000.00	90,000,000.00		100,000,000.00		
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd		1,664,250.46		1,664,250.46		
Zhuhai Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd		918,540.98		918,540.98		
Zhuhai Guanqi New Materials Co., Ltd		9,575,421.65		9,575,421.65		
Chongqing Guanyu Power Battery Co., Ltd		339,250.72		339,250.72		
Zhejiang Guanyu Power Supply Co., Ltd		408,064.59		408,064.59		

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Guangzhou Guanyu Energy Storage Battery System Co., Ltd		42,683.13		42,683.13		
total	2,578,405,077.32	836,752,111.00		3,415,157,188.32		

(2) Investment in associates and joint ventures

√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

Investment units	Opening balance	Changes in the current period								Closing balance	Closing balance of impairment provision
		Additional investment	Reduce investment	Gains or losses on investments recognized under the equity method	Other comprehensive income adjustments	Changes in Other Benefits	Declaration of cash dividends or profits	Provision for impairment	other		
1. Joint ventures											
subtotal											
2. Joint ventures											
Guangdong National Research Institute of New Energy Storage Co., Ltd		28,000,000.00		-302,573.94						27,697,426.06	
subtotal		28,000,000.00		-302,573.94						27,697,426.06	
total		28,000,000.00		-302,573.94						27,697,426.06	

(3). Impairment testing of long-term equity investments

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

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4. Operating income and operating costs**(1). Operating income and operating costs**√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period		Amount incurred in the previous period	
	revenue	cost	revenue	cost
Main business	10,093,169,378.16	8,641,233,083.21	9,421,707,710.60	8,580,525,584.88
Other businesses	877,656,299.86	588,386,988.60	705,544,819.11	651,232,625.95
total	10,970,825,678.02	9,229,620,071.81	10,127,252,529.71	9,231,758,210.83

(2) Breakdown information on operating income and operating costs☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicableOther Notes ☐Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(3). Description of the performance obligation**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(4). A description of the apportionment to the remaining performance obligations**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable**(5). Major contract changes or major transaction price adjustments**☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes: None

5. Investment income√ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	Amount incurred in the current period	Amount incurred in the previous period
Long-term equity investment income accounted for by the cost method	500,000,000.00	
Income from long-term equity investments accounted for by the equity method	-302,573.94	
Investment income from the disposal of long-term equity investments		
The investment income of a tradable financial asset during the holding period		
Dividend income from investments in other equity instruments during the holding period		
Interest income earned on debt investments during the holding period		
Interest income earned from other debt investments during the holding period		
Investment income from the disposal of trading financial assets	34,735,944.19	-79,315,098.95
Investment income from the disposal of investments in other equity instruments		
Investment income from the disposal of debt investments		
Investment income from the disposal of other debt investments		
Debt restructuring gains		
total	534,433,370.25	-79,315,098.95

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Other Notes: None

6. Miscellaneous☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

20. Supplementary Information 1. Statement of
non-recurring profit and loss for the current period

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable Unit: Yuan Currency: RMB

project	amount	illustrate
Gains and losses on disposal of illiquid assets, including the write-off portion of the provision for impairment of assets	-14,406,035.00	
Government subsidies included in the current profit or loss, except for government subsidies that are closely related to the company's normal business operations, comply with national policies and regulations, are enjoyed in accordance with the determined standards, and have a continuous impact on the company's profit and loss	134,960,655.27	
In addition to the effective hedging business related to the normal operation of the company, the fair value change gains and losses arising from the holding of financial assets and financial liabilities by non-financial enterprises and the gains and losses arising from the disposal of financial assets and financial liabilities	22,248,258.47	
Capital occupation fees charged to non-financial enterprises through profit or loss for the current period		
Profit or loss on entrusting others to invest or manage assets	11,478,064.81	
Profit or loss from external entrusted loans		
Loss of assets due to force majeure, such as natural disasters		
Reversal of impairment charges for receivables that are tested separately for impairment		
The investment cost of the subsidiary, associate and joint venture is less than the income generated by the fair value of the investee's identifiable net assets when the investment is obtained		
Net profit or loss for the period from the beginning of the period to the date of consolidation of subsidiaries arising from a business combination under the same control		
Gains or losses on the exchange of non-monetary assets		
Debt restructuring gains and losses		
One-time expenses incurred by the enterprise due to the cessation of relevant business activities, such as expenses for the placement of employees, etc		
One-time impact on profit or loss for the current period due to adjustments to laws and regulations such as taxation and accounting		
Share-based payment expenses recognized at one time due to cancellation or modification of the equity incentive plan		
For cash-settled share-based payments, gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of employee remuneration payable after the vesting date		
Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment real estate that are subsequently measured using the fair value model		
Proceeds from transactions where the price of the transaction is clearly unfair		
Profit or loss arising from contingencies unrelated to the normal operation of the company		
Custody fee income obtained from entrusted operations		
Other non-operating income and expenses other than those listed above	-20,068,938.51	
Other profit or loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring profit or loss	5,113,275.14	
Less: Income tax impact	22,913,814.18	
Impact of Minority Interest (After-Tax)	3,329,966.35	
total	113,081,499.65	

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The reasons should be explained for the company to identify the items not listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public as non-recurring profit and loss items with significant amounts, and the non-recurring profit and loss items listed in the Explanatory Announcement No. 1 on Information Disclosure of Companies Offering Securities to the Public - Non-recurring Profit and Loss. ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Other Notes ☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

2. Return on equity and earnings per share

☒ Applicable ☐ Not applicable

Profit for the reporting period	Weighted average return on equity (%)	Earnings per share	
		Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share
Net income attributable to common shareholders of the Company	4.96	0.31	0.30
Net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company after deducting non-recurring gains and losses	3.33	0.21	0.20

3. Differences in accounting data under domestic and foreign accounting standards

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

4. Miscellaneous

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable

Chairman: Xu Yanming Date of
approval by the Board of Directors: April
8, 2024

Revision Information

☐ Applicable ☒ Not applicable